Pipe

DS

Mills.

rries.

HABITS.

ERS.

oprietors.

BEACH

VERSTUK.

OTEL,

pleasure re-

E, Manager.

ason.

nily resort.

for its excellent

sine, the table

delicacies that

ngaged for the

day, \$12.50 and

thly rates.

COWAN.

np, etc.

, Va.

sec-

BEFORE STOCK TAKING J. M. HIGH & CO.,

Fager to reduce stock prior to August 1st, have marked lown everything in their store. Profit and cost is not ven considered. Getting rid of surplus merchandise is what they now are after.

TOMORROW:

A lot of about 2,500 yards fine Hamburg, Cambric and Mull Em broideries, been selling at 15c and 25c, now to go at 5c.

90 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, regular 35c value, 19c pair. 79 dozen Ladies' all linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered initial, worth 20c, to go at 4c each.

A lot of Ladies' Black Silk Mitts and Black and Colored Silk and Thread Gloves, worth as much as 50c, to go at 10c.

A lot of Silk Teck Scarfs, usually 75c each, now to go at 35c. A lot of Gents' French Percale Negligee Shirts, were \$1.25 and \$1.50, now 89c.

A lot of Boys' Laundried Percale Shirt Waists, been selling at 65c, now 29c each.

A lot of Kai Kai wash Silks, were 39c, selling Monday at 15c yd 11 pieces Black Figured Brilliantines, very pretty, were 60c, now yours at 35c.

Lot of Colored Figured China and Japanese Silks, were \$1, now to go at 49c.

1000 Remnants, and Dress Lengths black and colored woolen Dress Goods, being closed out at 1-4 regular prices.

100 dozen extra large size Linen Huck Towels, were 35c, now just half value, 17 1-2c each.

19 pcs Turkey Red Table Damask, worth 45c, now to go at 25c. 11 pes German Half Bleached Table Damask, been selling at

50c, now yours at 32c. 3000 yards Figured and Stripe Lawns, easily worth 7½c and 8½c, Monday yours at 2½c yard.

A lot of Figured, Striped and Dot Duck Suitings, worth 10c,

2700 yards Short lengths, Figured Batiste and Dimities, worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, selling at 5c.

A lot of plaid and stripe Dress Ginghams, worth 7½c, at 3½c

3000 yards Figured Persian Lawns, were 10c, now 5c yard. A lot of blue ground figured and stripe Lawns, were 12½c, now

2300 yards Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, worth 20c and 25c, now yours at 7½c.

A lot of blue ground figured and stripe Satines, were 12½c, now yours at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

2 cases yard wide bleached Domestic, worth 7½c, at 5c yard.

1 lot Ladies' French Chambray and Lawn Shirt Waists were \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00, nov to go at \$1.00 each.

1 lot Ladies' Duck Suits, were \$3.00, now to go at \$1.50. 1 lot Ladies' Percale Wrappers, were \$1.39, to be closed at 75c. A line of Ladies' All-wool Serge Skirts, black and navy, worth

\$7.50, yours now at \$4.00. A lot of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Suits, Eton and English Sacque style, worth \$15 and \$20, to go now at \$5.00.

47 rolls All-wool Ingrain Capets, made, laid and lined, at 50c

39 rolls best Tapestry Brussels Carpet, made, laid and lined, at 65c.

300 pairs 3½ yard Lace Curains, worth \$2, to go at \$1 a pair. 1 lot Ladies' Tan Oxfords, ojera heel and toe, were \$1.50, now

I lot Ladies' hand-turned Longola Oxfords, patent tip, were

\$2, now \$1.25.

A line of Ladies' hand turnel Oxfords, cloth and kid top, opera and square toe, patent tij, worth \$2.50, at \$1.50.

I lot Ladies' fine Oxfords, it small sizes, were \$3 and \$4, now \$2 pair.

Men's Tan Bal Shoes, operaand square toe, worth \$3.50, at \$2 pair.

store now presents rare opportunities to pities wishing to furnish hotels, cafes and boarding es for the Exposition. Our prices on Carpes and Floor Coverings, Linens, Sheeting, Comforts, kets, Crockery, Glassware and Housefurnings were never so tow. Have you visited our French

Parlors on third floor? If not do so at once

CROCKERY.

.. GREAT ...

The mammoth twofloor Crockery Department of MILLER BROS. must be moved out by August 10th. Endless chance for families, hotels and boarding houses to get their

Etc., at less than half of regular value. The entire Crockery stock must

342 25c Ironstone deep Dishes 9c. 150 25c large flat Dishes oc. 29 \$15 handsome English Dinner

Sets \$7.48. 142 \$5 and \$6 handsome Chamber

Sets \$2.48.
129 \$1 decorated Cuspidors 23c. 148 assorted sized Pitchers 14c. 92 dozen hotel Dishes 40c. 75 6oc large covered Dishes 33c.

Closing out prices on French and Carisbad Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets. Beautiful Art Goods, oig assortment of Japa-nese Novelties, and everything in CROCKERY.

302 10c assorted Pickle Dishes 4c 980 foc and 15c Salt and Pepper Shakers 30.

141 25c Sugar and Butter Dishesoc. 42 sets 50c Goblets 23c. 39 50c Cake Stands 25c. 198 35c large Glass Pitchers 15c. 27 \$1.50 Table Sets 48c. 300 dozen large Jelly Glasses 33c 50 gross quart Mason Fruit Jars 90c

60 gross half gallon Mason Fruit

Magnificent line of Saloon Glass, high grade assortment of imported Blown, Cut and Engraved Sets, Tumblers, Goblets, Olive Dishes, Berry

Bowls, etc., at CLOSING OUT

PRICES. TINWARE and HOUSEFURNISHING

20 cases half gallon Coffee Pots 50. o cases one gallon Coffee Pots 15c. 12 cases 2-quart covered Buckets 5c. 8 cases 2-quart covered Stew Pans 7c.

GOODS

7 cases 10-quart Milk Buckets 14c. Any size Milk Pans 5c. 144 large 25c Cuspidors oc. 50 \$1.50 Japanned Water Sets, \$1. 120 dozen 1-quart grad. Measures 50 24 dozen 10-quart Dish Pans 12c.

Everything in Granite, Ironware, Tinware, Wire Goods; and all kinds of Housefurnishing Goods must go at this great CLOSING OUT SALE.

See our Closing Out line of BRUSHES. See our Closing Out line of

SILVERWARE. See our Closing Out line of STATIONERY.

See our Closing Out line of

GAMES AND TOYS. See our Closing Out line of BANQUET LAMPS

You can SAVE MONEY by investing in this great sale.

46 to 50 Whitehall St.

All our Men's Suits subjected to a discount of 25 per cent. The variety includes Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Summer Tweeds, Scotch Homespuns, Melanges and Serges. They are our own manufacture and the original retail prices were far below competition.....

Our \$10.00 Suits, Now \$7.50 worth \$12.50... Our \$12.50 Suits, Now \$9.37

Our \$15.00 Suits, Now \$11.25

Our \$16.50 Suits, Now \$12.38 worth \$20..... Our \$18.00 Suits, Now \$13.50

worth \$22.50..

Our \$20.00 Suits, Now \$15.00 worth \$25.00..

Bargains in Trousers.

Men's Odd Trousers, Worth up to \$2.75; now	\$1.98
Men's Odd Trousers, Worth up to \$4.00; now	
Men's Odd Trousers Worth up to \$5.50; now	
Men's Odd Trousers, Worth up to \$7.00; now	

Men's Swell Negligee Shirts Greatly Reduced.

All Straw Hats at Half Price.

Children's Wash Suits 25 % Discount

Our variety of Boys' Wash Suits was never so rich or complete. The weather is just right for them. We waive all conditions in our and their favor and offer them to you at regular prices less 25 per cent discount. We have all the exquisite effects. ,....

Children's Wool Suits 331-3 % Discount

This department is brimming with beauty and novelty. Everything that appeals to the taste and prudence of discriminating shoppers is here in profusion. Light and medium weights and colors in all the fashionable fabrics. Notwithstanding all this prices are off 33 1-3 per cent.....

EISEMAN BROS.,

15-17 Whitehall Street.

"When then you feel the magic spell And wake to life the dulcet shell, Delicious beer to beauty sings And love dissolves among the strings."



Barbarossa

Bacchus, on his sun-crowned throne, looks smilingly around when this beer is used for family, private or club purposes. It is cool, creamy, and beyond cavil the finest beverage of the kind ever produced. In splendid qualities it has no competitors.

Drink "BARBAROSSA," made by the Moerlein Brewing Co., of Cincinnati. It

is the best. Being bottled, it will keep indefinitely.

It can be obtained, Wholesale or Retail, from

33 Alabama Street.

Also for sale by the

R. M. ROSE CO. By the cask or dozen

Healthy,

Delicious,

Sparkling.



Shanghal, China, July 1.-(Staff Correspondence.)-I will sail back toward Japan this afternoon after many unpleasant experiences in China, not the least of which has been an attack of this miserable Chinese malarial fever, like one contracts in the Savannah river swamps.

The man who comes to China in summer to live among its horrible stenches and breathe its malodorous air, unless compelled to, is unworthy of a home in a lunatic asylum. Of all countries on earth it is the dirtiest and most unpleasant in every possible and imaginable respect. Yet there are those who say they like it. I am not one of that class.

Business men in Shanghai like it because they have a handsome foreign settlement and pleasant foreign social companions;

principally, however, because they are

Good men and women-they deserve

paid handsomely and can purchase the omforts of life. Missionaries say they like

credit which can only be rewarded in

heaven. No earthly reward is sufficient

for their unselfish devotion to the cause of

civilization and Christianity. They have

done great good in civilizing some spots in

China. They are the advance guard-the

pioneers of civilization and trade. But for

their past work China would be without an

open port today. What trade the west has built up with China has been the re-

sult of their heroic labors. Whether they

have made actual God-fearing Christians

of many Chinamen may be an open ques-

tion, but certainly they deserve credit and

reward for their work of civilization, and

for the suffering and hardships they have

undergone in bringing about a change in

One's first impressions of China are very

different from those he gets of Japan, and

the more you see of China the more dif-

Several weeks ago I sailed into Shanghai

and there caught my first view of China.

Shanghai is some twenty-five miles up the

river you find dotted with Chinese sailing

junks, stained in gaudy colors. On either side of the bows of each is a large painted

eye. Of the thousands of boats the eyes are not missing from one.
Of a Chinaman I asked the reason. In his pigeon English he repiled:
"No have eye, no can see; no can see,

no can savey; no can savey how go."

To a Chinaman anything that moves is a thing of life, and all things of life must

have eyes to see. So they give the boats eyes.

Landing upon the bund in the foreign

settlement one immediately observes the great difference between Crina and Japan. In the first place the Chinese custom houses are entirely under English control. Sir Robert Hart is at the head of the service—and a good thing it has proved

for China. Her customs duties are hon-

estly collected and turned over.

As in England, the baggage of a traveler

is not examined. He escapes that annoy-

On shore you find jinrickishas, as in Ja-

pan, but drawn by dirty-looking, bad-smelling, ragged-clothed Chinamen—yery dif-ferent from the almost nude but neat Jap

rickishaman. The average jinrickisha is as dilapidated as the human animal who pulls

it. The only public conveyance you see is the Chinese wheelbarrow upon which pas-sengers are slowly conveyed. Foreigners and rich Chinamen, however, have their

rivate teams.

The view of Shanghal impresses you fa-

vorably. Along the bund it is distinctively foreign. There are tall, handsome brick and stone buildings; the streets are dotted with Americans, French, English and, in-

deed, with representatives of every nation on earth. It is, perhaps, the most cosmo-politan place on earth, All the city facing on the water front is foreign concessions.

on the water front is foreign concessions. The Chinese city is farther back. There is an English, an American and a French settlement, each occupying a square mile, each with modern buildings. The French settlement has a separate municipal government of its own. The American and English settlemetrs are combined.

The streets are dotted with policemen. A few are English, a few are Chinese but

the streets are dolled with policemen. A few are English, a few are Chinese, but the mass of them are great, strapping East Idians, in white duck suits, with red helmets, and having citubs with a heavy leather whiplash attached to the ends. If a Chinese blocks the streets or stands in the path of a carriage, those lashes descend upon his shoulders mercilessiy. The average Chinese fears one of these Indian policemen as he does a Jap soldier with a gun.

There are 5,000 foreigners in Shanghai and nearly 1,500,000 Chinese.

Even in the foreign settlement the majority of people are Chinese. All the rich

1 . . .

great Yagtse river from its mouth.

ferent you see it is from Japan.

A CHINESE MERCHANT AND HIS FAMILY.

A Midsummer Sketch of China.

Chinese merchants have their hongs (cusiness houses) in it. There are also thousands of Chinese shops, and perhaps 800,000 Chinese live in the settlement and surroundings, exclusive of the old walled city. The foreign element as a rule are wealthy men or good salaried men. They live well and have all possible pleasures. They have a race track, polo grounds, cricket and baseball grounds, arranged in the most approved style. Along a half mile of the bund is a beautiful park, in which a band plays each afternoon, and from which Chinese are religiously excluded.

But there are two Georgia negroes here—the first I have seen in the east—who are not excluded, and negre-like, they take full advantage of their privileges.

Upon leaving the park the other day, one of them accosted me at the gate with:
"Boss, you'se from the south, ain't you? I knowed it soon as I see you. From Georgia? Sure 'nough, boss! Does you know Liza Thomas in Athens? She's my ma.

Well, if you eyer see her when you go back, tell her Bill's out here, and he's been doin' Well, if you ever see her when you go back, tell her Bill's out here, and he's been doin'

At this juncture a couple of Chinese stop

"Get away from here, you nasty Chinamen! I'll break this stick over your heads. Don't you see I'm talking to a white gen-At the mention of the stick the Chinese

took flight.
"See dat, boss? Nigger must make Chinaman respect him. It won't do to put yourself on equality with them."

The streets in foreign Shanghai are Euro-The streets in foreign Shanghal are European, and as clean and neat as it is possible. Strict sanitary laws are enforced by the foreign governments and the Chinese, living in the city are forced to keep their

houses and shops clean.

To see the Chinese as they are, when left to themselves and when governed by their own people, one must visit old Shang-

hal, or any one of the native cities near

about. I went into and through old Shang-hai with Dr. Young J. Allen, formerly of

Atlanta, but who has been in China thirty-

five years, and is now president of the Anglo-Chinese college. The city is sepa-rated from the new Shanghai only by a

canal and a wall.

The wall of mud and stone entirely sur-

rounds the city. It is perhaps fifteen feet, high and six feet thick. Around its four sides is four miles—the enclosed city forming just one square mile and having a population of more than 700,000 people. It is difficult for one who has not seen it to realize that 700,000 people can live and

It to realize that 700,000 people can live and do business in a walled-in territory of one square mile. When you see it it is more difficult to realize how they live. You see

how that number of people are crowded in

but you cannot understand how it is they manage to live in such filth.

street of the city from house to house is just five feet wide. It is paved with large

stones. The other streets are mere pas-

sageways unpaved and covered with the filth of centuries. There is no sewerage

nor sanitary arrangements of any kind.

The streets are recking with refuse and

the odors would cause a guano factory to blush with shame. The dirt, the filth,

the stench is inconceivable to one who has

not seen it. The people are no higher than

streets that animals do. Before one has got well inside the wall it becomes a city of horrors. You must amoke, and even then the small of the place and the sights you see cause an illness. The people are cleaner looking than the city. You wonder how a clean Chinaman can come from such hovels of fifth he are the house.

They make the same use of the

business

In the first place, the main

In driving in the surrounding country about Shanghai you pass hundreds of such, and many bare comins resting upon stones. The laborers work about them in the field as if The country of China is as foul as the

THE ANTIPODES.

rible. China has no railroads and few roads. The commerce of this section is through canals. The country, for hundreds of miles about, is The country, for hundreds of miles about, is as flat as a floor, and is a perfect network of canals and creeks. The timber has been cut away perhaps for centuries, and but for a few bamboo groves, there is nothing but the vegetation of the fields.

The lands are fertilized with the refuse from the cities, carried up the canals in junks, and it is this which causes the odors

The other day I took a brief trip in steam launch, sixty miles up the Grand canal to Soochow, a walled city of a million people, fifthy and borrible, like all other Chinese cities.

Though the average width of the canal is not more than one hundred feet, the commerce upon it is probably many times as large as that upon the Hudson in New York. If the wind is with them the freight junks hoist their sails; otherwise they are towed by a string of coolies, who are har-nessed around the shoulder to a towline from the top of the mat pole; or, on smaller boats, from a bamboo pole set upright in the bow. Others are sculled with long oars. The mail boats—long, narrow canopy-covered bateaux-are rowed by one oar on th starbord side of the stern. The boatman feet while steering with a paddle. In this way they can make six miles an hour, and, for mail service in China, that is fast.

You know the Chinese government has no postal service. It is all done by private firms, or letter shops. There are many of them, and they vie with each other for quickness and accuracy of service. In Shanghai there are no less than a hundred of these letter shops. They cut rates to such an extent that letters can be sent about in China for a mere song. Packages and express parcels are sent in the same way, each concern having its own peculiar "chop," or hieroglyphical envelope streaked

with some bright color.
Foreign mails are sent through the re spective consular offices, and all except the American service seems to be good. American mail comes in and goes out when sent under our stamps by any steamer that happens to be good enough to pick it up and take it along. Often American mail for Shanghai lays in Japan for weeks before a friendly disposed steamer comes along. In consequence Americans have to make use of the English postoffice and usually send their mail home by the Canadian line.

The farming in China is not so intensive as in Japan. The people live closer together in China and consequently have more tillable land. In the country through which I traveled rice, vegetables and cotton are the principal crops. To irrigate the rice fields water is pumped up into them from the cenals. The power used is the Chinese buffalo cow-very much like the American buffalo-which is blindfolded and harnessed to a run around pole, like the dd southern cotton press. It revolves a large cogged wheel, which hauls up an endless chain of buckets, emptying the water in a trough running out into the field. Ususling a small child is left in charge of the buffalo cow to

Cotton is grown extensively, but the staple is very short and it is of an inferior grade. To see the way it is grown its in feriority is well understood. Instead of being grown in rows three feet wide, as with us, it is sown broadcast, like wheat, and grows thick and at random. Naturally it produces a small plant, small bolls and a very short staple, and inferior article. It must be mixed with the American cotton or Egyptian cotton to spin into yarn of any

Though China has no railroads and few steamboats, except those plying along the coast and principally owned by foreign merchants, there are telegraph lines between all the principal cities. There is also to be seen some good work in old stone arched bridges across the creeks and canals. To get under these all the boats must have movable masts.

The pecularities and habits of the Chinese people interest visitors most, and the first remarkable sight that attracts you is the feet of the women. I have seen many not more than two inches in length. On their feet the women are barely able to wabble along. Some of those with the smallest feet cannot walk. They must be carried. Without shoes these feet are revolting looking objects. From childhood they are shaped and bound and tied up, causing agorizing suffering for a lifetime. All the toes except the great one are turned under the foot. Then the foot is so bound as to grow straight down with the leg, the great

such hovels of filth as are the houses. Yet they wear so few clothes that they have CAN NULL A CHINESE EXECUTION.

little besides their own skin to keep clean. In the center of the city we took a brief view of the tea garden, or public park, view of the tea garden, or public park, some hundred feet square with a lake in its center, covered with green slime and emitting an almost unbearable odor. Beside it ran the only stream of water in the city—a stream of slowly flowing filth. Indeed the city and its sights were too revolting to go into further description of. Chinatown in San Francisco is a summer regort in comparison. How it is that the entire population is not wiped from the face of the earth every summer by epidemics is inconceivable. Of course thousands die with cholera every summer but there are others to take their places.

The dead in China are buried above ground. A Chinaman's body is never pipbeneath the surface of the earth. The body is encased in a coffin, lime is put about it and it is carried into one of the rice or grain fields surrounding the city and left. Sometimes the coffin is covered with straw; sometimes a rough stone mausoleum is built about it and occasionally a mound of earth is thrown up over it.

ner, because small feet are a sign of aristocracy in China and because a Chinaman of any rank will not marry a woman unless she have miniature feet. A crusade is at present being waged in China against the foot-binding practice and the empress-dowager is being petitioned to advise against it; as the empress of Japan did in requesting the women of her country no longer to blacken their teeth. As it is in Japan now only the old women are seen with blackened teeth, and within a few years it may be that the women of China will allow their feet to grow to the natural size.

al size.

All the wives of the merchant class, as well as the official class, and the sing-song girls of the restaurants, have the small feet. On the drives in Shanghai each afternoon great numbers of them are out in victorias equaling those of the foreigners. It is not unusual to see two wives of a rich merchant driving together. The Chinaman practices polygamy in proportion to his wealth. He has as many wives as he can afford, or desires to support, and they live together peaceably. They must, for under Chinese laws a woman can be divorced for



greater crimes is terrible. For trivial offenses criminals are made to kneel upon
chains while men stand on the calves of
their legs; for others they are flogged with
bamboo poles five feet long, which tear the
skin at every blow. For others their ankles
are crushed and so on. Capital punishment
is inflicted by the executioner's sword or
by strangulation. If a prisoner is convicted of both murder and robbery of his victim he is sentenced to the most horrible of
Chinese punishments. He is put into a
square box in a sitting position without

Chinese punishments. He is put into a square box in a sitting position without room to move and left to starve to death.

But a Chinese offender who has money is rarely punished. There are but few offenses which money will not acquit him of. But if he has not the money to buy his re-

lease woe unto him.

Chinese judges have no hesitancy in having some criminal brought out and flogged when a toreign visitor appears, simply to show the visitor how they do it. Though no prisoners were under sentence it was surgested that for my pleasure a suspected prisoner be brought out and given a flog-ging. It is needless to say I declined what was intended as a courtesy to me.

For treason the punishment in China is por treason the punishment in China horrible. The culprit is tied to a cross a gashed about the fleshy part of the bo He is literally carved up, care being tal not to bring about death too quickly.



FASHIONABE BUT NOT POPULAR COLLAR FOR THIEVES.

nally his head is severed from his body. In great crimes all the male relatives of the principal are held to be participators in the offense and in some cases of treason whole families are cut off. The law says that all the male relatives of the first degree, at or above the age of sixteen, of persons convicted—namely, the father, grandfather, sons, grandsons, paternal uncles and their sons respectively, shall, without any regard to the place of residence, or to the natural or acquired infirmities of particular individuals, be indiscriminately scheduled. It some further Every inately beheaded. It goes further. Every male relative of whatever degree who may be dwelling under the same roof of the offender, is doomed to death. An exception is made in the case of young boys, who are allowed their lives on the condition that they are made eunuchs for service in the

Though the Chinese code provides a penalty for gambling it is not enforced. The Chinese are a nation of gamblers. Coolies about the street throw dice to see who will pay for dinner at the nearest cook shop. The merchants gamble, and, indeed, every-body gambles. The Chinese have all kinds. body gambles. The Chinese have all kinds and varieties of gambling games and their gaming houses are as public as their opium

The opium smoking houses of Shanghai are in many instances very handson places. In the largest you often see many as 100 Chinamen indulging in ti fumes of the pipe at one time. I we through several of the better class one evening, but failed to find that the opium smokers looked any different from other Chinamen. The living skeletons, so often described, I failed to find, though they may

Opium smoking, the Chinese say, is not so destructive to health as whisky drink-ing. That is perhaps a mistake, but the smokers I saw were a rather healthy look-

Japanese women are not pretty, but Chi-nese women do not compare with them. They have a sort of greasy, polished, yel-low look, wear their hair plastered down and are as angraceful as human creatures could possibly be. Being unable to dance, they occasionally

Being unable to dance, they occasionally attempt to sing. A favorite form of amusement at a Chinese dinner is to have "singseng" girls come during the progress of the dinner and sing to the accompaniment of a sort of guitar. During the songs they sit, wear expressionless faces, and the song is more like the squeaking of a cat whose the same strated they are colored. tall is being twisted than any other describable noise.

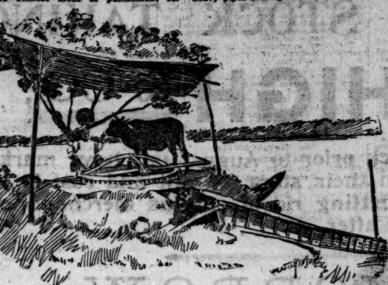
The Japanese songs are hum-drum, but the Chinese ones are simply excruciating.

However, the song of the sing-song girl is on a par with other things chinese.

In Shanghai America, is well represented.

However, the song of the sing-song girl is on a par with other things Chinese. In Shanghai America is well represented. There are a hundred or more Americans in business and in missionary work here. Among the latter are several Georgians, notably Dr. and Mrs. Young J. Allen. Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Burke and others. These people have to make repeated visits to such places as old Shanghai and suffer the horrors of such surroundings. They are also the subjects of many indignities at the hands of Chinese in the interior, as has been evidenced by the chingite nots of which I have written. The American business men here, like the English, manage to make life worth living. They never so into the Chinese cities nor into the interior, but live like lords in the foreign settlement with many servants to administer to their wants.

The Chinese make good servants. You get them for almost nothing and they feed themselves.



and smoke opium, but few of them indulg in strong drink. They have a liquor mad from rice something like Japanese sake

Socially the foreign settlement of Shang-hai is very gay. One properly introduced is received and elaborately entertained. A few weeks here in cool weather would be pleasant, but in the heat of summer, arrong the swarming mosquitoes, and of the streets where Chinese swarm, carrying about with them odors that would sprovegetation in the air, it is not the summiresort that would be speake out by



SHE IS

The Most Bes

Nervous Chills severe pains in my back and ed me to my bed. Power dynes were used to give me relief. no appetite and grew thin in flesh

Hood's Sarsaparil and in a short time felt invis

Hood's Pills port, beadache

DR. LOBB'S BOOK FREE ent by mail strictly confidential. Core good. Call or write. Dr. LOBE, 329 N.15th St. Pa

THAT OTHER DROP!

Screened Lump Co \$2.50 per Ton, Cash Virginia and Alabama Coal Co., I Wills, Sales Agent; Office and Ya Simpson St. and Southern Ry.

\$25.00 REWARD.

ry to me at Jefferson, Ga., or him in any jall in Co Fulcher, white, about old, 5 feet 9 inches hig 149 pounds, light complet hair and beard, chains; almost any kind of work mith and brickmason; routh the control of the control of

\$12 Baltimore and n turn via Southern Rai way, July 16 and 17 The only all rail through line via Washington city

DRAMATIC ART

ATLANTA, GA.

Furniture at "Cut Prices.

This week it shall be a

PRICES GO STILL LOWER-

I must reduce stock. Now is

reater rush.

our chance.



CRADLES \$1.25 to \$3.00. Child's Folding Beds \$3.00 to \$8.50.

RUGS.

\$15.00 to \$35.00. REVOLVING CHAIRS \$4.00 to \$7.50. PICTURES.

hot days. Thin Co.

you bet!



If you need a SIDEBOARD, PARLOR SUIT, or CHAMBER SUIT, come to see me next week. These articles will go at some one's price . . . I AM OVERSTOCKED. Cut Prices

On Everything. T. J. FAMBRO. Fancy Reed ROCKERS 82. to 68.

Sideboards 87.50 to Hat Racks Pancy Oak ROCKERS 81.95 to 84. CHAIRS.

When a young nan's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of vacation, and all the sort of sunshiny loveliness-suitable apparel becomes a nessity. We've the nicest thin things for

Neckwear, Neglige Shirts, Straw Hats, Summer Hosierysummery things to eep a man cool through the dog days,

without the help of summer girl and ice cream parlors. Price

Geo. Mule Clothing Compa

MEN'S IND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

s, thin Vests, thin Trousers, thin Underwe



COTS, PILLO

MATTRESS

SPRINGS, ETC

LACE CURTAN

CH BOD E

by the hu

75 cts to \$ EXTENSION TO \$4.50 to \$25

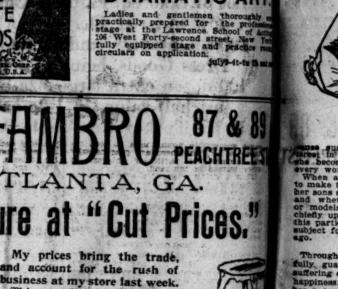
SHADES

Prono This lady wrote tors treated my gave me up as he not be cured and untold pains and

Hundreds sperience of this apin street,
ads: "I was

Dr. Plerce's Farmed thousands of perfect specific for dragging, life-specific for the specific for the speci

alt-rheum, seven umber of our haived no benefit watment from pew York. Ph. Inghamton, and inghamton, to the york of the period o by brother came to the stand he told me to decical Discovery have taken ten be and am entirely care was these let oung woman who that saved my little try Dr. Pierce' and his Golden Marker semedies





us Chills ny bed. Powerful and

arsaparille felt invigorated. In

S BOOK FREE

d Lump Cos Ton, Cash

REWARD.

imore and r Southern Ra 16 and 1 ll rail through ashington cit

TIC ART july9-4t-tu th sat

87 & 89 EACHTREES



TABLES. 75 cts to \$6.0 EXTENSION TABL \$4.50 to \$25.00 SHADES.

COTS, PILLOW MATTRESSES SPRINGS, ETC by the hundre LACE CURTAI





ughts of suitable n things for n Underwei Hosiery-

log days, ors. Prices

ompa ERS.

SHE IS ENGACED.

The Most Beautiful Woman in New England.

WILL HER SONS BE STATESMEN. HER DAUGHTERS MODELS OF PERFECT WOMANHOOD!

If the half of what has been said and ritten of woman's inhomanity to woman were true, the girl whose picture is here yen would not be lifting today. Accordriven would not be lifting today. According to her own words, it was another woman's letter that sived her life. Good judges who have seen this young lady in the flesh say that she is today the most perfect specimen of female loveliness in New England.

She is the embodiment of that type of beauty which springs from within, and cannot be portrayed on the artist's insnimate canvas or in a newspaper illustration any more than it can be produced by outward means on the face of the living subject.

Personal Charms,

Personal Charms.

To her personal charms she adds accom-plishments and social standing. The fact that she is engaged to be married may

purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system and restores health and UNLIMITED GOLD A Hint to Woman.

One reason why woman suffers in silence agonies which would make a coward of the strongest man is because her inborn modesty causes her to shrink from the ordeal of submitting to examinations and "local

esty causes her to shrink from the ordeal of submitting to examinations and "local treatment." When finally torture drives her to seek advice, she, unfortunately, only too often falls into nands that lack the rare ability upon which her peace of mind, her happiness, and her life depends. Instead of treatment based upon a vast experience which makes experts of practitioners, cures a certainty, and failure almost an unheard-of accident, she receives that which makes failure a certainty and cure a mere accident.

The expert specialists of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, treat all their correspondence as strictly confidential. No letter ever passes beyond the eyes of the medical staff, of which Dr. Pierce is president, and none is ever published unless the writer requests it for the benefit of other sufferers. Both men and women in any position of life may, therefore, apply for and receive advice by letter without the least annoyance or fear of publicity.

The Highest Honors. The Highest Honors.

Such is the confidence of his fellow citizens in his ability, integrity and worth that Dr. Pierce has been honored by elec-tion to the highest offices in the gift of the people of Buffalo; first, to the state senate, and later to congress. Such how-ever, is the doctor's pride in and love for his profession that he has since re-



Through childhood she had been so carefully, guarded that she had not known suffering or misery, hardly a moment's unhappiness. But suddenly there came to her a terrible revelation of woman's woes in her own soul-racking experience. She found herself afflicted with one of the torturing aliments peculiar to her sex. The agony she endured in silence caused so complete a breakdown in body and mind that she became an object of pity to her riends and a puzzle to physicians. A horrible attack of eczema, which so disfigured her that she was ashamed to show her face, added to her misery. Her case attracted wide attention; medical aid was freely sought here, there and yonder but without avail. Travel, medical springs and health resorts proved equally futile. It was while in the south, when she had been brought to the verge of human endurance, and when her reason seemed about to be swallowed up in suffering, that her friends learned how Mrs. J. F. Smith, of Oakfuskee, Cleburne county, Alabama, had been rescued from a similar ordeal.

Pronounced Hopeless.

Pronounced Hopeless.

This lady wrote: "Four of the best doctors treated my case for years. They all gave me up as hopeless; they said I could not be cured and could not live. I suffered untold pains and misery, such as no pen can describe, for six years. I was confined to my bed most of the time. I expected the cold hand of death every day. I was afflicted with 'Female Weakness'-bearing down sensations—pain in the small of my back—my bowels costive, also palpitation of the heart. When I began taking the wonderful medicines that cured me, I could sit up only a few minutes at a time, I was so weak. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three times per day, his Golden 'Medical Discovery' three times per day, and one of Dr. Pierce's Pellets every night.

These medicines cured me. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Through the will of God, and these medicines, I have been restored to the best of health." not be cured and could not live: I suffered

Hundreds of Dollars Lost.

Another letter figures in the remarkable experience of this Massachusetts girl. It Chapin street, Canandaigua, N. Y., and reads: "I was troubled with eczema, or sait-rheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and rewritten by Mrs. John G. Foster, 33 autheum, seven years. I doctored with a number of our home physicians and reselved no benefit whatever. I also took treatment from physicians in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Binghamton, and receved no benefit from them. In fact, I have paid out hundreds of dollars to the doctors without benefit. My brother came to visit us from the west and he told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden-Medical Discovery. It had cured him. I have taken ten bottles of the 'Discovery' and am entirely cured.

"It was these letters," says the beautiful joung woman whose picture is here given, that saved my life, for they induced me try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his Golden Medical Discovery.

These remedies rescued me from a helpless, hopeless condition of agonizing suffering, from which neither physicians, friends, faith, nor hope were able to rescue me."

Her perfect face, features and form tell more forcibly than words how remarkable that rescue has been. The medicines mentioned above, used conjointly, as therein explained, constitute a scientific and effective course of remedial treatment for a steat variety of chronic, or lingering malades.

dies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has used thousands of suffering women. It is a perfect specific for the troubles peculiar the dragging, life-sapping drain and in a perfectly rational, natural way builds up the wasted strength. It will bring buoyant health. It will put roses into pale faces—sold flesh in sunken places. It does away with the humiliating examinations and "local treatment" so much dreaded by modally sensitive women.

Deep disorder that can be reached through the blood yields to the purifying qualities of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Besides, it builds up wholesome sense and strength, not merely fat like appetizing restorative tonic, to repel disament, there's nothing to equal it. It touses every organ into healthful action,

was susceptible young men to lose interest in her, but there are reasons why the becomes of particular interest to every woman in the land.

When a girl is engaged she is preparing to make the history of the world. Whether her sons shall be statesmen or day laborers and whether her daughters are invalids or models of perfect womanhood depends or help upon the engaged girl herself. And this particular girl considered herself a fit subject for a madhouse less than a year ago.

A Happy Life. (

Through childhood she had been so carefully guarded that she had not known suffering or misery, hardly a moment's unhappiness. But suddenly there came to her a terrible revelation of woman's woes in her own soul-racking experience. She found herself afflicted with one of the torturing aliments peculiar to her sex. The agony she endured in silence caused so complete a breakdown in body and mind that she headen an object of nity to her. plain straightforward, confidential advice as will enable her to cure herself at home. If, as it sometimes happens, her case doesn't yield entirely to the remedies named, the records show that by visiting Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute and placing herself under the treatment of the corps of skilled specialists, who have successfully treated thousands upon thousands of cases, she will soon go forth a well, strong and happy woman. IAfter years of experience it has been found that there are very, very few case not curable by Dr. Pierce's put up medicines on sale throughout the land, and when such a case is found the patient is not asked to indulge in further experiments and expense, but is candidly advised by Dr. Pierce as to her true condition.

A Great Book Free. When Dr. Pierce published the first edisense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, the profit on which would repay him for the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold he is now half million free. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is not distributing, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of COUFON plete, interest-ble common work ever pub. sense medical No. 156.

lished—the recipient only being required to mail him, or the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is president, this little Coupon Number with twenty-one (21) cen's in 1-cent stamps to pay for postage and packing only, and the book will be sent by mail. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 300 illustrations. Several finely illustrated chapters are devoted to the careful consideration, in plain language, of diseases peculiar to women and their successful home treatment without the aid of a physician and without having to submit to dreaded "examinations," and the stereotyped "local applications," so repulsive to the modest and justly sensitive woman. The Free Edition is precisely the same as those sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are tound in strong manilla paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are riven away. They are going off rapidly, therefore do not delay sending immediately if in want of one.

BLACKBURN WAS NOT CAUTIONED.

BLACKBURN WAS NOT CAUTIONED. He Says No Request Was Made for Him To Ignore the Currency Issue,

New York Herald Louisville Special. Some of the party leaders look with disfavor upon the proposition to eliminate the money question from the democratic plat-form. They think there is nothing to be gained by a party which seems afraid of its platform. It is held that the action will elect Blackburn, but defeat the party. The matter will not be finally settled until Friday night, when a conference will be held. Senator Blackburn said today: "I was never more in a race than I am now, and

never more in a face than I am how, and never felt more confident of success." When asked about the reports that he had been requested by the chairman of the state committee not to make any more silver speeches he said: "The committee has made speeches he said: "The committee has made no request of me to ignore the currency is-sue. What the purpose of its conference on Friday is I cannot know in advance. The convention determined that it should not be convention determined that it should not be made an issue in the state campaign. I pre-sume the candidates for state offices will not push the financial question into the canvass. Whether it can be kept out may

"So far as my canvass for the senate is concerned, this silver question is necessarily

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One Little District Surpassing in Gold Production the Whole United States.

BILLIONS OF "ORE IN SIGHT,"

Many Men Have Made Vast Fortunes and an Ex-Circus Juggler Is Worth \$50,000,000.

(Copyrighted, 1895.)

New York, July 13.—For now almost a year London and for that matter all England have been slowly growing more and more excited over the gold mines of south Africa. Within a year mining shares that were issued at a pound per share and often seld for only a portion of the have often sold for only a portion of that, have sold up as high as f23 per share, and there are plenty of people in England who believe that these same shares will go to f100. France, too, has caught the excitement and is pouring its money into south African investments and it is not impossible that mining shares of the south African properties will be listed on the New York stock exchange within the year. Proposals

to that effect have already been made.

It is rather strange that this country which has so keen an interest in booms of every sort should have thus far paid so little attention to the rise of south Africa. The latter incident comprises the most remarkable commercial romance of the century. In exactly ten years a state then wild, unpopulated, unexplored, almost from producing no gold at all has risen to the



S. J. P. P. KRUGER, PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

first gold producing country in the world. The single little district known as the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal or south African republic, will yield this year upwards of \$40,000,000 worth of gold or more than the product of all Australia or of the entire United States. This little district is, so far as its productive area is con-cerned, not over fifteen miles wide, and about sixty miles long, and ten years ago it was laid out in stock farms that wer selling for a few pounds per acre. Today the mines located upon this narrow strip have a market value of between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000. And just as happened in the days of the California gold fever, men, who a few years ago hardly possessed a dollar, are today worth uncounted millions. There are a dozen or more financial princes now dazzling London with their extrava-gant expenditures who shipped to south Africa a few years ago as colonists and many of them were practically bankrupt.

▲ Man Who Has Made His \$50,000,000. Perhaps the most remarkable product of the gold fields is B. I. Barnato, known from Cape Town to London as "Barney" Barnato and the folliest fellow in the world. Barnato is still a young man. He comes of a good English family, turned out to be a wild youngster, shipped off to Cape Col-ony, knocked about there as best he could, was, it is said, at one time a member of a circus company as a juggler, found him-self stranded with a half crown in his pocket, went into the diamond business at Kimberly, made money hand over fist, nobody knows just how; was soon ranked as one of the diamond magnates, and when solidated turned up at the top of the heap, worth millions. Later Barnato followed the movement to the Witwatersrand, be came a leading promoter of gold mining enterprises there, and a year ago was quoted at £35,000,000.

Within the last year it is currently given out in London that he has made perhaps £10,000,000 in the sale of mining shares and

in promoting mining enterprises.

Probably he himself does not know just how rich he is. And should his fortune go on increasing at the rate it has sprung up, in another ten years this ex-circus jug-gler will be the richest man in the world. Barnato is now a member of the Cape Colony parliament and the other day when he was about to sail for south Africa a dinner was given him in London that was presided over by the lord mayor and attended by many of the most noted financial men of England. He scatters his money like a plunger, and is always followed by a hungry horde, eager to divert a portion of the Pactolian stream. He is exceedingly fond of the theater and of gay people generally and no end of curious stories are told of his princely gifts and odd performances. ample, he wishes to give a theater party he thinks very little of chartering the whole theater, or at least such a portion of it as he may desire for the exclusive use of his guests. Barnato is no miser and works hard to enjoy his money. He has a brother who became associated with him in the diamond business at Kimberly and later in the gold mines, and who, while he is not as rich as "Barney" and doesn't make any such tremendous splurge, lives in London in princely style and is worth several million pounds.

A Bonanza Statesman in South Africa Oddly enough, it was through the dia-mond mines and the gold mines that Cecil Rhodes came to be premier of Cape Colony and practically dictator of south Africa. His political power has been gain-ed very much in the same way that Senator Leland Stanford first made a great deal of money in California and later came to be governor and then senator. Rhodes was a young man, in ill-health and likely to die, when he went out to south Africa and followed his brother into the diamond mines. There, he not only recovered his health but showed remarkable business talent and soon became the head of the movement to consolidate the Kimberly mines, which were then held by some 1,600 different small holders, into one vast con-cern. The De Beers consolidated mines limited, valued today at \$70,000,000 or \$80,-000,000, is practically his handiwork. Later Rhodes became interested with other dia-mond magnates in the Transvaal gold mines, and is now quoted at something like His friend and associate. Alfred Beit, of the firm of Wehrner, Beit & Co., is worth perhaps £12,000,000, and J. B. Robinson, of the famous Robinson mine, up-wards of £7,000,000. Henry Nourse is quoted at £2,500,000, F. A. English at £3,000,000 and Plet Maraes at £2,000,000.

Piet Maraes at £2,000,000.
South Africa has thus far produced perhaps twice as many millionaires as did California, and the remarkable feature of the whole matter is that if the engineers the whole matter is that it the engineers are right in their calculations as to the extent of the Witwatersrand deporits, the amount of gold the latter contain is almost unlimited. Free predictions are offered that in five years the production of gold in the Transvaal alone will have gone far

toward \$1,000,000,000 a year, or about two-thirds as much as all the gold now mined in the world. In this case, gold would be-come almost as cheap in commodity as sil-ver. Indeed, so definite is the prospect that the question has already engaged the sitention of financiers and economists, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the French statistician, has made an interesting calculation as to has made an interesting calculation as to the possible effects of this increase upon the monetary situation.

American Engineers the Developers It is an interesting fact that these calculations are based upon the reports and investigations of two American engineers, Hamilton Smith and Hennen Jennings, both of whom are well known in California. It is a rather remarkable fact that it has been American engineers who have directed the development of the south Africa gold mines, as it was Gardiner Williams and L. S. Seymour, two American engineers who rescued the Kimberly diamond mines from disaster and who have since directed their operations. It may interest some American boys to know that these American engineers of know that these American engineers of whom there are perhaps. can engineers of whom there are perhaps a dozen prominent ones, are receiving sala-ries ranging from £2,000 to £15,000. John Hayes Hammond is said to receive the lat ter sum. Hennen Jennings is said to receive the acter sum. Hennen Jennings is said to receive fil.,000 and there are several others who are drawing upwards of \$25,000 a year. An expert knowledge of mining is a valuable commodity in south Africa.

Not only has American brains had a Streat deal to do with the development of

great deal to do with the development of the new mines in the Transvaal, but even American machinery is employed there in preference to the mining machinery of England, France or Germany. It is to Mr. M. S. Harlow, who went to south Africa and spent eighteen months there as the representative of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, that I am indebted for the material for this article. Mr. Harlow returned recently from the gold fields and gives many interesting facts regarding them. Said he:

The Capital Town of the Gold Flelds. "The principal gold fields are grouped about the town of Johannesburg, which lies inland just a thousand miles northeast from Cape Town. It is reached by rail from either Cape Town, Port Ellzabeth or East London and probably by this time also from Delagoa Lay. The town is situated in the southern portion of the Transvaal or south African republic, about thirty-five miles south of Pretoria, the capital. Johannesburg has now a population of about 40,000 whites and Pretoria is a little place, a typical Boer town, of about 10,000. "Johannesburg lies on the uplands of the Witwatersrand, that is, 'Freshwater ridge,' and for the most of the year is a very pleasant place to live in. It is nearly six thousand feet above the level of the sea, is surrounded by a grassy, rolling country, and with tree planting and other improvements that are being made rapidly it is becoming a pretty and attractive city. It lacks nothing of the comforts and conveniences of civilization, in fact quickly utilizes all the latest improvements and inventions. The town is lit by electricity and an electric tramroad is being built connecting all the surrounding mines and vil-lages with the central town. The mines of themselves are equipped with perhaps the finest mining machinery in the world. The proprietors of the mines employ the finest engineering talent that money can command, and the mines are worked in the most scientific manner. Loss from waste is reduced to a minimum, and the whole operation has been reduced to a strictly business and scientific basis. A Typical Boom Town.

"Johannesburg itself is a study. It has sprung up entirely within the last ten years, principally within the last seven or eight years, and it is a typical boom town. The remarkable feature about it, however, is its curious freedom from the tough ele-ment. It presents absolutely none of the characteristics that we used to read of in the flush days of Leadville, of Virginia City or Pioche. Somehow the English, who constitute the principal part of the population of the town, do not seem to develop a rowdy element, and the "Man from Ceede." is not there. The negroes employed in the mines sometimes make a little trouble when they get drunk, but they are quickly hustled off, and the town is as orderly and free from rows as a New England village. Curiously enough, it is governed like Washington, by the central government of the south African republic-that is to say, by the Boers. The latter are a very plous, slow-going class of Dutch people, much like the Puritans. The result is that the saloons of Johannesburg are closed on Sunday, and at 12 o'clock each night of the week; there is no gambling and even disreputable houses are largely ressed. A sanitary board. the people, is making many improvements, | distance from the main reef. This was the

and the waterworks, built by Barney Bar-

nato, have introduced an abundance of water, so that many of the well-to-do citi-zens are beginning to cultivate fresh, beau-

tiful lawns. The climate, for the most part.

the place is healthy, and one undergoes no harships in living there.
"Nor are prices in general so very high.

Good board in the hotels can be secured for

about \$20 a week, and while there is, of course, a general tendency to higher prices

than prevail here, that is fully equalized by somewhat higher wages than are paid here. One would not notice as much dif-ference between prices there and here as

between here and a western boom town."

Askd as to whether the Transvaal presented a good opportunity for making money, Mr. Harlow said:

No Great Opportunities.

"On the whole, I should say it offered no especial inducements. With the dis-

covery and development of the mines came

an immense rush, so that all kinds of ordi-

nary labor are to be had at fair prices.

Matabele Land, several hundred miles north

of Johannesburg, have been disappointed

and have returned to the Transvaal. Then,

too, almost every kind of business is represented in some way or other, and the business man of Johannesburg has his typewriter and rides his bicycle, and in general has all the facilities and

conveniences which one enjoys here. People

conveniences which one enjoys here. People who go to south Africa, excepting to find themselves in a heathen land, will be apt to be disappointed by the entirely sophisticated state of things which greets him. He will find at Johannesburg, for example, a stock exchange, that would do credit to a town of ten times the population. In fact, speculation in mining stock is one of the chief characteristics of the place. Everybody speculates and shares go up and down; there are pools and 'buill movement' and 'bear raids' and 'booms' and all the diversions that go to make the

movement' and 'bear raids' and booms and all the diversions that go to make the

over, a great many people who the to settle in Mashona Land and

is rather mild, though during the season it is sometimes unpleasant. Still,



Established 1870.

Our patrons have the benefit of our su-parior skill and long experience in this specialty. Hawkes' glasses, from the be-ginning, have had a most wonderful sale, increasing from year to year until they are now sold from ocean to ocean.

These Glasses are Never Peddled.

Spectacles Repaired and Made as Good as New. A. K. HAWKES Manufacturing Optician, 12 Whitehall St.

We Didn't Do a Thing_

TO ORDER ONE OF THOSE BLUE SERGE SUITS THAT WE ARE SELLING FOR \$9. THEY ARE ALL WOOL, FAST COLOR, AND FIT LIKE TAILOR-MADE. WE HAVEN'T A GREAT MANY OF THESE SUITS, BUT CAN SUPPLY THEM FOR A FEW DAYS.

Stewart, Cole & Callaway, 26 Whitehall Street.

interesting.
"The town is rapidly building up with

handsome brick blocks and fine residences, and tasteful churches, streets are being paved and the only thing so far lacking are good public school facilities. Not the least striking characteristic of the country is the presence of the gold mines on a green prairie. There are no mountains anywhere about, and the usual bare desertlike mining country is lacking. Before the mines were discovered, all this area was good farming land and the cautious old Boers used to fight off the prospectors and, in fact, in the early days of the Transvaal, there was a heavy fine attached to prospecting anywhere in the republic. Of course that is all changed now, but it is the English rather than the native Boers, who have made money out of the mines.

Developed in Ten Years. "The discoverey of the auriferous 'banket' or conglomerate beds on the Witwaters-rand came in 1885. So you see that this wonderful district is just ten years old. In 1885 the sum of f10,000 would have suf-ficed to purchase all the farms of the entire ficed to purchase all the farms of the entire district. Single claims have since sold for two or three times this sum. The news of the discoveries soon reached Kimberly, and it was mainly the Kimberly crowd which took hold and developed the mines. The deposits were found in a shale unlike anything else anywhere in the world. They are not in quartzite veins, but in associated are not in quartzite veins, but in associated beds of a sort of conglomerate which is known as a 'reef.' The main reef is about 1,200 feet wide, and the principal workings have strung along for about eleven miles. Here is the great Robinson mine, the Vic-toria Rand and others which have given forme to the region.

fame to the region.

"It was on account of the peculiar geological character of the formation and the unexpected presence of gold in a conglomerate bed that at first led glomerate bed that a like even expert engineers to declare the fields worthless. Indeed, one celebrated engineer, sent out at heavy expense, pronounced the alleged find an absurdity. From the very reef on which he stood millions upon millions of dollars worth of gold have been taken out, and it was from an examination of this same reef, when it had been developed later, that led Hamilton Smith, the well-known American mining engineer, to declare that, 'There have often been mines of short length far richer than these of the Rand, but nothing approaching them ever have been, so far as regularity and extent are concerned."

Character of the Gold Deposit. "The deposit is held in a broad bed or vein that takes the shape of something like an enormous bowl. So it happens that the same deposit will be found at a deep level some miles away from the outcrop of the

reef. The English law is that a claim ex-tends into the earth on vertical lines and not according to the strike of the vein as in the American system. So, knowing that the vein could be tapped at a distance, an American engineer, Hennen Jennings, con-

beginning of the deep level workings and from these many of the richest mines have been and are now being developed. The value of the gold in the Rand field, which is now practically in sight, reaches the billions. Hamilton Smith, estimated that along the stretch of eleven miles of the main reef which he saw, it having been

main reef which he saw, it having been prospected by diamond drills to the depth of 5,200 feet, one mile, there were at least 100,000,000 tons, which would yield 60,000,000 ounces of gold, or a value of £215,000,000. He

estimated that the mines outside of this area would produce half as much more, or a total of something like \$1,500,000,000 in

all. This, on an entirely conservative estimate. Since the opening up of the deep levels this estimate has been found to include only a portion of the demonstrated wealth of the Rand. So, when you consider that from 1849 to 1892 the entire gold product of California was less than

product of California was less than \$1,400,-000,000, you get something of an idea of the untold riches that lie beneath the few

estimated that the Rand's output of gold

would reach £80,000,000 or £100,000,000 by the

A Town Removed To Get at the Gold.

square miles embraced in the Rand

end of the century. It is now not imposed that his prediction will be realized

JOHANNESBURG, FROM THE COORNFONTEIN HILLS.

stock exchanges of London or New York | the reef for some miles in either directhe reef for some miles in either direc-tion, and their big crushers and the chim-ney stacks of the engine houses stand out boldly against the horizon. The mines are equipped with immense stamp batteries and these, with the great furnace houses, the chlorination and cyanide works, with the adjacent reservoirs of tailings and of slimes, following one after another over the grassy dentile and rise of the scanner. the grassy depths and rises of the country for miles and miles, present a scene un-paralleled in any part of the world. "The mineral wealth of the Transvaal,

"The mineral wealth of the Transvaal, however, is not confined to the Witwatersrand. There are other gold fields along the northern and eastern edge of the republic, and not very far distant from Johannesburg are extensive coal mines.
These latter occur not in a mountainous country, but right in the midst of a farming and stock raising area and the big dumps piled up contrast strangely with
the purely agricultural character of the the purely agricultural character of the the purely agricultural character of the country. Silver, copper and lead are likewise to be found in the Transvaal, although the silver mines are not worked much nowadays, on account of the low price of silver. They probably will be developed in a few years, with the extension of railroads and the cheapening of transportation."

CARLL SNYDER.

Attractive Garters.

From The New York Recorder. It is really wonderful what attraction a woman's garter has for some chappies. I was driving the other day on the Boulevard when I noticed a great crowd of wheelers making the most remarkable turnings and twistings as though they were performing some march with complicated

figures.

The central person in these gyrations was a very pretty woman dressed in a remarkable bicycling costume.

She wore gaiters of a very light tan, with black stockings and yellow garters, the garters being furnished with a large and flamboyant bow. And, as her skirt did not reach more than to her knees under any directions and was blown back by any circumstances, and was blown back by the wind as she rode, the garters were the most conspicuous articles of her at

I do not remember what the rest of her

costume was, but that is immaterial to the story.

Those garters caused the greatest possible sensation among the male bicyclers, and the way they rode ahead of that girl and rode back, and then rode ahead and turned back again, was the most aston-ishing thing I ever saw.

The procession to Claremont was a cur-rent of eddying humanity, and the center of each eddy was the wearer of those

Rules for Bicyclists.

vellow garters.

A surgeon gives in an English magazine some excellent rules for bicycle riding: 1. Never ride within half an hour of a meal, which means either before or after.

2. Wheel the machine up any hill the mounting of which on the wheel causes any

3. See that the clothing around the stom-

4. Have the handle bar sufficiently raised to prevent stooping.

b. Be as sparing as possible of taking fluids during a long ride. Rinsing the mouth thoroughly, as well as gargling with cold water, will quench the thirst as well as, if not better than, taking fluids into the

tomach in large quantities.

6. Except the wind, roads, etc., be favorable, never ride more than ten miles 7. Never smoke while riding.
Attention to these points will tend to

lieve the pressure on the right side of the neart, breathlessness will largely be prevented, and even persons with certa of heart disease may ride with safety.

The Bible says: "The wages of sin is death." A modern critic wants it changed so as to read: "The wages of sin are death," so as to agree with the Boston idea and the United States supreme court idea that the "United States are."



air and beautiful -the woman who keeps at a distance the compaints and powders,

which soon ruin the face.
A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wearies her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache or a tender spine, with a bearing-

plains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearingdown weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in ninely-eight per cent. of all cases. Having provens os successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to-day sold more largely than any other medicine for the ills of woman.

for the ills of woman.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

Mrs. Mary Crim, of Frankfort, Franklin Co.

Ill., a writes: "A few
years ago I took cold,
which resulted in female
trouble, and affected my
whole system. About a
year ago, I took chills,
had one or two a month;
they were very weakening. Had pains in my
sides, more frequently in
left side; gradually grew
worse until, finally, I
had to take to bed. I
had a bad cough and
couldn't rest. I commenced taking your
medicine, took it about
four months, taking

"When the Rand was first opened up a town was forthwith established right on top of the reef, but when later it was found that underneath the streets and stores were valuable beds of gold, the government opened a town site a little distance away, selling the lots at auction or rather selling ninety nine. tance away, selling the lots at auction or rather selling ninety-nine-year leases. These yielded a large sum, and have since increased enormously in value. This was the beginning of Johannesburg. When the town was first laid out all the supalles and machinery for the mines had to be brought from the seaboard and for 300 miles of the distance were carried in ox wagons. By the end of 1892 the Cape Town railroad was built in and now two others have been completed through. The city is well laid out and presents, now a very pleasing and attractive appearance. It is modern in every detail, and is a busy and growing place. The mines extend along TRAITS, CUSTOMS, REFORM MOVEMENT

The Up to Date Idea-Something of the Jewish Faith and of the Striking Characteristics of Their People.

With the history of ages before us, and the vast and boundless source of informa-tion at our command, besides the practical opportunities offered in our daily intercourse, there is no subject more often written about, yet less understood by the present generation, than that of the Jews. It is not my purpose to resuscitate dead is sues, to refer to persecutions and prose-cutions, to touch a sympathetic chord on the one hand, or on the other with a tinge of egotism to burden your readers with a series of statistics, recounting the many eminent and renowned alittudes reached by the Jews in the sciences, literature and arts, much rather preferring to cast aside the glories of the past to deal more directly with a less imaginary and

more tangible present.

Some time ago a bright, well-informed Some time ago a bright, well-informed young Christian woman was invited to dine at the house of her neighbor—a Jewess. She accepted the invitation. The visit was no doubt enjoyable and so was Some few days afterwards the young lady remarked to her friends, with astonishment in her voice and wonder in her big blue eyes: "Would you believe it, girls, they had a charming lunch at— the other day when I dined with them; the cooking was excellent, the service perfect, their manners polished, and, indeed, it was just like home." Now, probably our young Christian friend was somewhat disappointed in not having beheld some kind of mephistophelian manifestation in the house of her Jewish friends, and in not seeing consummated all of the peculiar fables and stories of spookdom that were supposed to have emanated under the roof of those mysterious people-the Jews.

This is simply in illustrating the ignor-ance which prevails among the masses in regard to Jewish life and customs, and the inspiration which prompted this arti-cle on the subject. Why this condition of affairs exists I relegate to a cooler day for argument, yet probably both sects are jointly and mutually responsible; both feeling as though they were treading on forbidden ground in making advances or ac-cepting hospitalities, yet nursing in their breasts an imaginary bugaboo that baffles a better judgment and resists even the progressiveness of time itself. I am prone to attribute lack of educa-

tion on both sides for the existence of this feeling, yet it is with an absolute knowledge in the premises that the writer states that the Jews are more liberal in their views than the Christians. The fountain spring of discord has its origin in the misapprehension of the Jew's idea of Christ. It is supposed that the Jews ridicule Jesus Christ; that they claim that the never existed; that He was a myth, or If not, that He was an imposter; that they hate His memory, and so on ad libitum. Ridiculous. There is not a Jew in the United States today with an ounce of common sense who will not most emphatically deny these reflections upon his inselligence, which originated after the crucifixion and which comes rolling down the hills of time, not as strongly marked and prominent as of yore I admit, yet worn and battered, but still there. The fact is that no Jew doubts the one time existence of Christ. They know, as well as they know anything of that era, that He was a grand, noble man, that His was a life of purity ad excellence; that He was good beyond our conception; that His teachings by example were divine to those who were His followers. Here is where the Jews' belief in Christ ends. They do not believe in His divinity. The chil-dren of any Jewish parentage will tell you that they are taught to respect the name of Christ, but not to revere it. This must be true, else you would hear more Jewish chil-dren using His name in vain and fewer Christian children indulging in that blasphemy. If the Jewish parents instill that respectful recognition of Christ into their education, why should not reciprocity of sentiment be infused to the youthful Christian mind and have a cessation of that "Christ-killer" greeting that forever assails the approach of a Jewish child? This prejudice is all the fault of the parents, and a little careful training will remedy it. How ever, there can be no contradiction of the fact that prejudice is graudually diminishing with the Christian's closer familiarity with Jewish customs and habits socially and commercially, and while opportunities are daily offered in the world of traffic to any inquiring mind in search of knowledge or information on the score of commerce, 1 will briefly refer to things more social, religious and domestic, which although familiar to the Jewish reader may be of interest to others.

Great stress is being placed upon the "re-

form" movement which for years has been creating discord within the ranks of more than one congregation. To begin with, I object to the word "reform" in the usual acceptance of the term. While the literal translation is to "form over," yet the word smacks too much of an improved condition or moral atmosphere, and there is no intention to so construe it, for no matter what changes or alterations are made in the form of service, no matter whether the congregation remains united or divided on any or all new-fangled or old-fangled ideas remain the foundation of the church, with its unity of thought, unity of purpose and unity of worship, and the Jew will ever be the Jew, with or without the so-called "re Here are some of the "reformed"

ideas, and very sensible they are, too:
The orthodox Jews formerly held services in Hebrew and German: the "reform" movement has adopted the English lan-

It was formerly customary for the male portion of the congregation to sit on one side of the synagogue by themselves and the females on the other or in the gallery; the "reformers" are seated together

ing of hats in the place of worship; the "reformers" discard them.

The orthodox Jew observed eight or ten acred holidays during the year; the "reform" only two, the new year and day of

very old orthodox never permitted music in the temples; the "reformers" en gage the best talent in the land. certain religious holidays some or-

thodox worshippers used to remove their shoes upon entering the synagogue; the "reformers" dispensed with that custom.

At orthodox weddings the bride usually

shattered a wine glass to signify, para doxically, that it was as impossible to sep arate the couple as it was to reunite the particles of glass. Maybe the divorce laws were instrumental in causing the "reform-ers" to abolish this custom, too. The silk surplice and cap or fez of the

orthodox rabbi have been removed by the "reformer" and he now appears in the pulpit like other ministers.

In one of our southern cities the Jewish In one of our southern cities the Jewish religious services are held on Sunday, and the innovation, together with the acquisition of a high-priced choir, second to none, has had the effect of filling the temple with as many Christians as Jews, which proves that the Christians are more susceptible to conversion than the Laws susceptible to conversion than the Jews, if their constant attendance in church is

Jewish Tendencies. The Jewish young man, when sowing his wild oats, is probably the most rapid farmer on record; so also does he quickly

realize the necessity of a halt, and he us ually does halt.

ually does halt.

It is a broad assertion to make, but equally true, that the Jewish married man is more faithful to his vows than the Christian brother. The records prove it. The Jewish husband is fond of dining and is generally better satisfied with a well covered board than a well covered back.

You will seldom find a Jew a prohibition-ist, he believes in home rule, and usually He is fond of his game of cards, likes to

gamble with a small limit and some of his Christian friends, and usually takes their limit home with him.

The Jew generally contributes liberally in the way of taxes to support prisons and jails, but seldom gets on the inside.

The Jews are as liberal as any people on earth. They are sometimes close fisted until they have wealth beyond their absolute wants, then their liberality knows no

No matter how mercenary a Jew may be, he seldem permits his failing to en-ter his door, his family never feels it with-

When you come across a common ill-bred Jew, you might find on earth some more despicable fellow-but not much. However (like Trilby's comparison with her foot) there is only one other person like him in the world-the common ill-bred Christian, The Jew commits crime as well as his Christian brother, but generally makes a progressive, law-abiding citizen. The Jew is condemned by some people

to eternal damnation and in the same breath is accused of being "God's chosen people," and while the masses are settling the dispute between themselves, the Jew manages to prosper.

Until quite recently the Jew as a estate holder has been a nonentity. This is probably owing to early persecutions when his possessions were compelled to be in such condition that they could be collected and moved at a moment's notice. Of late, however, with advancement of thought and new ideas, the Jews are beginning to be quite extensive landholders.
Once your friend, the Jew is always faith-

As a general thing politics and Jews do not affiliate. You will always find him go-ing to the polis and quietly dropping in his ballot and doing his duty, and while he has made his mark in political history, and will continue to do so from time to

time, still the occasions are exceptional The question of inter-marriage is a serious and complex one. With years their numbers increase. Some are fortunate, others are not. The majority come under the latter class. Do most kinds of unions come under that head?

There is no intention to parade the good qualities of the Jews in this article and remain silent about their shortcomings, because the latter are always so thorough y advertised and magnified when they come to the surface. And now that we are made acquainted with some of the Jewish virtues, as well as vices, unite them, and iscover, if you can, wherein the Jew dif-

fers from the balance of mankind. From the foregoing summary it will be readily seen that the word "reform" is a misnomer. We have our "new man" and "new woman," or rather "up to date," and the last catchy appellation is no doubt most applicable to the present stat us of the so-called "reform" therefore the "up to date" Jew is, at this

writing, thoroughly in the swim. Atlanta, Ga., July 13, 1895.

A Unique Display of Georgia Evaporated Fruits.

EXHIBITION AT

A New Process That Will Increase the Profits of Georgia Fruit Crops One Third-Simple, inexpensive and

Decidedly the most interesting exhibit of the Goorgia Peach Carnival now in progress at Macon is the display of Georgia evaporated fruits embracing over fifty varieties. More interesting yet if possible are the magic like little machines with which these fruits are prepared. The outfit consists of machines for paring and pitting peaches, paring and carving and slicing apples and an evaporator, all of which are

In continual operation on the grounds.

These little machines are destined to cut an important figure in the fruit interest in Georgia and increase the profits on the products of fruit and vegetable farms many thousands of dollars per arnum. By this process of evaporating fruits and vegetables, which is an inexpensive one, the profits of any orchard or garden in Georgia be increased 30 to 40 per cent and means a clear saving to the grower of just this much money. Not only can the mar ket value of all grades of fruits and vege tables be enhanced, but all specked fruits can be saved and all paring, etc., be ren dered as profitable as the better grader when marketed direct from the trees. The expert in attendance is enthusiastic

over the possibilities of Georgia in this profitable industry.

The ease and rapidity with which peaches The ease and rapidity with which peaches or apples are prepared for the evaporator must be seen to be realized. This process offers the solution of the disposal of overripes, seconds and culls, relieving the markets of a class of fruits which, if shipped fresh, return no profits, yet break and demoralize the markets and profits of better grades. Evaporating fruits has for years been an unusually profitable industry in many states. The parings and trimmings of the apple furnish the base of all commercial jellies, and chipped apples of a low cider mill grade when evaporated for export furnish in connection with an admixture of French grapes the bight french and German wines: The sam-

export furnish in connection with an admixture of French grapes the bill of
champagneand the alcohol for fortifying the
light French and German wines. The samples daily made and exhibited show unexpected and gratifying evidence of immense
possibilities and monetary value to Georgia
fruit interests. The exhibit is the most
practical demonstration in this specialty
ever seen in the south, and is worth a visit
from inty portion of the state, and very
creditable to the American Manufacturing
Company, of Waynesboro, Pa. The exhibit
was influenced and secured by their manager of state agencies, J. G. M. Corden, of
this city and their Macon agent, Mr. T.
P. Fleming.

This process of evaporating and saving
fruits and vegetables is attracting a great
deal of attention and introduction will give
a new impetus to fruit and vegetable culture in the south. The process is simple
and practicable, and the machines can be
operated by a ten-year-old boy with as
much ease and satisfaction as a man. In
the preparation the full flavor and all the
desirble qualities of the fruit is preserved,
and it is just as good in midwinter for ali
purposes as when it is plucked from the
green boughs of the trees.

Every fruit land 'vegetable grower in
Georgia should see, study and adopt this
process of evaporating fruits, as it will
mean as much to the fruit interest of the
future as the gin does to our other great
crop, cotton. Don't fail to either visit Macon and see the machines in operation or
write to the Georgia agents for particulars,
for it means money saved, therefore money
made.

Dropsy Treated Free. Six days' treatment free. Address with 2-cent stamp, J. R. Sewell, M. D., dropsy specialist, Whitesburg, Ga. july14-sun wed

Twenty-two miles or unbroken shard and level as a floor at Amelia Be Bring your wheels with you on the groexcursion.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Hunting for a Position on the Work of the Exposition.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY OF LIFE

The Old Men Are Searching for Friend To Recommend Them for

the Work. For The Constitution.

"Are you going to the exposition?" is the question that will soon be heard in the Of course everybody in Georgia is going, if they have to walk and hang themselves

up on a peg to sleep while there. Thousends will come from a distance; same to make money, some to be instructed, same to see the south, and some will come just to be in the fashion. There is no estimating the amount of advertising this section will receive through this great show, nor can its miltence for good or evil be approximated. A thousand years from now the people then living can study the conditions in the south before

this exposition was held, and maybe they can say what of good or what of evil grew out of it. It is most sure to mark period, just as "before the revolution" marked a period with the colonies and as "before the war" marks a period with us, but I doubt if any generation will be wise enough to size up the consequences of any of these periods entirely correctly under a thousand or two thousand years from now. Anyhow the exposition is on the line of progress, and whether progress means going up the hill to the pinnacle cr down the hill on the other side, Brown nor I suith not, but we join hands with the majority and throw up our hats for the event, and shall try to do our part to instruct and entertain, and we have decided to de-rive as many benefits from the show as we

possibly can to be honest. It would sound mighty patriotic to say that we want no gain from this great ex-position, but we cannot. If there is a man, woman or child in ten miles of atlanta who has not made some sort of calcula-tion or had some sort of hope of making something out of this event, they are duller folks than us. Brown swears that we are "goners" if we lose this opportunity-it is the last chance of our l'ves, is what he thinks, and we are acting accord-

Just what "soft" place we should "accept" has been a question with us for some time, with a considerable emphasis on the word "accept."

Our wives advised us to aim high- Shoot at the moon," say they, "if you only hit

a lightning bug." We remained at home expecting every day to be pressed to accept some position, till the thing began to look squally, and so we sauntered forth two weeks ago and have been sauntering ever since to find a place suited to our ideas, and it is well to state that our ideas have been as varied as there is number of days in the two weeks that we have been on the hunt. The first day our steps were quick and our hopes were high; we felt certain that we had only to apply to be pressed. We found the "headquarters" without much trouble, and were carried up on the elevator. There was not much of a stir when we stepped into the room of "neadquar-ters"-in fact, there was no stir at all. Nobody said take a seat, or howly, and how are your folks?—they said nothing, not a thing, except that a negro asked us to stand to one side that he might sweep. In moving out of the way of the broom we happened to get where we could han on a vindow sill, and there we leaned and loaned, and I think we could have haped on there till now, and never a word would have been spoken to us. We saw that we had to approach if there

was any approaching to be done, and so I set Brown on a one-armed man that im-pressed us as being "some punkins" and as an old confederate veteran besides. "How are you and how are your folks," said Brown as he stood beside this one-armed man's desk.

"Bledget come here!" This is what the one-armed man uttered without raising his head, and an iron-gray, heavy-set fellow stepped over from another desk and the two went to looking

ever a map. "How do you both do," said Brown, "and how are your folks?"

I saw that Brown's mouth was getting so full of tobacco juice that he could hardly

speak, but only 'Blodget' gave him a side glance from under his heavy cycbrows. I soen saw that Brown must either spit or bust and I trembled for the fine carpet upor the floor, but all is well that ends well. Brown had the good sense to walk back to where I was and unload his mouth out the window. The gentleman of the empty sleeve walked over to a cooler close by us and took some ice water about this time, and Brown and 1 took it as sorter providential as giving us a chance to speak

"Pretty hot weather," said I, and the gentleman turned and bowed to us and was changed at once toward the "headquarters," and we felt certain of a job in a few

pointing to his empty sleeve. "Yes," was all he said.
"They crippled a good many of our boys,"

said Brown, "but we give the rascals as

much as they wanted."
"Yes," smiled the gentleman.
"They got enough," said Brown, and the gentleman of the empty sleeve smiled so pleasantly that I thought it well enough for me to let him know that I was here "during" and that I was a "reb" to the core. I had about told of all the rascality I knew against the yankees and had fixed my mouth to ask for a position, when Brown said to the one-armed man:

"What regiment was yours?"
Before the gentleman had time to answer and before I quit foaming for being disturbed, just as I was ready to ask for the position, this same "Blodget" called the gentleman back to nts desk.

Our expectations fell about 99 degrees in a second, as we saw the one-armed man depart, but we revived in a minute, for "Blodget" himself stepped over to the ccoler. It struck me and Brown both that "Elodget" was no warrior—the war racket wouldn't stir him, but whether to size him up as a "goldbug" or "silverite" puz-zled us sorely. His step was slow and proud as if he might be a "goldbug," but his hair was silvery and his mustache while trying to solve some problem; so we thought it best to avoid both gold and silver and take the safe ground of abusing negroes and republicans—we gave them bail

Columbia.

"Hang the republicans," said Brown, and "Hang the republicans," said I.

"Yes," said Blodget.

"Hang the nigger," said Brown, and

"Hang the nigger," said I.
Blodget smiled.
His smile was so encouraging that Brown and I let in and told all we knew about the rascality of the reconstruction period, and Brown winked at Blodget and as good as admitted that he had been a red-hot kuklux in his time.

"Yes," said Blodget, slowly, as he pinched his mustache, "you look like two good democrats."
"You bet," said Brown, and "You bet,"

"You bet," said Brown, and "You bet," said I.
"But," said Blodget, "I am a republican and the one-armed man is General Lewis, of the federal army."

We didn't wait for no elevator to take-

us out of their "headquarters," but since then we have found that the two gentle-men hold nothing against us and that they mix and mingle with co-workers in the ex-

position, men who are veterans of the confederacy and democrats of democracy, and that none of these things come into their business transactions.

Since the first day we have been chasing up "recommendations" and toning down our aspirations. You can do nothing without "recommendations," and we are still in search of "recommenders." If any man, women or child of influence should read this and feel willing to recommend us, they will please drop us a line where to find them and stay till we get there. Our shoes are gone, worn so running over the rocks of Atlanta after one fellow and another, to find when we arrived at their place that they had just left for some other place and, upon flying there, found that they had "just gone." Our shoes are tied up with little pieces of wire from this racins. Brown's big toe, on his right foot, is peeping out at the passers-by and the small boys and the girls giggle as they squint at if.

Brown blames a "myth" called President Collier with his shoeless condition. His shoes were new when we came to town and he took the job of finding President Collier while I hustled for recommendations. Brown give up finding the president, and swore there was no such manhe's a myth. I abused Brown for want of energy and went with him. Since I joined Brown in the hunt for President Collier we have never been a minute and a half behind him, but we have walked for miles over the rocks and yet—and yet. Our first idea was to "accept" a position with the bureau of printing, as we had figured a little on that line, and as Mr. W. G. Cooper and Mr. J. K. Ohl are prominent in that department, and had heard of our efficiency. We hunted up Mr. Cooper and he returned us to Mr. Ohl with a sealed note. I cannot say what was in the note, but after Ma Ohl had broke the seal and read, his eyes wandered over the person of us two, especially at Brown's big toe. After so long a time he cleared up his throat and informed us that he would try us, but advised us that he would try us, but advised us that he would rema

there we to be the control of the co

behind him before and he was not so much to blame in putting the open side in front. Everybody laughed and the more they laughed the more right they had to laugh, for Brown grew more and more a picture of complete dejection. He changed from one foot to the other, wheel the perspiration from his brow, first with his right hand and then with his left—he was lost, crushed with the dry grins, for he knew that something about his person was causing the merriment. We left, and were glad when we got away and we resolved, as I helped Brown to skin off the new shirt and turn it around, that we would not "accept" a position on the bureau of printing just yet awhile—not yet.

Strangers were already arriving in anticipation of the exposition. Testerday Brown and I met a man all the way from the great city of London, and he asked us many questions about the old days of slavery in the south. He wanted to know about the "brands" we used to punish the negroes with, and when we told him there had never been any burning of negroes in Georgia as a means of punishment he said that he had learned that such was practiced from reading Dickens. Brown did not know any more who Dickens was than I did, but he at once raised himself to his full height and pronounced Mr. Dickens a liar.

"I was an overseer," said Brown, "and what I don't know about niggers is not worth knowing. There were some bad niggers and there were some mean masters but there was never any "branding" in Georgia, and never any branding in Georgia, and never any branding in Georgia, and never while be satisfied before the exposition is ended. Brown and I are just as strong abolitionists now as any of them, but we'me glad to feel that such books as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Dickens's "American Notes," and others, were overdrawn and misrepresented Georgia and the south.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," etc.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.



To the fact that no amount of misrepreser tation or vilification will stop our s artists' materials. Pay no attention to falsifiers or the howlings of those who are
feeling the force of our knock-out prices.
We expect to sell goods in Atlanta for
many years to come from a neighboring
city, whose cheap freighting facilities we
are bound to seek. Our policy of handling
only high class goods will be continued
there, as it has been here. Meantime we
quote either Green Seal of St. Louis Manufacturing Company's strictly pure white
lead at 4½ cents. Crown brand linseed oil
at 60 cents; Cleveland linseed oil at 56
cents per gailon; best light hard oil 90 cents
per gallon; cherry wood stain \$1 per gallon.
All other goods in same proportion. Buy
now, as this sale will only last a few weeks.
SOUTHERN FAINT AND GLASS CO..
No. 40 Peachtree St.
July 14-4t su nrm. artists' materials. Pay no attention to fal-

July 14-4t su nrm.

90 WHITEHALL

Bill of Fare for July, 1895,

Julienne, Consomme, Chicken, Mullaga-tawney and Green Turtle Soup. Clam Broth and Chowder. Milk Crackers, Cream and Swiss Cheese, Lobster Salad. Queen Olives. Underwood's Deviled Ham, Lobster and

Corn and Chipped Beef with French Mu Corn and Chipped Beef with French Mustard.

Sweet Sugar-Cured Bhided Ham, garnished with mushrooms, French Peas and Truffles.

Whole Japan Rice, served with sweet Elgin Creamery Butter.
Piqua Horse Raddish Sauce.
New York Sugar Corn Pudding.
Boiled White Wax Beans.
Stewed Okra and Tomatoes.
Creamed White Potatoes with fresh Elgin Butter.
Lea & Perrin's Worcester Sauce, Shrewsbury Tomato Katsup.
Sweet, Sour and Mixed Pickles.
Crisp Pastry made with Peachtree Patent Flour.
California White Sage Honey.
Country-made Preserves, Jams and Jellies.
Vanilla and Lemon Cream Waters.

Marshmallows, Graham and Oat Meal Wafers.

Afternoon and Social Tea Crackers.

Oolong and English breakfast tea, Mocha and Java Coffee.

Edam and Pine Apple Cheese.

We keep all of the above goods in stock, also a full line of everything that is kept in a first class up to date grocery store, at very lowest possible cash prices. Telephone and mail orders quickly and carefully filled and promptly delivered.

J. H. GLENN, Buccessor to W. R. Hoy

Whitehall

OUR TIME IS LIMITED

QUICK WORK MUST BE DONE in disposing of this immense stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTION

RETAIL, WHOLESALE OR IN JOB LOTS The following will give you a little idea of what we are doing:

The state of the s	
LACES.	
Was.	Now
Black Silk Laces150	5
Black Silk Laces400	15
Black Silk Laces750	25
Black Silk Laces\$1.00	35
White and Cream Laces at	one
third regular price.	

ı	ULUYLS.	
ı	Was.	Now.
l	Colored Kid Gloves \$1.25 to \$2	500
I	Light Kid Gloves \$1 to \$1.75	500
١	Evening Shades, 12 but-	
l	ton length	\$1.25
۱	Evening Shades, 16 but-	
١	ton length\$3	\$1.50
١	Evening Shades, 12 but-	
١	ton length\$3.50	\$1.75
١	Lisle Gloves 350	

HOSIERY.

Any Hose in this house at onethird regular price.

FANS.

We have an elegant line of fine Fans at half price.

Ladies' and Childrens' Gossamers at one-fourth regular price.

	Vas. N	
Stamped Doylies	25C	5C
Stamped Squares	50C	15C
Stamped Squares	75C	35C
Stamped Scarts	3.50	75C
Silk Cloths		
Embroidery Silks	5C 2	1-2C
Embroidery Floss		
Crochet Cotton	5C	3C
Crochet Silk	35C	15C
Ice Wool		IOC
Saxony Yarns		5C

WAISTS. Was. Now White Waists... 500 CORSETS.

Was. Now Ventilated Corsets 750 Prima Donna Corsets \$3.50 \$2.00

INFANTS'G()OI	DS.
	Was.	Non
White Dresses	\$1.00	For
White Dresses	52.00	SLO
White Dresses	3.50	St. 50
White Skirts	900	45c
White Skirts	40C	200
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		TON 300

Infants' and Children's Hats, Caps and Sun Bonnets at your Was. Now. Misses' Gowns\$1.00 Misses' Gowns\$1.00 500 Misses' Skirts...... 500 250

NOTIONS.

110 110110.	- X 1.110	
	Was	. No
Spool Silk	. 8c	10
Skirt Braid	. 8c	
Spool Twist	30	128
Dressing Combs	. 15C	-
Sponges	IOC	
Hairpins	5c	
Scissors		1
Sweet Lavender	IOC	2 14
Hose Supporters		
Tooth Brushes	25C	10
Stocking Darners		- 30
Needles	5C	314
Pins		
Silk Belts	50C	. 10
Leather Belts 25c to	75C	10
Windsor Ties	25C	10
Windsor Ties		18
	-	

T. N. WISLOW, AMERICAN NOTION CO., 28 Whitehall St.

TELEPHONES!

TELEPHONES! TELEPHONES!

The following subscribers have been connected since our last publication:

Arnold, B., residence, 2 calls..... Crawford Market Co., 2 calls..... Cassin, H. A., residence, 2 calls..... Cunningham, C. C., 3 calls..... Durant, E. M., residence, 4 calls..... Dodson & Co., E. F.

Dykeman, S. N., residence, 3 calls..... Eichburg & Rosenfeld, office Fry, Abe, diamond broker Hawks, A. K..... Hollis & Moore..... Harris, H. D., gasoline and oils..... Hirschberg, J. A. residence..... Jackson, M. O., residence..... Kelly, Dr. G. J., residence..... McKenzie, T. C.... McDuffie, B. F.... Mitchell, Dr. J. W., residence..... Milledge, Jno., residence..... Murphy & Co., N. E..... Moore, W. L., residence..... Mitchell, R. M. Martin, C. C., 4 calls.

Morris & Bro., W. R., 4 calls.

National Railway Building & Loan Assn, J. N. Bateman, Atty..... O'Tyson, M. groceries.... Palmer, S. B.... Potts, Henry, residence.... Parrott Lumber Co..... Perfection Mattress Co., 2 calls..... Ridley, Dr. R. B., 3 calls..... Smith & Wright, office..... Shellaberger, H. L., wire fences, etc..... Vesauska, Dr. S. A. residence.... Van Winkle, E.... Webb, J. J..... Whitney, J. B..... Wilkes, S. W., contracting agent Georgia Railroad...... Wingate Plumbing Co.... Wohl's Creamery Yeates, W. S., residence.....

For information regarding rates, etc., call 309, and we will have our solicitor call on you.

W. T. GENTRY, Mgr.

HANN

By SARAH K.

In the year 18 Groton, Conn., p berland inlet, v berland inlet, whe met Joe and Kim-lek-su-le, as center, covered dog akin. Hann dressed in fur joverdress, and bil-too, in her or good deal older, Ebierbins.

A few years at Hull, England, Cumberland guifthe island to them to take it

them to take thand. When he large company these guests the was married to them to several Scotland, and the Queen Victoria queen was deeply ple from the farica, and asked If the queen was uneducated, furno less pleased in her elegant h from a snow he toria was "very After two years land inlet, and the explorer, me Everybody in b

of Sir John land in 1845 and Terror, of the north lief parties Lady Franklin in sending of missing husba

Finally, in the men were Beechy island so that the co a large compa on King Willi west of Baffin the Eskimos ed to Franklin After Englan in searching for pieces in the ice William Land, starved and fro banks and thei had become the left England, in the ocean. Some person

party were not Hall was an He was poor. friends, but he called him to the the Franklin r find about aret inent men and and, finally, aft courage any of to build a boat dred pounds of New London fir on one of their to the far nort Martin Frobish hundred years so he had to brought with I had been with were devotedly In 1864 Hall five years ar their raw food or snow huts would kill a weighed 2,000 where the seal he might spear In 1866, May and Hannah di journeys. Acc tracted mother.

ried the dead

pended from he this note in the of the child:

mains of littl

interpreters of

edition.

High

rense stock

Was. No\$2.50 hite Walsts 65c ETS. Was. No

..... 75C

Corsets \$2.00 \$ Corsets \$2.50 \$1. Corsets \$3.50 \$2. TS'GOODS

nd Children's Hate un Bonnets at you

Was. Nov ..\$1.00

Was. Now

AN NOTION CO. hitehall St.

HONES

been connected

etc., call 309, a you.

Mgr

HANNAH AND JOE

TWO FAITHEUL LITTLE ESQUIMAUX.

By SARAH K. BOLLION.

Copyright, 1885.

In the year 1851, Captain Budington, of Groton, Conn., passed the winter in Cumberland inlet, west of Greenland. Here he met Joe and Hannsh on the island of Kim-lek-su-le, so called because its flat center, covered with grass resembles a dog skin. Hannah was twelve years old, dressed in fur pantaloons and short fur everdress, and bore the name of Too-koo-ll-too, in her own language. Joe was a good deal older, and his real name was Eblerbing.

good deal older, and his real name was Ebierbing.

A few years afterward a merchant from Hull, England, Mr. Bolby, met them at Cumberland gulf, where they had come off the island to trade, and prevailed upon them to take the long journey to England. When he reached home he made a large company, and in the presence of these guests the young woman Hannah was married to Joe. Mr. Bolby took them to several places in England and Sootland, and they were finally presented to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The queen was doeply interested in these people from the far north of British America, and asked them to dine with her. cated, fur-dressed pair, Hannah was uneducated, fur-dressed pair, Hannah was no less pleased with the gracious queen in her elegant home, so entirely different from a snow hut. She always said Vic-toria was "very kind, very much lady." After two years they returned to Cumberand inlet, and in 1860 Charles F. Hall,

of a tooth, to be that of an officer of the ship Erebus. Hall felt sure now that all the party were dead. Joe and Hannah came back to the states with Hall, bringing a little three-year-old girl which they had adopted. They bought her of her parents for a sled. Hannah named her Sylvia Grinnell, after the Grinnell family, celebrated for their gifts towards arctic research, but her real name was Punna. Captain Hall made his third voyage in the ship Polaris in 1871 for the north pole, taking his devoted Joe and Hannah and

captain Hall made his third voyage in the ship Polaris in 1871 for the north pole, taking his devoted Joe and Hannah and little Punna. He reached a higner point in Smith sound than had been reached by any other vessel at that time, and anchored in a harbor, protected by an iceberg 450 feet long and 300 feet broad, calling the place Thank God Harbor. In the autumn of this year Hall died very suddenly, and his men spent two days in digging a grave only two feet deep. He was buried at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, but so dark wast in that high latitude that lanterns were carried. Poor Hannah sobbed aloud at the death of her best friend. The party on the Polaris determined to return, got caught in the ice, and it was determined to abandon her and throw the provisions and clothing cut on the ice. In the midst of this work, in the night, the ship drifted away with fourteen persons on board, leaving on a piece of ice 100 yards long and 75 yards broad, Captain Tyson and eight white men and nine Eskimos, including three women and a ba-



TO HELL A WALRUS.

of Sir John Franklin. He had left England in 1845 with two ships, the Erebus and Terror, with 134 persons in search of the north pole. After two years rellef parties were sent out to find them. Lady Franklin spent all her large fortune in sending out ships to search for her missing husband.

finally, in 1850, the graves of three of the men were found at the far north, on Beechy island, west of Hannah's home. So that the course that Franklin took was known. Four years later, Dr. Race, of England, heard from the Eskimos that a large company of white men had starved on King William Land, far to the northwest of Baffin's bay, and he obtained from the Eskimos many articles which belong. ed to Franklin and his men.

After England had spent over \$5,000,000 in searching for Franklin, it was ascertained that both his ships had gone to pieces in the ice off the west coast of King William Land, and that his poor men had starved and frozen, as they wandered over the ice in search for food or friends. Then skeletons were found in boats or in snow banks and their boots, watches and silver had become the property of the Eskimos. Sir John died two years after the ships left England, and must have been burled

in the ocean.

Some persons believed that the Franklin party were not all dead. Charles Francis Hall was an engraver at Cincinnati, O. He was poor, and with no influential friends, but he felt that the Lord had called him to the work of finding some of the Franklin men. He read all he could find about arctic life. He asked of prominent men and Tearned societies money, and, finally, after enough obstacles to discourage any other man, obtained enough to build a boat and put up twelve hundred rough. or during a boat and put up twelve hundred pounds of food for the journey. A New London firm gave him a free passage on one of their ships, and he went, in 1860, to the far north, discovering relics of Sir Martin Frobisher's expedition made three hundred years before. His boat was lost so he had to return to America, and brought with him Joe and Hannah, who had been with him two years, and who

were devotedly attached to him. In 1864 Hall started again with Joe and Hannah, and north of Hudson bay lived Hannah, and north of Hudson bay lived fivel years among the Eskimos, eating their raw food and living in their igloos or snow huts. Joe, with great skill, would kill a walrus, which sometimes weighed 2,000 pounds, or would watch two whole nights near a hole in the ice where the seal comes up to breathe, that he might spear it for his master.

In 1866, May 14th, the only child of Joe and Hannah died, while on one of Hall's

and Hannah died. while on one of Hall's and Hannah died, while on one of Hall's journeys. According to custom, the distracted mother, at the plain funeral, carried the dead baby in a fur blanket suspended from her neck. Captain Hall put this note in the fur cap, covering the head of the child: "These are the mortal remains of little King William, the only child of Ebierbing and Too-koo-li-too, the interpreters of the lost Franklin research expedition. God hath its soul now and will keep it from all harm."

Later Hall visited King William Land,

ome deeply interested in the fate | by eight weeks old. Hannah and Punna were among them.

A dreadful snowstorm came on, and the shivering creatures huddled together under some musk skins. Later they built a

little house from materials thrown out of Ittle house from materials thrown out of the ship and floated down Baffin's bay and Davis strait, the ice constantly crumbling and the sea washing over them. They used up all their boats save one for fuel, and were only kept alive through the heroic efforts of Joe and another Eskimo, Hans, who caught some seals for them; which were earrly earn uncooked with the skin

efforts of Joe and another Eskimo, Hans, who caught some seals for them, which were eagerly eaten uncooked, with the skin and hair on Yeavy had only a little moldy bread, and the sufferings of the children from hunger were painful to witness.

Once, when nearly all were dead from starvation, Joe saved them by killing a bear. He and Hannah refused to leave Captain Tyson and the party when they were drifting past their home at Cumberland inlet, even when it was probable that the Eskimos themselves must be used for food by the famished white men. After drifting 1,500 mfles in six months (196 days), one of the most thrilling journeys on record, the party were rescued off the coast of Labrador by the English ship Tigress. Hannah and Joe settled at Groton in 1873, in a little house purchased for them by their good friend, "Father Hall." Joe became a carpenter and Hannah made upfurs and other articles on her sewing machine.

Two years later, in 1875, their beloved little Punna died, at the age of nine. Sne was much beloved in the Groton schools. The next year Hannah, at the age of thirty-eight, died of censumption, her health broken by the exposure on the ice floe. She had long been an earnest Christian, loving and reading her Bible daily. She was tenderly cared for by Mrs. Captain Budington and others, saying at the last: "Come, Lord Jesus, and take thy poor creature home!" A handsome stone marks the grave of the faithful Hannah in the cemeery. Joe came often to the graves on the hilliside of Groton, and said at last: "Hannah gone! Punna gone! Me go now again to King William Land; I have to fight; me no care." He went with Lieutenant Schwatka in the Franklin search party, June 19 1878, and never returned to the United States.

A correspondent of The New York World

A correspondent of The New York World writes as follows:

"William Dean Howells has been for altogether too long a period one of the most conspicuous, prosperous and worthless of American writers. The man is wholly empty intellectually. He has never said anything that was worth saying. That his style possesses a certain grace and charm cannot be denied. And, indeed, this fact adds to his offending. For few men can write utter rot so attractively as he writes it, and the man who makes rot attractive works a great wrong to true literature.

"Now that you have neatly and briefly put Mr. Howells where he belongs let me ask you to devote a little attention to Professor Sloane, of Princeton, who is the author of the stuff that is being printed in one of our leading magazines under the title of 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.' Sloane's style is in marked contrast with the style of Howells, for Sloane's style is innocent of anything like historical perspective. He gives no visible indication of events to one another or as to their comparative importance. He resembles Lay in one respect only—his devotion to fable. In my judgment it would have been a distinct boon to history, to literature, to mankind and to Sloane if Sloane had never been hired to dip his pen into ink on the subject of the great Corsican."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report



AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

NUNS OF ST. URSULA.

A Sketch of the Famous Convent at Columbia, South Carolina,

BURNED BY SHERMAN DURING THE WAR

Shelter Except the Canopy of Heaven-A New Home Puschased.

waste England from sea to sea, many of the inhabitants fied into Gaul and settled the month of the Rhine, at a castle called Brittenburgh, as appears from ancient monuments and Belgic historians produced

to have left Britain about that time, and to have met a glorious death in defense of their virginity from the army of the Huns, which in the fifth age plundered wherever they came. It is agreed that they came originally from Britain, and

they came originally from Britain, and Ursula was the conductor and encourager of this holy troop.

Sigeberts Chronucle places their martyrdom in 453 (See Butler's "Lives of the Saints," page 493, October number), St. Ursula, who was the mistress and guide to heaven to so many holy maidens, whom she animated to the heroic practice of virtue, conducted to the glorious crown of martydom, and presented spotless to Christ, is regarded as a model and patroness by those who undertake to train up youth in the sentiment of piety and religion. A great many religious establishments have been erected under her name and patronage for the virtuous education of young ladies been erected under her name and patronage for the virtuous education of young ladies throughout the world—they are found among the uncivilized as well as the civil-ized performing their heroic work. The first Ursuline convent in the United States throughout the world—they are found among the uncivilized as well as the civilized performing their heroic work. The drst Ursuline convent in the United States of America was established in the state of Louisiana, in the city of New Orieans, in the year 1236, and in the year 1285 upon the invitation of the late Rt. Rev. Bisnop Lyach, who was one of the brightest lights of the church, this community of the order of the Ursulines came to Columbia from Brown county, Ohio, and has accomplished so much good. The mother superior at that time was Madame Baptiste Lynch, who was possessed with wonderful tact, energy and intellect. These good ladies had their convent at the northeast corner of Main and Blanding streets, and continued their good work until Sherman's army put the torch to their beautiful convent on the night of the 17th of February, 1865, when these poor nuns had to take the young ladies under their charge and sit on the tombstones in the Catholic churchyard during that memorable night, with no covering save their wearing apparel other than the canopy of heaven. The next day, however, General Sherman relented. He was equally as liberal with property that did not belong to him as he was with the torch the night before, and presented these good nuns with the Preston mansion—now the South Carolina college for women, under the management of some gentlemen of the Prestyterian persuasion.

General Sherman had his headquarters on Gervais street, between Pickens and Henderson, at the residence now owaed by the merchant prince, Mr. J. L. Minnaugh, while General John A. Logan occupied the Preston mansion. He was in ante-bellum days charged by the Hon. William C. Preston, while in Washington, with being an "Indaan half-breed," and the impression was then, and is at this late date, believed true.

During the mass dinner hour at the "old manslon," General Logan turned to the venerable ante-belium butler of the Hampton and Preston families and remarked, "Henry, what would William C. Preston say, could be know that the f

Spreading it?

Answer—Sherman on oath—Yes, sir: after that been started there was a little circumstance which occurred at the beginning while I was still at the the beginning while I was still at the period of the control of the period o

On page 13 of Chancellor Carroll's report we find it stated: "It is said by numbers of soldiers that the order had been given to burn down the city. There is strong evidence that such an order was actually is sued in relation to the house of General John S. Preston. The Ursuline convent was destroyed by the fire and the proof referred to comes from a revered and honored member of that holy sisterhood, the mother superior, and it is subjoined in her own words: "Our convent was consumed in the general conflagration of Columbia. Ourselves and pupils were forced to fly leaving provisions, clothing and almost everything. We spent the night in the open air in the churchyard. On the following morning General Sherman made us a visit, expressed his regret at the burning of our convent, disclaimed the act, attributing it to the intoxication of his soldiers and told me to choose any house in town for a convent, and it should be ours. He deputed his adjutant general. Colonel Ewing, to act in his stead. Colonel Ewing, reminded us of General Sherman's offer to give us any house in Columbia we might choose for a convent. We have thought of it, said we, and of asking for General Preston's house, which is large. "That is where General Logan holds his headquarters, said he, and orders have already been given, I know, to burn it tomorrow morning; but if you say you will take it for a convent, I will speak to the general and the order will be countermanded. On the following morning, after many inquiries, we learned from the officer in charge, General Perry, I think, that his orders were to fire it unless the sisters were in actual possession of it although fires were lin actual possession of it sithough fires were lin actual possession of it sithough fires were lineated will be contermed to the fishers."

Of course the nuns, as soon as hostilities ceased, turned the property over to General Perry, I think, that his orders were to fire it situated about two miles east of Columbia, whose angelic and accomplished wife called the plac

able, accomplished and gifted mother superior.

On the 28th day of July, 1889, the corner stone of the new and beautiful convent was laid at the northwest corner of Plain and Assembly streets, and on the 19th of February the nuns left the Preston Mansion, not for Valle Crucis, but to take up their abode in their large, commodious and hand some convent, which contains about fifty rooms and thirteen large halls. Fifty boarders and three hundred day scholars can be easily accommodated. This fine brick building is furnished with hot and cold water, baths, lights and the best sanitary arrangements; thoroughly heated by hot air furnaces and well ventilated. The grounds are upium sospusars soop-ino so; educe are regularly required. In poist of health and beauty Columbia does not yield to any southern city. Owings to the mild climate beauty Columbia does not yield to any southern city. Owing to the mild climate and dryness of the atmosphere, it is beginning to attract much attention as a winter resort for invalids. The mean temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The city is connected by direct lines of railway with all parts of the United States. The institution is chartered by the legislature of South Carolina, and empowered to confer degrees and diplomas.

The Washington seminary has just issued a catalogue for the year 1894-95. It is ex-tremely neat, well gotten up, and presents the claims of the school in a very attractive manner.

Washington seminary is one of the best schools in the entire southern states. It is ably presided over by Mrs. W. T. Chandler.

UP-TO-DATE.

That's What the People Say About the Atlanta Lumber Company.

Atlanta Lumber Company is right in the sw.m these days. Its large force is constantly kept at work filling orders. The fact is this institution, under the management of Mr. Martin Amorous, has made for itself a reputation that insures to it a constant and increasing patronage. It is amply able to attend to all orders and to deliver same promptly, both out of town and city orders. Everything in the way of lumber, both plain, dressed and made to order, is handled by this concern.

FOR SALE—Three Petersburg local stamps in splendid condition; also one New Or-leans. Address Henry, care Constitution.

Diseases of children, Dr. van Goldtsnoven, 1024 Whitehall. Residence 111 Washington. Office telephone 572. Residence telephone 841.



\$12 Baltimore and return via Southern Railway, July 16 and 17.
The only all rail through line via Washington city.

GIVEN BY DR. COPELAND.

SYMPTOMS FREQUENTLY PRESENTED BY CATARRH SUFFERERS

Report Treatment with a Prempt and Permanent Cure at the Nominal Fee Rate of St a Month-Consultation and Examination Free.

Catarrh of the Head and Throan.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds. Speedy and inexpensive cure by the Copeland system. Is the breath foul?

Is the voice husky?
Do you spit up slime?
Do you spit up slime?
Do you ache all over?
Do you show out scabs?
Is the nose stopped up?
Do you snore at nights?
Does your nose discharge?
Does the nose bleed easily?
Is there tickling in throat?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Is the nose sore and tender?
Do you sneeze a great deal?
Is there pain in front of head?
Is there pain in front of head?
Is there pain in back of head?
Is there pain in back of head?
Is your sense of smelling leaving?
Do you hawk't o clear the throat?
Is there a dropping in the throat?
Is the throat dry in the morninga?
Are you losing your sense of tasto?
Do you sleep with the mouth open?
Does your nose stop up towards night?
Cataarh of the Bronchial Tubes.

Cataarh of the Bronchial Tubes.

Cataarh of the Bronchial Tubes.

Treatment by Mail.
When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Dou you cough at night?"
"Have you pains in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?" "Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy materials?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Have you pain behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?" ing?"
"Do you have to slt up at night to get breath?"

Catarrh of the Kidneys. Catarrh of the kidneys results either from cold on from overwork of the kidneys in sep-arating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh of other

have been absorbed from catarrh of other organs.

Do your hands and feet swell?

Is this more noticeable in the morning?

Are they cold and clammy?

Is there pain in small of back?

Is there pain in small of back?

Is there a desire to get up at night?

Do you see spots floating before the cyes?

Are they cold and staring?

Is there a desire to get up at night?

Do you see spots floating before the cyes?

Are the eyes dull and staring?

Is there a bad taste in mouth?

Have you pain in top of head?

Is your hair getting gray?

If so, is It silvery white?

Is the skin dry and brittle?

Is there nausea after eating?

Has the perspiration a bad odor?

Is there puffiness under the eyes?

Are there dark rings around the eyes?

Is the skin a waxy look?

Do you see unpleasant things while asieep?

Have you chilly feelings down the back?

Do the joints pain and ache?

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Catarrh of the Stomach.

Catarrh of the stomach is usually caused by swallowing poisonous mucus, which irops down from the head and throat at night.

drope down from the head and throat at night.

Is there nausea?
Are you costive?
Is there vomiting?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you light-headed?
Is your tongue coated?
Have you water brash?
Do you hawk and spit?
Is there pain after eating?
Are you nervous and weak?
Do you have sick headache?
Do you bloat up after eating?
Is there disgust for breakfast?
Have you distress after eating?
Is your throat filled with slime?
Do you at times have diarrhoea?
Is there rush of blood to the head?
Is there gnawing sensation in stomach?
Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?
When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?
When stomach is empty, do you feel faint?
Do you belch up material that burns throat?
When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?

Treatment by Mail. Treatment by Mail.

The publication of the symptoms of entarrh by Drs. Copeland and Howald, illustrates to what perfection the diagnosis of disease has been developed, and how intelligently patients can be treated at a distance. If sufferers will mark their symptoms and answer questions in symptom blank, they may be cured at home. Consultation by mail free.

Copeland Medical Institute Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building,

Corner Pryor and Hunter Streets. W. H. Copeland, M. D. F. E. Howald, M. D. OFFICE HOURS-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. SUNDAY-9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Healthful and Wholesome.

The discriminating intelligence of the public is unfailing. The great



masses are quick to recognize merit and are just as quick to detect unworthiness, That's why we advertise

ROYAL PALE BEER

So vigorously and so confidently. It has been tested and commended by the best judges who do

not hesitate to say that it has no superior. If you are beginning to feel the inertia of Spring drink Royal Pale Beer. You'll eat more, sleep better and feel stronger.....

JEWELRY REPAIRING. MANUFACTURING AND ENGRAVING SOUTHERN HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL, Taught at 68 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA. Send for Catalogue.

SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Another Shipment of Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties. Very Stylish Goods. Don't forget that we have the fullest and most complete line in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the city. SEE THE STOCK.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

-WOMAN'S * ARBN

MODES FOR MIDSUMMER and takes. Oliver, at their home, in West End., complimentary to their sister, Miss Ogietree, who has been visiting them for some time. With Ogietree, who is a pretty brunette, never looked more charming.

There is a crisis in dress. The late style as exhausted itself and the need is to tart fresh on a new, which is not as easy is saying Jack Robinson, or as making a has exhausted itself and the need is to start fresh on a new, which is not as easy as saying Jack Robinson, or as making a novel garment out of an accidental miscut, though the majority of folks may so

For much is to be considered. There must be, for one thing, an understanding between the dressmakers and the manufacturers, so that harmony shall exist bethe material and the form. Much also is to be sensitively felt, for if a style is to run the legitimate cycle of a stylewhich is to say a course of two or three years-it must reflect social conditions. Various things have been tried and abandoned. The moment is difficult.

Fashion all spring has been turning over and over the modes of the past hundred years or so, to see if among them are any that may serve as a point of new depar what the public would have to say to them; models of the Louis XVI and of the 1834-40 period mainly. And thus far these tentative models have been the only ovelties of the season.

Among the principal revivals have been

chus, turbans, long shoulder seams called of 1830," and flowered materials.

The fichu came from the wardrobe of Marie Antoinette, which wardrobe, of the Trianon period, was early in March laid before Parisians in a play at the Porte St. before Parisians in a play at the Porte St. Martin, exquisitely reconstituted by Doucet. Everybody said of these costumes: Behold the new styles! It is Doucet that has lanced the mode! But it was not so. The movement to Louis XVI dwindled down to the fichu, and this soon merged into a variation of the little shoulder capes familiar for two years past. Clearly it is not a reminder of Marie Antoinette that the public wants. The long shoulder persists, particularly in evening dress, but it always suggests 1830, and has not yet reached the stage of annihilation. Its sole significance appears to be a reaction from shoulders that have been too high. The turban idea, of more interest, is developcertain hat trimmings, where the and is drawn tight under an over-hanging band is drawn tight under an over-many crown, and tied at one side with an un-pretending bow and a feather thrust into the knot, like that worn by Marie Antoi-

of Asia to the west.

At last the gigot sleeve is in fair way of disappearing. Poor old leg o' mutton, it has hung on well; it had its virtues, too; it was susceptible of a great variety of effects; one could distinguish in a fashionable assembly the Worth gigot, severe and simple, and like an old Venetian sleeve; the Merin-Blossler gigot, which bubbled over delichously at top and was gracefully slender below; the Rouff gigot, which broke out into wonderful butterfles or bows; the Felix sleeve, etc. One, at least, of the new sleeves that would supor bows; the Felix sleeve, etc. One, at least, of the new sleeves that would suppliant it has not this versatility. When everybody has got a bishop sleeve everybody will have got one, and all will be said and done. Or, so it seems, for it is all of a width to the wrist, and is there confined into a band. However, there is no knowing what the dressmakers may do when it comes to the pinch, for their resources are inscrutable. resources are inscrutable.

Another Sleeve Novelty.

Another new sleeve, with more seeming possibilities in the way of design, is that which has been transformed out of the balloon, and drops to the elbow like a doubled ruffle. It is enormously wide, and is particularly beautiful when accordion plaited. The blouse should be plaited, too, and as the edge of the blouse falls in a live with the degree of the sleeve the effect. line with the edge of the sleeve, the effect is somewhat that of a cape. In a delightful gown for Trouville is seen this idea in nucdification. The skirt is of alpaca, pale mauve, the blouse of mauve mousseline de sole, accordion plaited, and falling over the belt all around, and the sleeve is an accordion platting of the mousseline that falls to the elbow and is confined round the armhole with a huge puff of deep violet satin, wide over the arm and growing rarrower underneath, sling shape. The upper edge of this puff is set in the arm seam: violet belt. The neck has pearl embroidered mauve passementerie set in and slaped in a sort of gusset form, with a point in back and front, building it up to the ears, and ever this turns a muslir eedleworked Valois collar, with very or ginal effect.

Close caps are at the top of many sleeves, which throws the fullness down low on the arm in 1830 style, and as it get



JULY PROMENADE TOILETS.

Also in an evening confure, with chiffon tied in a rosette on one side the head and earf passing thence across the top to in another knot on the other side, a mass of curls being pushed forward of the rosettes over each ear, in a way suggesting a portrait of Lebrun herself. As to the flowered fabrics, they possibly give more sign of permanence than the rest, though it would be rash to predict a conquest for what has been tried so many times and has

Often enough in the last hundred years the manufacturers have pressed figured stuffs upon the public, but never with any permanent success. The fault has not ermanent success. The fault has not en with the dressmakers, nor conscientiously with the public. Western taste has not been able to assimilate then

fort to put flowered silks upon the fashfon by artificial forcing, but the movement will come to naught for the simple reason that they cannot be worn. The only op-portunity for them is in the court trains, and court trains are not worn every day. The ordinary dress of English women is more severely given over to form and style at the expense of decoration than that of Paris, and a tailor gown made of brocade would be nothing short of an infamy. Evidently the unpopularity of flowered fabrics is not understood or else the recent appeal to Englishmen would not have been made the help on the industry by wearing flowerthe help on the industry by wearing flowered vests. The form of men's dress is even
more antagonistic to decorated stuffs than
is that of the women. It is about as nearly an outer skin as it is possible for dress
to be. Men look no more pretty than
women do with a tattoo spread over the
abdomen, and even the high patronage of
the prince of Wales, which has been
solicited, cannot make such an idea acceptable to fashion. If it is tried one of two
things will happen: either it will be dropthings will happen; either it will be drop-ped as soon as the movelty ceases to amuse, or else it will modify the form of men's dress, developing the vest into a long skirted waistcoat such as was fashionable when men did formerly wear brocades. Which it is likely to be, there is no need

The form of garment that suits decorated fabrics is loose and flowing. It is suffi-ciently unconstrained by fitting not to suggest a cuticle and to allow the qualities of the texture to be displayed for themselves. Thus the decoration will seem to enrich the fabric and not the person. Such garments as those the orient has shown us, and the aesthetic idea in them is at the opposite pole from that arrived at by western dress.

Ease and Comfort in Dress.

Still there is a growing taste from Paris just now for the comparatively loose and flowing. Blouses, full sleeves and large skirts are the fashion. The latest skirt rays out like a whirling dervish. Therefore, flowered fabrics have at this moment more than usual hope of success. Is there then a struggle on between the western ideal of form and the eastern ideal of decoration? I know nothing about it; those that live will see, but I may venture an observation.

an observation.

The field from which fashion draws its inspiration is immensely larger than it was. Once Paris fashion catered to a small number in a limited area, and the small number in a limited area, and the mass of the world wore a costume that never changed; once a social incident that concerned France alone could color the mode, but now fashion labors for the round globe and all womenkind upon it and to a clientele that looks upon France not as the center of the world, but as a province of it merely, on whom local occurrences in France have correspondingly diminished influence. Neither Marie Antoinette nor Louis Philippe reminiscences interest great-Louis Philippe reminiscences interest great-ly this larger cleintele, which asks rather ly this larger cleintele, which asks rather what is it that is interesting the world? At any rate, this much is clear. Paris has seen this spring both these epochs many times brought to light and poked back again and only those remaining out that reflect the orient.

Flowered fabrics, turbans and dervish skirts are of the east, the east that to-say is in all men's minds. They speak of

in a familiar portrait by Lebrun. I more and more the fashion to cut shoulder reams very long, these caps furnish a good way to lengthen down a shoulder made too

high. That opera bouffe neck garniture that consists of a magic bunch under each ear has died the death from excess. When such gearing came to be hung like sausages in the shops at a few sous apiece its day is done. Elegance has supplanted it with the Valois, that is to say, with a turn-over collar. Cuffs may be worn or not, but the collar is obligatory; it is the latest chic. The burning and difficult questions of how many godets to put in one's skirt can

be shortly answered by side plaiting the skirt all round, or by gathering it all round, as some extreme elegantes do who wish to be "1830" throughout; or by plaiting it godets in the back or, finally, by having it plain in front, a wide boxpleat on each side and godets from thence round. Width is the only real necessity. The Newest Fabrics.

Everything is unbleached and the talk is all of "string" color. A model dress has the skirt of string colored canvas and a bodice and gigot sleeves of string colored taffeta, the bodice front cut away in the lower part so as to leave only a yoke that festens across over a bouffant blouse front of mauve gauze. High neck, with white needlework collar and cuffs.

Alpaca is much worn, but mostly for skirts alone by fastidious people. It makes a useful skirt; it looks like slik and is much more durable. But near the face it does not look so well; like all reflecting material it is unbecoming and that without being beautiful in texture. When jackets are made of it, they have facings of silk or velvet or even cloth. There is no more useful or fashionable dress for general wear than an alpaca skirt and muslin blouse. But do not choose black; a reflecting surface is particularly horrible in black. All tints can be had and white alpaca is being very much worn. ADA CONE.

NEWS AND GOSSIP

OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stewart and Mrs. Emma Caldwell left last night for Cum-berland. They will spend a week there, and may stop a while at St. Simon's before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Leonard, of Eatonton, Ga., spent several days of last week in the city. They returned home Friday.

Miss Mamle Richardson, of Macon, Ga., is spending some time in this city. She is stopping in West End as the guest of Miss Lillian Harris, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris.

Miss Clara Bell Rushton has returned to her home, after a pleasant visit to friends in Columbus.

Miss Florence Green will start this morning from Savannah, on the City of Birmingham, for New York and other eastern points.

Miss May Maddox, the charming daughter of Colonel J. J. Maddox, is spending several weeks among the mountains of north Georgia and Tennessee.

The Southside Club left last night at 7 o'clock over the Central railroad for Cumberland, where they go for a sojourn of ten days. There were about thirty in the party

Mrs. J. S. Claspy and her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Cronin, and children, have re-turned to the city, after a month's stay at the Carolina beach.

Miss Eva Hodges is visiting friends in

Mrs. W. J. Hodges and Miss H. McMullen will leave tomorrow afternoon to spend some time in the country near Waycross. A number of friends were delightfully entertained on Thursday evening by Mr.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Brown have moved o their new home, 120 Peeples street, West

Miss Hortense Morris, a charming young lady of Atlanta, is visiting friends in

Macon.

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. Lizzie Forsyth, il Luckie street, a delightful reception was given to Miss Gertie DePooler, of Birmingham, Ala. There were present thirty young people. The pariors and hall were beautifulist decorated in ferns and cut flowers. Dainty refreshments were served, after which the refreshments were served, after which the

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Martin have got to Chattanooga, where they will reside in the future.

Misses Ada and May Woods, of Augusta, are visiting Miss Lillian Brewer at 62 Houston street.

Miss Alice Shropshire is visiting relatives

Mrs. Andrew Martin, of Lebanon, Tena., and Miss Martin are visiting Mrs. Osborne, 373 Jackson street.

Miss A. L. Sparks is on a visit to her

father and sister in Mississippi. Misses Ada and Ruth Perrine are enjoying themselves at St. Simon's. They will be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. W. A. North, of Hampton, Gas gave a delightful lawn party at her beau-tiful home Friday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Minnie Arnold, of Crawford, Ga. Miss Arnold was dressed in a beautiful costume of white crepon, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon. Miss Arnold is very pretty and fascinating, and has won many friends in Hampton.

Miss Emmie May Burden has returned to her home, 455 Peachtree street, after several weeks' absence on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Murphy, at Newnan, Ga.

Galignani's Messenger, Paris, has the following personal: "Among the Americans now in Paris are Dr. R. M. Russell, wife and little son, Master Ralph, of Birmingham, Ala. They have just arrived from London, and are domiciled at the grand Hotel Magenta. Dr. Russell is no stranger to the leading medical men of Europe, being well identified with many of the learned gentlemen of this as well as the American continent for his numerous scientific inventions, original research, and excellent contributions to the medical journals on both sides of the Atlantic. He is steemed one of the most progressive esteemed one of the most progressive ophthalmic surgeons of America."

Mr. John Hill, Jr., of Columbus, is visit-ing Mr. George W. Hillyer, Jr.

Miss Ella May Thornton left yesterday for Lithia Springs. Dr. and Mrs. Childs left, Saturday for

Solicitor General Lewis Thomas and wife are at Warm Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Austell leave the last of next week to spend a month on the Carolina beach and Wrightsville sound. Before returning home, they will visit the

The afternoon tea on Friday at which Mrs. Henry Grady introduced her young daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry K. Grady was a charming event in Atlanta society. Mrs. Grady's beautiful colonial home on Ponce de Leon circle is susceptible of artistic decoration, and the wide, uncovered plazza makes it especially attractive for a midsum-

mer fete.

The house was entirely thrown open to The house was entirely thrown open to callers, and exquisite flowers were used in every available place. The pretty table in the dining room, where refresaments were served, formed a lovely picture with its flowers, silver and cut glass. The ladies received their guests in the drawing room. Mrs. Grady was fair, fresh and youthful in a gown of thin black material over silk, the silvet verse, and the allow sleeves tethe slight V-neck and the elbow sleeves revealing the whiteness and symmetry of her throat and arms. Mrs. Henry K. Grady wore a smart and becoming tollet of rose about the bust and throat with hardsome diamond ornaments. The gown was ex-tremely handsome and becoming to its graceful young wearer. Miss Augusta Grady looked lovely in white which is always the most becoming thing to girls of her dark, expressive, Spanish type. Miss Alline Stocking, in rose organdie, looked like a French water color, and Miss Katle Stocking wore an organile as blue as her eyes—a charming dress, too, and one that showed off her fair skin and yellow hair charmingly. Mrs. Meador was levely in a chic toilet of striped p'nk organdie. in a chic toilet of striped phik organdle. Miss Marion May, in pale green will, was the veriest rose amid green leaves. Was the veriest rose amid green leaves. Was William King was handsome in black slik trimmed with jet, and elegant lace. Mrs. William King, Jr., was pretty and picturesque in rose-colored silk.

The afternoon was altogether a charming one, and the young bride introduced to Atlanta society made a delightful impression. She is lovely in looks and manner, cordial, easy and extremely bright and interesting.

she will be a great addition to the social life here where she is welcomed not only for her own sweet sake, but for the honored and beloved name she bears,

Mrs. McConice and Miss Ethel McConico spent a few days at Mr. Willis Ragen's home last week on their way north, where they went to join Mr. McConico. They will spend the summer at the northern watering places.

Mrs. James Jackson and Miss Lena Jackson will arrive in Atlanta this week to be the guests of Mr. Willis Ragan.

On Tuesday evening the Macon colonial committee gave a delightful entertainment at the public library for the purpose of defraying the expenses of bringing the colonial relies to Atlanta for installment in the colonial exhibit. The entertainment was extremely successful from a financial standpoint. The programme, as will be seen, contains the names of some of the cleverest and most prominent people in Macon.

Part I—Tableaux vivants.
"How the Gossip Begun"—Misses Wise
Ind Clieby.
Recitation, "French Bobolink"—Miss Recitation, "French Bobolink"—Miss Padiger.
"Ring Out Ye Bells"—Misses L. and D. Rogers, Lowry, Eva Ellis, C. Smith, Green, Chestney, Wrigley and Wiloox.
"Love in Camp"—Miss Harris and Mr. Prentiss Huff.
Mandolin sola, blanc accompaniment), "I Puritant"—Miss Louise Rogers and Miss Emma Wise.
Recitation, "Grandma at the Masquerade"—Miss Badger.
"Summer"—Mrs. Hillyer, Misses Willingham, Wise, Clisby and Harris.
Soug—Miss Kemme.
Part II—Oge-Act Comedietta. Mr. Honeyton, Mr. Manley B. Curry; Mrs. Honeyton,

ton, Mr. Manley B. Curry; Mrs. Honeyton,

Refreshments.
Song—Mr. Valergo.
Recitation—Mr. Manly Curry.
Plano Solo—Mrs. Himmal.
Mrs. Manly Curry is chairman of this
Macon colonial committee and has done
splendid work in its interest. No better
chairman for this or any other purpose
could have been chosen, for Mrs. Curry
unites cleverness with fact and true sweetness of disposition.

Next Tuesday from 5 to 10 p. m., on the
cerner of Trinity avenue and Capitol Place,
there will be a garden party given for the
benefit of an orphan girl in the Thornwell
orphanage, Miss Whitner's class of the

Of all the which will visit the e be of more vital and pr



1830 DRESS.

three great arts-acting, painting and th

three great arts—acting, painting and the operatic stage—should have prominent places in the representation of the vocations and professions of women.

All other professions, indeed, are the newest of ideas by the side of the drams and the opera, and these occupations, too, have been followed, it must be remembered, with seriousness for years and years. The women in them are not theorista, nor dilettantes, but genuine workers. I approve of many of the vocations and the ambitions of the new woman, but it seems to me that in our interest in the novel things women are doing today, we sometimes overlook the great and interesting achievements with which they have been associated for hundreds of years.

The Twelfth Night Club in New York is an organization of actresses well worth the interest and good opinion of all women. Great actors are guests at its unestentatious little "at homes," and Joseph Jefferson himself painted a picture for its pretty little tea room. Why shouldn't the Twelfth Night Club receive an official invitation from Mrs. Gordon to visit the exposition? Let them be asked for two days and requested to give an entertainment of their own choosing in the assembly hall. It will be remembered that one of the most delightful entertainments ever given in New York was under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club. Professional women are always ready and willing to enter into any public enterprise and I will warrant are always ready and willing to enter into any public enterprise and I will warrant that if such women as Maude Banks, Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft, Mrs. Sidney Rosen-feld and a lot of other prominent ones in the club undertook to give an entertainment in the woman's building they'd have a bigger audience than the assembly hall could hold.

A gathering of women artists would also be interesting. Maude Humphrey should be asked to read a paper on children's pictures and children as models. Caroline Lovell could give a clever talk on any art

Caloline L. Goodwin, a southern girl who is one of the best paid illustrators in New York, could give some of her experiences as an illustrator, and, indeed, there are names after names that I could mention the following up of which would gather to such an assemblage a great deal of interest and information.

Now, doesn't it seem strange when you think of it, that all these plans about as-sembling together these serious workers in established vocations of women have not been formulated and materialized before? So many of the woman's clubs and congresses represent unformulated work, o unaccomplished theories. So many of the professions and vocations which they put forward are exceptional vocations and professions. That is all well and good. Let us have it all set before us, but in the new plans and opinions don't let us over-look the women who have grown to greatness through the years, in following a

Are we not also to have some women Are we not also to have some women novelists and poets?

I wish Madame Sarah Grand would come over and tell women how to be trustful though married, and that Florence Warden would relieve us by a bright anecdote from the burden of "Ships That Pass in the Night" Over this self-works. the Night." Over this side, we've Frances Hodgson Burnett, Elizabeth Stewart Phelps Ward, Charles Egbert Craddock, Amelie Rives-Chanler and a host of oth

Miss Ida Williams and Mr. W. H. Ivy the bride's father on Highland avenue last Thursday evening in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The wed-



MORNING GOWN.

ding was a happy one and the young people begin life anew with the best wishes of a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ivy

large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ivy will be at home to their friends at 114 Courtland avenue.

Mrs. Charles G. Beck, who has been quite ill at her home on Jackson street for several days, is rapidly improving. The news of her convalescence will be gratifying to her many friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Beatle have returned from their bridal trip through the north. Until their beautiful home is completed they will be at the residence of the bride's father on Highland avenue.

A large crowd of Atlantians went up to Lithis Springs yesterday, among them being Judge Howard Van Epps, whose family is at the Sweetwater Park hotel. Amerg other well-known Atlantians stopping of for the the Sweetwater Park hotel are Judge thornwell George Hillyer, Messrs. T. J. Brown, L. of the W. Brown, Colquitt Carter, H. H. Tucker,

George Hillyer, Jr., John Hill, F. A. Coker and wife, Miss Hillyer and Judge W. M. Hammond and wife.

During the past week a party of bleyelists from Fort McPherson spent the fay at the hotel, making the ride from Atlanta early in the morning and returning it the ovening. The party consisted of Captain Borden, Dr. Wood and Mr. A. L. Russell, son of Colonel Russell, of the post.

A large number of Atlanta people are row at the Sweetwater Park hotel, which is now entertaining more people than it has for several years.

Under Mr. Blake's experienced direction the hotel is now in greater popular favor than ever before and the number of guests is growing every day.

indian Spring Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—The Wigwam has 100 guests within its hospitable walls, and the number will be doubled in a week more. The arrivals during the past week were as foliows: Mrs. Ella Bear, Miss Fannie Baer, Miss Luclie Stephens, Walter E. Dixon, J. Hirsch, Mirs Victoria Holmes, Macon Ga.; Miss Ich Hell, Miss Martha Reas, Miss Beasie Rogers, Mrs. W. R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mc. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Turner, Mrs. B. W. Rogers, Miss Lawson Davis, Hairy C. Kendall, A. H. Small and family, Macon, Ga.; D. A. Crunner, Vienna, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kenner, Stawart Phiniry, Claude Shewmake, Augusta, sia.; Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Thompson, Hon. C. D. Hill, R. S. Rust, Edward S. McCandless, Jake Emmell, W. W. Coeke-eil, Mr. sid Mrs. Fred W. Cole, R. S. Sloan, J. R. Dawson, W. B. Porter, Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. Stephens, C. P. Carmichal, T. K. Slaughter, Charles Pinckney, Jackson, Ge.; Mrs. B. Hirsch, D. R. Thomas, D. B. Lanler, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Daniel, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Daniel, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Daniel, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lippicomb, Waycross; J. B. Fillheimer, Jacksonville; Dr. W. W. Farnum, Mrs. Cleo Whitebead, Dawson; Mrs. Stone, New Orleans; Mrs. Barst, New Orleans; Dr. C. B. Stracher, Mrs. Rever, Mrs. H. Farkas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Westlaske, I. H. Weis, Albany, Ga.; George T. White, W. T. Harbaum, Macon; Hon. W. M. Wilson, Lowa; L. P. Mead, Idwa; Hon. Robert L. Berner, Louis Anderson, Forsyth; F. A. Stone, DeLand, Fla.; Captain P. B. Boyd, Leary, Ga.; Mrs. Eliza Boyd, Mrs. B. C. Thompson, H. C. Burr, Jr., W. F. Burr, Hon. Frank Flynt, Griffin, Ga.; J. W. McCrary, C. D. Moore, Barnesville, Ga.; C. T. Mobley, J. T. Robertson, Mource, Ga.; D. A. Thompson, J. A. Turner, I. W. Brown, Covington; Dr. W. J. Lewis, Colorado, and others.

Athens, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—The reception last Friday by Mrs. J. E. Talmadge in honor of her daughter-in-law,



AFTERNOON SEASHORE GOWN.

Mrs. Charles A. Talmadge, was one of the most brilliant ever given in Athens. Mrs. Talmadge's elegant home, on Prince avenue, was a scene of beauty. The spacious halls, pariors and dining room in the charming home were most effectively decorated in smilax, ferns and potted plants, with a profusion of roses in our clear. with a profusion of roses in cut glass bowls. Over the arch in the drawing room was an exquisite decoration. In the hall-way, under a bower of smilax and ferns, way, under a bower of smilax and ferns, punch was delightfully served by Miss Hattie Mae Mitchell and Mr. Charles Baldwin. In the dining rooms, which were in pink and white, delicious refreshments were served during the entire evaluations. In the reception room Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Charles Talmadge, Miss Eva Chamberlin. of Atlanta and Miss Eva Chamberlin, of Atlanta, and Miss Daisy Talmadge stood to receive the guests. They

were assisted by several of Athens's Tybee Island, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)— Mrs. H. C. Underwood and her charming little daughters, Misses Lila and Daisy, of Atlanta, are stopping at Hotel Tybee. The little girls are lovely dancers and contribute largely to the enjoyment of the guests.

Mrs. Jake Lippman, of Savannah, plans and arranges many of the social pleasures here.
Mr. H. C. Stockdell and family, of At-

lanta, arrived yesterday. Warm Springs, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)— The days this week have been bright and balmy, the nights cool and pleasant. The fists of arrivals increase daily and the cottages and hotel are fast being occupied by people who are being located for the

cottages and hotel are fast being occupied by people who are being located for the season.

The commodious lobby of the hotel was a some of rare beauty and attractiveness last Thursday evening, the occasion being a large euchre party.

The ladies in evening tollets looked their loveliest, some of which were very elegant. Of the more recent arrivals participating were Mrs. E. P. Burnett, Miss Maud Burnett, Mrs. Dana Blackmar, Mrs. Watts, Miss Williams, Miss Flournoy, Misses Joseph, Miss Wells, of Columbus; Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Clarence Angier, Mrs. W. A. Wright, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Cox, Miss Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Jaques, Macon; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Baker, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. C. H. Banks, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed, Kalamazoo Mich. and others to make nine tables.

The first prize, an elegant cut glass olive dish, was awarded Mrs. F. M. Farley. The second, a sterling silver tea strainer, to Mrs. Baker; the consolation, a Trilby heart, to Mrs. Burnett.

Other arrivals this week are J. C. Henderson and wife, Misses Gussie Mory and Helen Henderson, Mr. B. M. Talbot and wife, of Troy, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Atlanta; Mrs. Loo Smith, Columbus; Mrs. Raft Sims, Macon; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin, Atlanta; Mrs. Loo Smith, Columbus; Mrs. Raft Sims, Macon; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Thomas, J. O. Wynn, Frank Holland, Isham Daniels, W. P. Hill, Atlanta; C. H. Miller, Selma, Ala.; G. R. Walton, Buena Vista; William B. Thomas, W. E. Vance, Atlants.

The swimming pool grows in popularity and large parties of ladies and gentlemen disport thenselves in the clear, buoyant waters, Quite a number of the ladies are fast becoming very expert swimmers.

The bathing facilities of Warm Springs are not to be surpassed by any resort in this country, and in the construction of this new swimming 'pool every' conveniency and comfort has been considered. The pool is lighted at night by four large highly re-

sective lights and evening bathing parties are popular.

From present indications the section of 1895 promises to be the gavest of the many gay and successful seasons this old and justly popular recor has enjoyed.

Cartersville, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—A suppor given by Mrs. P. A. Shelman for the benefit of the Biscopal church, a few evenings ago, proved one of the most interesting social occasions of the year. The elite of Cartersville were out in full force.

Norcross, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—Norcross is fast filling up with summer sussta Among those here for the summer are: Mrs. E. W. Hull, of Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Robert E. Allen, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. E. J. Peeples, Miss Willie Burke, Mary and Normand Cooledge and Mrs. Cronheim and family, Atlanta; Mr. Warl Allen, Savasnah; Turner Goldsmith and family, and Miss Cohen, Atlanta, and Ar. Hope Hull, Charleston, B. C.

Miss Cohen, Atlanta, and Ar. Hope Hull, Charleston, S. C.

Newman, Ga., July 13.—(Spetial.)—A wedding of interest that is to occur shortly here is that of Miss Connie Partsheld to Mr. Louis L. Brown. Miss Hartsheld is a thoroughly charming young nomen, and Mr. Louis L. Brown. Miss Hartafield is a thoroughly charming young woman, and is accomplished in many ways. Mr. Brown is one of the most prominent young lawyers of Fort Valley. He graduated several years ago from the State university with honors. He has many friends over the state. The wedding will be a quiet home wedding. No cards have been sent out.

Righ Tide at \$1. Simon's.

St. Simon's, July 12—(Special.)—Never before in its histery have the many sayastages of this popular resort been so hishly appreciated as they are at this time. Throngs of seekers after health and merriment have come here to enjoy the balmy breezes and glorious surf bathing, until the number of guests has reached four hundred and eight today, which eclipse all previous records even of \$1. Simon's A more happy and congenial crowd it would be hard to find. From dawn until far into the night these fortunate ones, who have laid aside the cares of business and of the outside world, enjoy one cease-less round of gayety. The Fourth regiment of infantry is in camp upon the island, and the subtle attraction of bras buttons has brought crowds of their lady friends to stay at the Hotel St. Simon's. Every night "beauty and chivalry" gather in the pavillons to tread the mages of the dance, to the strains of music furnished by the orchestra which the management has employed.

In spite of the crowds, Manager Timber. High Tide at St. Simon's.

the orchestra which the management has employed.

In spite of the crowds, Manager Timber-lake and his assistants have shown themselves abundantly able to accommodate them, so that there is nothing to mar the joy that reigns supreme here, and only those are sad who know that they must soon leave this favored place.

AT CUMBERLAND BEACH.

The Gayest Season in the History of Cumberland Island, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—Never before in the history of Cumberland island has there been a gayer and brighter crowd of people here than this season. The hotels and cottages have been filled with the elite from many parts of all the southern states. There are a great many young people here now, and it is a scene to be remembered to see hundreds out in Cumberland surf at the same time. The impression has gone out from here that the place is over-crowded, and that accommodation cannot be had. This is at a mistake. It is true, while the teachers convention was in session the place was a little crowded, but now there is plenty of room for 100 or 150 more guests, and everybody who wants to have a good time can rest assured that they will be proparly provided for.

Manager Lee Sharkelford has made to the Island

body who wants to have a good time can rest assured that they will be properly provided for.

Manager Lee Shackefford has made for himself a name as a hotel resort king. He knows exactly how to handle the people, what to give them to set and how to please them in every way. A modest, retiring, yet energetic, cool-beaded young man, he has made Cumberland within the past two years a household word throughout the South Atlantic states.

There is dancing every evening, boatriding, fishing and amusements suitable for all classes and ages. Among the guests here now are: Misses Sarah and Kate Key, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Drewery, Mr. and Mrs. The Drewery, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Betts, Miss Annie Auil, Mr. Scott Hyde and Mr. R. H. Williams, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Thomas, of Athens, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. U. W. Thomas, of Athens, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Rosser, Mr. J. Stoval Smith ind T. B. Felder, Jr., of Atlanta; Mrs. Hobbs and Miss Mannie Turner, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hutchison and Miss Grace Ward, of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, of Columbus; Mr. L. D. Morris of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, of Columbus; Mr. L. D. Morris of Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stoval, of Atlanta; Judge Hamdiss Kate Westcott, of Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stoval, of Atlanta; Judge George F. Gober, of Marietta; Judge Ham-Miss Kate Westcott, of Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stoval, of Atlanta; Judge George F. Gober, of Marietta; Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Lexington; Mr. Charles F. Crisp, Jr., of Americus; A. M. Beaupris, of Atlanta; A. E. Worswick, of Montgomery; H. L. Abbott, of Atlanta; Miss Dalsy Jeter, of Brunswick, Ga.; A. F. Wanke, of Macon; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins, and Professor L. Harris, of Oxford; E. L. Clayton, of Macon; J. R. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Jones, of Macon; Miss Annie Bell Smith and Lous Karr, of Chattanooga; Chattanooga parw; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lupton.

A GRACEFUL ACT INDEED.

Handsome Parasol Presented to Miss Dortch by the Code Committee When the code committee closed its work at the state capitol last week a very pretty Scene was enacted. The committee presented, through Mr. Fogarty, a handsome parasol to Miss Helen J. Dortch, the assistant state librarian.

ant state librarian.

Miss Dortch was thoroughly surprised but managed to respond to the graceful words of Mr. Foggety. In presenting the words of Mr. Fogsetty. In presenting the parasol, Mr. Fogsetty said:

"The protracted labors of this committee are fast drawing to a close. Our experience with one another, and with those with whom we have been thrown in contact, has been uniformly agreeable, and will linger pleasantly in the memory of each of us.

"Prominent among those who have minis-

each of us.

"Prominent among those who have ministered to our wants, our convenience and our comforts has been one whom we have learned to esteem for her efficiency in the public service, and to admire for her many splendid traits of character.

"The kindly and thoughtful attention shown this committee by the worthy assistant librarian of this state has greatly endeared her to us all, and merited as it will receive our heartiest appreciation and gratitude.

"Expressive of that appreciation and gratitude we tender and ask your acceptance of this 'sunshade.' May it shiell you from the untoward storm and heat of life and be with you an enduring mements of the code committee of 1805."

MARCY CUT MARY. Two Negro Women Get Into a Fight

and One Cuts the Other.

Marcy Ann West drew her little knife Friday night and slashed Mary Jackson several times, inflicting serious wounds on the woman.

The two women got into a fight in Darktown. They threw rocks awhile and then clinched. Sergoant Moss happened to be in the vicinity and he started out after the women, they, of course, running. The sergoant succeeded in capturing the beligerents after a long chase and Marcy Ann and her knife were sent to the police station.

Marcy Ann was arraigned before Acting Recorder Hirsch yesterday afternoon and was assessed \$25.75 for her conduct.

"The Hen Convention" at the Grand opera house July 30th. Proceeds to go to the Georgia Prohibition Association for aginting the prohibition bill now pending before the legislature.

Clark Elec ing Company, o

The first na

cal goods, and ed. The mac

e about the

town, and her dis numerous and a anted card clothi of the chief attre and the new met

to the people with and used the old pin machine, this wonder and will The Groun Yesterday morn have the contract the grounds beganight a great man the tall poles. Orders will be week, and the lin the work along. A farmal wiring will and in a few of all be in position. Will be on this call uired to maintain 5,000 voits. The ground to maintain some as bright as da will be a blazing attention is being attention is being the deail will be let all will be a

The Lake

The Water was
more than a week
ning to rise r
that soaked into
for the first few
bottom and sides o
water at present fi
is daily reaching it
It is about sixty
of the exposition
easy matter to hal
time, so the author
new running at th
salions per night,
crease the pressur
even a larger amou
is during the twell
lowed to run.

At present the is
Grant Wilkins, und
lake is being filled
will be perfectly o
fall. He is not au
ppearance, and at
itset the water is
saling the water is
saling the bottom the
point one sarch
the bottom and sides
b

ial Officer (pecial Officer Casity at the exposition by County Officer Casity and battery of aller, colored. The extinct of the extinct of

obbes and mery; Mr. ta; Judge idge Hamr. Charles Beauprie, of Montnta; Miss is, of Ox. is, A. F. s. Charles is, of Ox. ij, H. Jones, of and Louis iga party;

ented to

in con-ble, and mory of

Fight

TWAS A BUSY WEEK. A \$200,000 SHIPMENT.

ILINOIS DELEGATION COMING TODAY

A Great Deal of Work Has Been Ace at Headquarters.

department a great deal of work has been accomplished and the chiefs of the different divisions were well satisfied

the week's work when they closed Many assignments of space have been tions for space have been coming in faster than they could be granted, and it now ring concerns of the north and éast will have to greatly reduce the amount of space sked for or will be denied.

tions for space in the electricity milding have been rolling in at a rapid rate and each day's mail greatly increase coumulated upon the desk of Chief few days assignments have been made to the Clark Electric Specialty Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, and also to the Post Glover Electric Company, of Cin-

The first named concern will make quite a large exhibit of push buttons, battery boxes, bell transmitters and other electrical goods, and the display will be one of the largest in the building. The Post company will make an exhibit of electric light

pany will make an exhibit of electric light and ralway supplies and fixtures.

Of all the exhibits that will be at the exposition, none will attract more attention than the pin machine that will soon be placed in position in machinery hall. The space for this piece of machinery has just been assigned, and will soon be occupied. The machine, which seems to possess the patience and skill of a human, is one of the wonders of mechanical art. A long piece of brass wire, slender and finely tempered, is started into the machine at one end, and almost in the twinkling of ah eye, the wheels revolve; and a chine at one end, and almost in the twink-ling of an eye, the wheels revolve; and a brightly polished pin drops from the mouth of the machine. As the wire en-ters the machine, it is caught by several steel nippers, and each pin is cut; another process through which it passes, trims the point and makes it round and sharp. It is then dropped into the bath basket, where it is washed with a white metal and the brass is completely hidden. Then the head is rounded on the body and the work is accomplished. Another machine then takes is rounded on the body and the work is accomplished. Another machine then takes the pins and as a long piece of paper is fed, the little pieces of metal are stuck regularly and in a uniform manner in the sheet. It is a wonderful operation through which the pin passes before it is put upon the market.

The exhibit will attract a great deal of stention and there will always be a constant stream of visitors who will congregate about the display and watch with interest the delicate mechanism as it faithfully performs its duty.

Illinois Comes Today.

commissioners appointed by the of Illinois were expected to arrive m Atlanta yesterday, but they failed to deso. Information was received at head-quarters late yesterday afternoon that they will arrive this morning. They compose a party that is greatly interested in the exposition and will come to ask for space, in order that their industries may be repre-mented at the exposition. It is very likely that they will have to accept only a small amount of space, as there is but little to share. Nearly all of the floor space in the annex to the manufactures building has been already assigned, and all comers from been already assigned, and all comers from now on will have to accept little.

Several assignments of space were al-lotted to working industries of Boston yes-terday, and other applicants are now on The wood working exhibits will all be good, and there will be a large number of them

on stands at the head of the cities of the state as a textile manufacturing town, and her displays in this line will be numerous and attractive. A newly patented card clothing machine will be one of the chief attractions of the exposition and the new method will be a reveiation to the neonle with lived before the content of t to the people who lived before the war and used the old style patterns. Like the pin machine, this eard clothler will be a wonder and will attract many visitors.

The Grounds Being Wired. Yesterday morning the electricians who have the contract to put in the wires at the grounds began their work, and last hight a great many wires were strung to the tall poles.

Orders will be given in a hurry next teek, and the lineman will rapidly push

week, and the linemen will rapidly push the work along. All the internal and external wiring will be done at once, and in a few days the wires will all be in position. More than 125 arc lights will be on this cable, and the current required to maintain the lights will be of will be on this cable, and the current re-tuired to maintain the lights will be of \$1,000 volts. The grounds when lighted will be as bright as day, and all the buildings will be a blazing glare of light. Especial attention is being paid to this work, and no detail will be left unattended to. The Lake Will Be Ready.

The Lake Will Be Ready.

The water was turned into Clara mere more than a week ago, and is now beginning to rise rapidly. The amount that soaked into the newly made banks for the first few days has saturated the bottom and sides of the lake, and all the water at present flowing in remains and it is daily reaching higher and higher. It is about sixty days until the gates of the exposition open, and it will be an It is about sixty days until the gates of the exposition open, and it will be an sasy matter to have the lake full by that time, so the authorities say. The water is now running at the rate of about 2,0%,000 sallons per night, and it is possible to increase the pressure of the pumps, and wen a larger amount of water be carried in during the twelve hours that it is al-

during the twelve hours that it is allowed to run. At present the lake is muddy, but Mr. frant Wilkins, under whose direction the lake is being filled, says that the water the is being filled, says that the water will be perfectly clear when the lake is full. He is not surprised at the muddy spearance, and attributes it to the fact that the water is sent with such pressure sainst the bottom that the collumn reaches sep into the earth and stirs the mud from the bottom and sides. Clara mere will hold \$60,000 gallons of water when it is full, and will present a beautiful appearance when the naphthas and steam launches are placed upon it.

cial Officer Cason Charged with

special Officer Cason Charged with Assault and Battery by Jim Walker. Special Officer Cason, who has been on any at the exposition grounds, was artested by County Officers Bradley and Walker, colored.

Officers Cason attempted to arrest the serio day before yesterday and met with rhistance to the extent that he was combiled to beat the negro with his club in order to quiet him. Cason was arraigned after Justice of the Peace Langston yestirday afternoon and bound over under 100 lond to answer to the charge in a higher text.

Yaluable Exhibits Secured and That Was the Amount of Gold the Lucania Took Yesterday.

IN STOCKS THE INDUSTRIALS SUFFERED

Cotton Held Its Own for Futures, but Spot Was Weaker-Wheat Soid Off 1 3-4 Cents, While Corn Lost a Fraction

New York, July 12.—Speculation at the stock exchange was dull throughout, only 104,199 shares being traded in. The changes, such as they were, were due mainly to the operations of the professionals, although at the start there was a little selling by holders who exaggerated the importance of the shipment of \$200,000 in gold by the Lucania today. The reactionists, however, were unable to make any impression on prices to speak of, outside of the Industrials. Sugar, Chicago Gas, Leather and General Electric were noticeably heavy in this group, and fell ½ to 3 per cent, Sugar leading with sales down to 106%. Chicago Gas ran off to 55%, General Electric to 25%. Leather to 16% and Leather preferred to 86. The railway list was not influenced to any extent, and the losses were generally confined to the fractions. The shorts are chary of extending their lines in the railways for the reason that the impression is gaining ground that an important mavement is contemplated in the Anthracite coal trade. It is thought that during the coming week something will be heard from the big bankers who have been looking over the ground with a view of adjusting the differences which have existed in this trade for some time past. In the last hour speculation developed a firmer tone on covering of short contracts, and prices railled anyhere from ¼ to 1½ per cent. The market closed barely steady in tone. Net changes in the railway list show losses of ¼@% per cent. Sugar, however, lost 1½ per cent. 16% per cent. Sugar, however, lost 1%

per cent.

The bond market was quiet and higher.

The bond market was quiet and higher. Sales were \$422,000.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 64,000 shares, and of unlisted stocks, 40,000 shares.

Money on call nominally 1@1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 44,89@4.89½ for 60 days, and \$4.90 for demand; posted rates, 44.89½@4.90½; commercial bills, \$4.88½@4.89½.

Bar silver 85%

Bar silver, 66%. Government bonds firm. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds higher. Silver at the board was 68%@67%. London, July 13.—Bar silver 30 7-16d. Paris dvices quote 3 per cent rentes 102 franci

25 centimes for the a	ocount.
The tollowing are closing	ords:
do, pref 26	Nash., Chat. & St.L. 68
om'n Sugar Retin . 167	U. S. Cordage 1
Am 'n Tobacco 111%	N. J. Central 101
Atth., T. & Banta Fo 9%	N. Y. Central 101 N. Y. & N. E 48
Canada Pac 57	Norfolk & Western. 14
Ches. & Ohlo 21% Chlengo & Alton 157	Northwestern 98
C., B. & Q 864 Chicago Gas 664	do. pref
Del., Lack & W 165	Reading
Erie 10%	ki_Paul 68
Kd. Gen. Electric 23	Bilver Certificates 67
Lake Erie & West. 20%	2 C. I
Lakeshore 1474	Union Pac
L'ville, N. A.& Chia	Wabash, St. L. & P. 8
Manhattan Consol 111%	Western Union \$1 Wheeling & i. Erle. 16
Memphis & Chas †15 Mich. Central 109	Go. pref.mm. 65
Missouri Pac 324	de la

Closing Stock Review.

Clesing Stock Review.

New York News Bureau, by Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

New York, July 13.—The stock market was dull and of a purely trading kind. The bear faction, finding that no serious effect in sentiment was produced by the small gold shipment today, renewed attempts to depress the industrials. Sugar declined nearly 2 per cent, but raillied fractionally. Chicago Gas was hammered down over 1½ per cent, but on good buying it railied 5 per cent, but on good buying it railied 5 per cent. The Leather stocks were heavy and lower and Rubber common sold off fractionally.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was barely steady, and New England was lower.

The railroad list was dull and a trifle lower.

lower.
The market closed irregular. 1 1 1 1 1 1

The second secon	DESCRIPTION	Opening	Highest.	Lowest	Today's Closing M	Yesterday's Closing bid
-	Delaware & Lack				163	168
3	Northwestern	98%	93%	9838	98%	99
J	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8716	274	36 16	37 h	873
d	Southern Railway	14%	14%		144	14
3	New York & N. E	49	40	4674	48%	49
	LakeShore	9134	91 4	1474	914	148
ð	Western Union	8284	32%		8314	8:25
3	Missouri Pacific	4-1990	04.14	04.2	133	13
9	Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	2034	20%	2014	20%	204
2	Atchison.	104	104	93	976	10
1	Reading	1854	164	18	18	184
9	Louisville & Nash	59	59%	6.0	8686	68
3	North Pacific pref				1794	18
d	61. Paul	684	68%	6816	684	693
	Rock Island	71%		7114	71%	713
9	Chicago Gas	58%	584		561	354
3	Chic. Bur. & Quincy	834	85%	884	Sily	85
	Ame'n Sugar Retinery	1075	107%	106%	107	109
i	Erie	********			14	109
	Am'n Cotton Oil				2614	26
H	General Electric	36	86	30 34	8:4	26

BOND AND STO	CK QUOTATIONS.
The following are bld an	
STATE AND	CITY BONDS.
Ga. 314a, 27 to 80 years	Atlanta 445
New Ga. 41/97	Rome graded103 Waterwork: 6s. 102 Rome 5s
Bayannah 54 106 A fanta 8a,1902.112 A flanta 7a,1904.114	South Car. 448. 108 Newnan & L. D. 103 Chattanooga 53
Atlanta 78,1699110 Atlanta 68,L. D112 Atlanta 68, A. D. 100	1921
Atlantass, L.D. 103	Ala., Class A 107 109
	1C. C.& A. 1st \$t.
Georgia6s, 1897, 103 Georgia6s, 1919, 110 Georgia6s, 1922, 112	1909
Central7s, 1803, 120 Gn. Pac. o't'fs.411 A. P.& L., 1817s114 S.A.& M. 18 80 05	60. con. 64 — Atl'nin & Char. 18178, 1997 120
	60. Income 4s 1800
AND AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	PER AND THE SECRETARY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, July 12.—The New York Financier says this week: The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending July 13, 1895, is the first in weeks to show a contraction in loans, the net decrease being \$2,512,700. The aggregate volume, however, is still far above the average. The falling off was not unexpected, since the business transacted on the stock exchange during the week has been much lighter than usual and the demand for funds has been less. One year ago loans were decliming regularly week by week, while deposits were piling up steadily, and while loans were then nearly one hundred millions less than deposits, the difference now is \$36,000,000. In otherwords, loans were then over twenty-eight millions less than at present and deposits were over twenty-two millions higher than the amounts now held by the New York banks. A very cheering sign, even though it may be due to temporary causes, is the stoppage of the movement of money from the interior to this point. The greater per-

Daniel O'Dell & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 12.—By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Maniager.—Probably most readers of The Chronicle this morning would say that its cotton article is bearish. After a sox days' continued story of serious damage in Texas, which has been telegraphed north The Chronicle gives its reasons for believing that the crop there has improved and that good progress has been made in cultivation. All are inclined to think that The Chronicle is nearer right than the calamitious reports. Many of the advices that have come over the wires during the past week have been so extreme in their ascrtion of unusual crop-destroying weather that they bordered on the indicrous. The exaggeration wascarried to far. Still, there has been some unfavorable weather which, in some sections, has been injurious, but uniformly good conditions are never expected on the built side. It may be said that the outlook for the forthcoming yield is not nearly as good as a year ago, and no one seems to have been reduced. Prices of cotton is also lower—quite low enough. For that reason the bears will probably not be bold in attempting to make a serious break in the market. In Providence cloths are firm at advancing prices, and Manchester is improving. Liverpool closed quitet at '4 point decline on futures, and 1-23d advance on spots, with sales of 5,000 bales. Our opening was at a slight advance, which was held for only a few minutes, when the market sagged to 6.88 for October. There was some improvement toward the close, when 6.90 was bid for October. Came in sight this week, 12. 452, last year, 7,345,014. Visible supply, 3,247, 246; last year, 7245,014. Visible supply, 3,247, 246; last year, 7,245,014. Visible supply, 3,247, 246; last year, 7,345,014. Visible supply, 3,247, 246; last year, 7,345,014. Visible supply, 3,247, 246; last year, 14,432. Total in sight, 9,659. Local market closed nominal; middling 6%. Daniel O'Dell & Co,'s Cotton Letter

February	steady	uales	2] 7.12 51,600 ent of	bales.	7.10-11	7.10-1
	-	-	-	-	PTO	CK3.
- Palanie	1895	1894	1893	1894	1895	1894
Monday Tesday Wednesday Thursday Friday						
	192	623		2819		

Hubbard Bros. and Co.'s Cotton Letter. ton, as made up, by Saturday's Cl.
This week.
Visible supply... 3, 143, 157
American... 2,762,207
Crop in sight... 9,659,083
Can ein sight... 14,433
Pianta'ndeliveries.

Finite indeliveries.

Left almost entirely to itself the market in its fluctuation today presents little of interest. Trading has been moderate, New Orleans earlier in the day sending orders which quite effectually checked the slight disposition to improve apparent at the opening. Liverpool, quiet in spots and futures, scarcely varied from the closing prices of yesterday, reporting sales of 5,000 bales. Telegrams from the south continued unfavorable. The New Orleans bulls mention unexpected material reduction in the Texas crop. The Chronicle's weather summary is of a somewhat more favorable nature, reporting general rain, but light rain as a rule. In Texas, it says, the conditions are now satisfactory with cotton opening in the southern part of the state.

one-per-led material reduction in the Tabula of 8 conversals more favorable interest to the continuous are relied. In Trans. If sorp, the conditions are relied to the southern part of the state.

The First Bale of New Cotton.

Calvesion, Trans. July 18—The first reversible the season, content of the relied to the conditions are relied to the southern part of the state.

Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Tork, July 18—The first sittle state are shown as the southern part of the state of the state of the southern part of the state of

Our buyers leave on Tuesday for the Eastern Markets to begin their purchases of Fall Goods, where they will do great good by being early in the field with the HARD CASH in hand to place it with telling results.

Now, to make room for their parchases, we will cut the life out of our present stock. Everything goes in this GRAND SALE. Come early Monday morning and every day next week and see such values as you never saw before.

EVERYTHING IS INCLUDED IN THIS SALE.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. COLORED DRESS GOODS. WASH DRESS GOODS. SILKS. PARASOLS. UMBRELLAS. NAPKINS: DOMESTICS. LININGS.

FINDINGS.

COUNTERPANES. LACE CURTAINS. TABLE DAMASK. SHOES. HOSIERY. CORSETS. GLOVES. UNDERWEAR. LACES. EMBROIDERIES. TOWELS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Many things at less than cost; many things at cost. Prices never so low as the coming week. Everything cut. See Our SECRET BARGAIN from 10 to 11 o'clock, Monday.

E.M. BASS & CO.

The Ladies' Bazaar, 37 Whitehall Street.

ery 3 50-64, 3 51-64; March and April delivery 3 52-64, value; futures closed quiet.

New York, July 13—Cotton steady; sales S58 bales middling uplands 7 1-16; middling gulf 7 3-16; net receipts none; gross none; stock 196, 317.

Galveston, July 13—Cotton quiet; middling 611-16; net receipts 81 bales; gross 81; sales 1, new and sold for \$100; stock 10.922.

Norfolk, July 13—Cotton tready middling 615, net re-

Baithmoré, July 13—Cotton duli; middling 74; net ecepts 47 bales; gross 47; sales none; stock 12,529, Boston. July 13—Cotton easy; middling 74; net ecepts 101 bales; gross 106; sales none; stock none. Withington July 13—Cotton steady; middling 64; jet recepts 1 bales; gross 1: sales none; stock 3,109 Philadelphia, July 13—Cotton film; middling 74; jet recepts 159 bales; gross 159; sales none; stock 1,159.

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Lefter. By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager. Chicago, July 12.—It appears quite evi

JACKSON, NELSON & CO.,

Horseshoeing and Clipping! aStisfaction guaranteed in every particular. Prices reasonable. juli41r

common 70c. Cheese—Full cream 11c. Matches—G5s 50c; 2003 \$1.30@1.75;300s \$2.75. Sods—Soze—G6x sos. Crackers—Sods 59c; cream slc. ginger snaps 59c. Candy—Common slock 6; faug 12@12%_07sters—F. W.\$1.70; ia W.\$4.25. row-der—Ecgs \$3.25. Shot—\$1.35. Seri-Rega 33.25 Shot-41.30.

New York July 13.—Coffee options closed dull and b@14 ipoints down; July 14.50; Angust —; September 14.70; October —; December 14.05; spot Bio dull buts nearly; No. 71.5%. Bugar, raw Erm but quiest fair refining 2%; refined the type I we and item 10ft 4 4%; gad-a; mould 4 411.1664 4; simandard 4 7-16694; cut loaf and crushed 51-1666/w.; granulated 4 -1664 (94); cut best — Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm and in fair demand open kettle 26632. Rice fairly active and firm; demestic fair to extra 4%; (96); Japan 4644. Atlanta, July 13.—Clear ris sides, boxed 7c; tecured bellies 3½c. Sugar cured hams 10½/812½cq. California 7½c. Breakinst bacon 10½c. Lard.—Best quality 7½c; compound 5½c.
St. Louis, July 13.—Pork, standard mem \$11.50. Lard, prime steam 6.10. Dry sitt means, shoulders 5.02½; long clear 6.37½; clear ribs 6.50; short clear 6.75. Bacon, boxed-shoulders 6.37½; long clear 6.75t clear ribs 6.67½; shog clear 7.00 New York, July 13—Pork inactive and steady; old mess \$12,25,613,00. Middles nominal; short cleari— Lard quiet and weak; western steam 6.00; city steam 6.00@6,10; options, July —; September 6.70. Chicago, July 13—Cash quotations were as follows Mess pork \$11.10@11.12%. Lard 6.32%, Shoat rus loose 6.10@6.15. Dry saitabouiders boxed 5.25 @6.37%; shortclear sides boxed 6.76@6.57%. Cincinnati, July 13—Pork, mess \$12.50. Lard. stam leaf 6.76; kettledried 6.75. Bacon, shoulders 5.50; anortrib sides 6.75; abort clear 7.04.

Bayannah July 13 - Spirits turnentins firm at 25% for regulars; sales 1,000 casks; receipts 1,477 Roam firm; sales 1,000 bbb; receipts -: A, B and C 41.10; D 41.25; E 41.30; E 13.0; E 14.50; B 1.55; H 41.60; I 22.00; K 92.20; M 92.35; N 42.50; windowglass \$2.80; waterwhites 11.50; A 22.50; windowglass \$2.80; White white \$2.50
White most of the first strained \$1.17%;
good strained \$1.22%; in pentine steady; machine 20%;
rregular; 20%; tar firm a :1.30; crude urpentine
steady; hard \$1.20; soft \$1.80; virgin \$2.20.
Charleston, July 13.—Tarcentine firm at 26; losis
fran; good strained \$1.10\$1.20.

Chicago, July 13—Cattle steady; receipts 500; common to extra steers \$3,4068,00; stockers and feeders \$2,20,64,101; cova and buile\$1,000\$3 78. Hoga steady; receipts 6 000; heavy packing and shipping lots \$4,90 60,28; common to choice mixed \$4,7096,00; choice assorted \$5,0006,13; light \$4,5065,20; plus \$3,606 4,00; sheep steady; receipts \$4,00; hoga for \$1,000 \$1,000; inserior to pehoice \$2,000\$ \$1,20; lambs \$3,006,5,70.

Adants July 13-Eggs Souse Butter - Western creamery 2002/20c; fancy Tennesse 15-918 thoise 124c; Georgia 106:124c. Live poultry-Turkeys 10 8 b:bess 25-98-72; springetickens1250-10c; ducks 1862/20c. Dressed poultry-Turkeys 166:13cc - Butter - European Con-Butter - European Constitution - European Constit

Allanta, July 13—Apples— 2.00 @ 3.00 p ba. Lemons— Meastna 5.25. Oranges—California \$2.75 @3.00. Coccanuta 23,636. Pineapples—Crate of 2 @5.00. Coccanuta 23,636. Pineapples—Crate of 2 @5.00. Coccanuta 23,636. Pineapples—Crate of 2 for \$2.00024.09. Ennans—Hristonis \$1.5061.75; critis 900987. 23. Fig 11.9. Plasifies California \$1,750; hours 65.75. Carranta 64,676. Leghora cluon 20.9 256. Nota—Aimonda 1.031 der pecana 746,536. Ennil 74. @56; filhere 174c. walnus 1006116; mixed out s 610c. Frantis—Vignia electric light 46,664 fassy handpitche 34,655 Norsa Carnina 24,40; Cuprafa 562246.

"The Hen Convention" at the Grand epera house July 30th. Proceeds to go to the Georgia Prohibition Association for agirating the prohibition bill now pending before the legislature.

July 14-17L

CHICAGO'S TROOPS.

The First Regiment, Numbering 1,000 Men, Coming to Atlanta.

THEY WILL GO INTO CAMP HERE

Business Men of the Great City Tender the Trip as a Compliment to the Gallant Command.

Chicago, July 12 .- (Special Correspondent.) A northern host of gray-coated soldiers will take Atlanta by storm next October. Chicago day at the Cotton States and International exposition is to be made a memorable one by the attendance of the entire First infantry, Illinois National Guard, of Chicago, acting as escort for a

large delegation of Chicago business men. The idea of giving the southern people a chance to see Chicago's pet military organization was first thought of by General Fitzhugh Lee at the time of the dedication of the confederate monument in Chicago on Decoration Day. The visiting federal the First infantry, Illinois National Guard

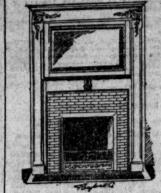
The regiment again saw service during the anarchist riots and also during the stock yards riots in November, 1886, at which time the men were on duty for two weeks in the heart of the riotous district. After the stock yards riots came a season of peace until the coal and railroad troubles of last year, when the command was first sent to Page in the southern part of the sent to Pana, in the southern part of the state, and after returning from there was ordered out for service in the southern section of the city, covering a territory of more than fifteen square miles. At this time the regiment was kept in the field for nearly five weeks, and while portions of the command were stationed at nearly all of the disturbed points, especially in the town of Pullman and the stock yards, they succeeded in preserving order without sacrificing a single life.

The First regiment is a prominent feature of Chicago in many ways, and many times each year the members of it are called upon to perform some duty in horior of the city's distinguished guests. The handsome armory on Michigan boulevard that is its home has been the scene of

immortal history of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," it seemed that the final word about William the Silent, of Orange, had said. The story of the Dutch is almost a biography of the prince of Orange. He was so indelibly associated with every movement in the struggle for the liberty of the Netherlands that to tell of it is to tell the story of his life. Yet in a history of a people it is not always pos sible to bring out in full relief all the char-

acteristics of a leader, and it is this want that the "Life of William the Silent," by Ruth Putnam, is intended to fill.

In the two volumes which the suthor devotes to her subject, she has shown great ability in the handling of her material, and in the selections from the voluminous correspondence of the prince of Orange She respondence of the prince of Orange, She has followed Motley rather closely, but that was necessarily unavoidable. So ful-ly has he covered the ground that all ruture historians of the time must render him his due as the great pioneer in his chosen field. But even though Motley's influence is seen throughout the book, those who are many brilliant assemblages. Here presidents, distinguished foreigners, and noted leaders in all walks of life have been entertained. But of all the guests of the regiment none were ever received with a more gracious welcome than were the of-



RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY Furniture Company

Are Prepared to fill all . . .

Hotel, Boarding House And HOME ORDERS for Furniture, Carpets,

Draperies, Mattings

And Mantels promptly, and in a satisfactory manner

THREE THOUSAND

Cheap Bedroom Suits and Dining room Furniture now in stock and TWENTY-FIVE CARLOADS ready shipment and en route. Place your orders before the rush

A POINTER: There is not Furniture enough-made up-in Atlanta to fill orders already books. We are working day and night and prepared to double our capacity on short tice. We show on Monday and every day thereafter

TEN EXPOSITION

Arranged in rooms, with everything necessary for the comfort of your guests.

SEE THESE GOODS BEFORE BUYING ... THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST SUITS ON EARTH 3,000 Bedroom Suits, 5,000 Springs and Mattresses, 10,000 Feather Pillows, 5,000 pairs Sheets, Cots, Toilet Sets Chairs, Tables, Towels, Spreads, Blankets, Comforts and Mattings. We furnish your house complete.

READY FOR MONDAY MORNING: 300 rolls Axminster, Moquettes, Velvet, Wilton Body and Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, every pattern new and fresh just from the looms.

The largest and most complete stock of fine GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE ever shown South. Hat Rach Bookcases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Dining Tables, China Closets, Chiffoniers.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? See our Mantels. ARE YOU BUILDING? See our Mantels. HAVE YOU BUILT? See cur Mantels-Cheapest on earth-Can save you 20 per cent.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co THE EXPOSITION FURNISHERS.

Harvest Time for Clothing.

Visit the store. No matter where you turn, the harvest of ripened and unusual value is ready. Mid-Summer prices are the lowest of the year. Have to be, to make stock adjustments quickly. It isn't easy to transform a Summer store with a vast assortment of goods into an Autumn store with an equal volume of merchandise-and that during the months that most folks count dull. No time for dullness



. . . . AT



Judge H.

the progr

sion will b and other scarcity (

realization the friend

amount o

of the mos It should

tend the

At the tion this

dressed by

lawyers o

tertaining treat is a

It is no man was day, how may now men. An every chu pervading railroad healthy n of these it ters in the memb

thus attes that tend city there a large m

and polish.

officiate at at all the

mrnestly d

The fifth

tist Young l in the city

this month,

days. From be the large gates will be the United

It has been

Baltimore :

in charge of Gaines, who Georgia dele convention w brell, preside Lansing Bur

One of the tant conven States is one city of Bost been written

It crystallize ligious move into the prac

the younger
The conventi
Endeavor So
and Canada,
thousand dele
From a num
point of view
a more impor
most striking
lous movemen
largest hope o
ed is that of
fration is blin
as bring abo
is based purel;
principles of
has long beer
church and it
be accomplish
ration have be
inations can
and brotherho
Prior to the
tlan Endeavor
church was ca
bers almost er
year 1880 that a
lical Christian
England began
some kind amo
ing towards a
and especially

Quick work going on. The movement gains as our astounding low prices become known. Buyers are telling of the bargains. They in turn tell others. So it goes. Result-a fine business in warmweather wearables. Our greatest, most eloquent and interesting speechmakers are the prices now in force



a long time is "The Story of Primitive Man," by Edward Clodd, in the "Library of Useful Stories" series being issued by D. Appleton & Co, There is not much new material in the work. It merely sums up in two hundred pages the eproofs and evidences of man's long solourn upon earth. The author does not lean to any belief in the story of Eden. He simply tells the story of primitive man from the standpoint of a scientist, and brings his evidence in support of his beliefs.

There is one point that is strongly emphasized in the book, and it is a question about which there has been a great deal of useless discussion and ridicule. This is the question of a missing link. The idea of a missing link is, of course, contrary to every theory of science on the evolution of a species. If, instead of the word missing links were substituted, it might come nearer stating the case. Of course in the slow development of a species the gradations in individuals would be so light that it would take ages to note any material change. The idea that there was any abrupt step in the evolution of man is contrary to every principle of the science of evolution as held by its leading exponents, and the cave man of Europe may be regarded just as much a missing link as any that is likely to be found.

Mr. Clodd tells his side of the story of primitive man in a wonderfully entertaining way. There is something weird and eerie about reading the history of these ancient races of men, whose very existence is almost buried in oblivion, and can only be reclaimed by their rude drawings on

ivory and stone, or, per chance, by some skeleton that rature has preserved for us in the rocks. They were great artists in their way, and the spoils of the chase were their favorite subjects. A sketch of the great mammoth, an animal long since extinct in Europe, has been found drawn on lvory with no little skill. Then their rude weapons, the vast plies of bones and shells where they held their banquets, their rude implements of pottery, and domestic implements of stone, all serve to tell the story of their civilization. There are other relics of their civilization which are tothis day the marvel of stil who see them—their vast circles and structures of stones, as at Kanak and Stonehenge and other parts of Europe. Who built them and to what purpose they were put will never be known. They were ancient ruins when the Romans invaded Britain. How long they have stood as they now stand no man knows. There are other traces of primitive man scattered over all parts of the globe. Their age is a question that is open to speculation. They give us only a clew here and there as to the history of the races who left them. Whether they all come within the cronology of seven thousand years, or whether the scientific theory that they are the remains of civilizations tera, maybe hundreds of thousands of years old, must be left to the individual student.

turn, via Southern Rall way, July 16 and 17. The only all rail through line via Washington city.

ALL of our Silver Novelties at and below cost. See a few of these goods in our windows. STILSON&COLLINSJEWEL RYC

55 Whitehall St.



In the South,



S. Captain S. W. Smith. 11. Major J. B. Sanhorn.

tion to be present and meet the southern soldiers the idea seemed a good one and has been pushed steadily forward since

that time, until now all arrangements are complete for taking 1,000 members of the regiment through the south this fall.

guests of the several hundred Chicago business men, who will visit the Atlanta exposition on Chicago day, and to whom

There will be twelve companies of not less that seventy-five men each, the regi-

mental band of one hundred musicians the signal and hospital detachments and the platoon of machine artillery, fully mounted, that is a part of the regiment.

The command, in company with the delegation of business men, will leave Chicago on the night of October 4th and will reach

Cincinnati, O., the next morning, where a

stop of three hours will be made and a dres

parade and review given. A short stop will be made in the afternoon of the same day

at Louisville. From there they will go to Chattanooga, where a big reception will be given the party all day Sunday, October

The regiment will reach Atlanta on Mon-

day morning, October 7th, and will go into camp on the exposition grounds, remaining there during the 7th, 8th and 9th. A regu-

lar encampment will be established and a

After leaving Atlanta the party will visit Savannah, Charleston, Raleigh and Richmond and return home by way of

For all street parades during this trip the gray full-dress uniforms, with white hel-mets, will be worn; for dress parades and

other occasions of ceremony gray coats with white trousers and white helmets will

best known military commands in the country. West of New York city there

is probably no organization of its kind and size that is its equal. With the disband-

ing of the northern armies at the close of

during the late sixties and early seventies. During this time Chicago was growing and was fast becoming a great city in which some kind of military protection was al-

In August, 1874, a few of the more patriotic citizens sufficiently recognized this fact to take steps toward organizing some

sort of a military command. A call was issued for a meeting at which the first

company was organized. As the state constitution did not provide for a uniformed military it was necessary for the command

to provide its own uniforms and equip-ments. These were supplied by the busi-ness men. In less than a year a regimental

ness men. In less than a year a com-organization of ten companies was com-plete, but owing to a lack of any state law to control the members or compel them to attend drills, the command was

Before the command was six months old. the members were called into service by the mayor, to whom they had volunteered

as effective as was desired.

business revival that prevailed

the war the military spirit in Chicago

most a necessity.

worn, and for general camp service the regulation blue fatigue uniform of the United States army will be used. The First Illinois infantry is one of the

dress parade and review given each even-

they will act as guard of honor.

Members of the regiment will go as the

2. The Home of the Regiment.
5. Captain W. L.DeRemer.
9. Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Lauman. 10. 12. Major J. M. Eddy, Jr.

3. Captain A. L. Bell.
7. Captain H. W. Thomas.
Second Lieutenant H. E. Baird. 13. Major E. B. Tolman. ficers of the ex-federal and confederate

and confederate officers present at that time were given a reception, at the home armies on last Decoration Day. Colonel Henry L. Turner, the command-ing officer of the regiment, is a veteran of the late war, as all of his predecessors in of the regiment on Michigan boulevard at which the regiment gave a dress parade and exhibition drill. As the companies passed the reviewing stand, every man command have been, but no one in the city gave the southern veterans a warmer welcome than he, and when he called for volunteers from his command to assist in the dedicatory ceremonies of the confederate monument, in Oakwood cemetery, moving like a part of some great machine, the old soldier stood on the edge of the the old soldier stood on the edge of the platform returning the salute of each officer as they passed him. As the last company passed he turned to General John C. Underwood and said:
"How much I should like to have that regiment where all of our people could see it. Why can't the arranged to take those men through the south?"

To the hundreds of Chicago business men who had accepted Colonel Turner's invitation to be present and meet the southern the entire regiment responded. Colonel Turner expresses the sentiments of every nember of his command in the following

Taps for the Old Days, Reville for (Dedicated to the visiting officers and soldlers of the confederate army, by Henry L. Turner.)

'Twas many years ago, boys, When first we marched away, We wore the blue, you know, boys, Whilst you'uns wore the gray.

Then life was fresh and new, boys, And so it is today, Only in courtesy to you, boys, We wear our beards in gray. 'Twas stores and bivouac all night, boys, 'Twas tramp, tramp, tramp all day,' Twas thundering, crashing fight, boys, 'Between the blue and gray.

Lord, how your bullets flew, boys, We sent as good to you, boys-Blue paid its debts to gray.

Oh, radiant days of strife, boys, When every hour and day, Some hero gave his life, boys, For either blue or gray.

War's epic grandly rolled, boys, Life soared to heights away, And glory's requiem tolled, boys, For both the blue and gray.

But battle flags are furled, boys, All angers worn away; We'll face a hostile world, boys, Blue side by side with gray.

Sound taps for those old days, boys, And strew the flowers of May, As God's own sunshine plays, boys, O'er both the blue and gray.

And for the days to come, boys, A ringing reveille; We'll make the nation hum, boys, We'll bring the jubilee.

We'll make the nation hum, boys, We'll bring the jubilee.

The house of the regiment is a massive granite and brick structure on Michigan boulevard. The drill floor is 174x190 feet square, and does not contain an obstruction of any kind. Twelve feet from the floor and suspended from the room is the visitors balcony, band stand and colonel's reception balcony. The visitors' balcony has seating accommodations for 2,000 persons. The second balcony contains twelve company parlors, a banquet hall, library and separate rooms for the colonel and each of the field and staff officers. These rooms are all handsomely furnished; the furnishings in the company parlors ranging in cost from \$3,000 to \$8,000. The third balcony contains twelve company locker rooms, each fitted with one hundred individual lockers, rooms for the different detachments, for the band and veteran corps, a well-furnished gymnasium and tollet rooms. On the third balcony is the billiard room, quartermaster's storerooms and kitchen, and in the basement are eight bowling alleys, twelve rifle ranges, bath and toilet rooms and the heating and lighting plants.

Beginning the middle of August the entire regiment will drill three nights each week until October so as to be in the best condition when reaching Atlanta.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

\$12 to Baltimore and Return.

The Southern railway announces the very low round trip rate of \$12 from Atlanta to Baltimore and return July 16th and 17th. The tickets will be good on all trains, including the vestbule imited, and will be good to return until August 5, 1895. The Southern railway only takes 19 hours to run from Atlanta to Baltimore, and will carry many people north on this very low rate.

carry many people and accommodations can be reserved in advance upon application to W. H. Tayloe, district passenger agent. A. A. Vernoy, passenger agent Southern railway, Atlanta, Ga.

june 27—till july 15th

PERSONAL.

The M. M. Mauck Co., wellpaper, paints, hades, glass, picture frames, Atlants. The Safest Investment:
is in the stock of the Atlanta Los
Investment Company, 811 Equitable
ing, Atlanta, Ga. Send for plans and
jun 15 2m e o d

asm, and seems to try to affect an indifference and an impartiality in the treatment of her theme that she possibly does no feel. Her style, generally lucid and pleas-ing, at times trips up. But the evident earnestness of purpose and conscientious accuracy which she brings to her task atones for such minor failings.

William the Silent was the most remark

able man of his time, in an age when in dividual men were great, and the people were only just beginning to wake out of their sleep of centuries. He lived in a transition stage of history. The reformation had set Germany on fire. The temporal power of the pope was waning. The people were beginning to think for themselves, and rulers were bending all their foolish energies to keeping them down. The spir-it of liberty was curbed in all lands except England and Germany. The vast domains of Charles V had been placed in charge of his son, Philip II, and that prince, who by his bigoted policy was to cause the crumbling of the Spanish empire, was mer-rily proceeding in the name of religion to roast such of his loyal subjects in the Netherlands as dared to think for themselves. Spanish intolerance, ardently secto stamp out the spirit of liberty which was dawning in the Netherlands, and the people were without a leader to pilot them out of the wilderness of oppression into which they had fallen. It was then that the prince of Orange took upon his should-ers the task to which he gave his life, and through all the succeeding days of hard-ships and peril pursued steadfastly the cause of his country's freedom to the last moment when, while dying by the knife of a hired assassin of Spain; he uttered with his tast breath a prayer for his country-

His task was a long and arduous one. He had to contend with enemies abroad and with disunion and schisms at home. At no time could he gain the united support even of the Netherlands. He was re-garded as the very embodiment of the movement for popular liberty by his ene-mies, and at all times the inducement of honors and wealth were within his grasp, at the price of treachery. So much was he the heart and soul of the struggle for independence that Spain felt the victory would be won if she could but win over this one man. He had nothing to expect for himself in the continuance of the struggle. Success never held out to him such rewards as could have been won by treachery. But with a constancy that never wavered, even in the darkest days, and with a patriotism that has seldom had its parallel on eartn, he fought out the bitter struggle to the end, and died at last by the hands of an assassin, before he had seen the triumph of the cause to which he had dedicated his

Calumniators are never lacking to throw siurs on the loftlest characters. No man is so perfect that detractors cannot pick flaws in his life. Did not even Moses strike the rock twice, and was he not denied the privilege of leading his people into the promised land? William of Orange has been accused of personal ambition. There are historians who have tried to cast slurs on his patriotism, and who have doubted the rock twice, and was he not denied the on his patriotism, and who have doubted the sincerity of his purpose. The ethical code of the statesmen of that time was not code of the statesmen of that time was not always actuated by a strict regard for honesty and trath. If William the Silent chose to bribe the secretary of Philip to send him duplicates of that potentate's voluminous correspondence, he was merely employing tactics with which he had become familiar at the Spanish court, and tactics which in Philip's catalogue of sins would pass as a thing of miner improtance. The story of the struggle for Dutch independence is one of the greatest dramas of modern history; and William the Silent played its leading role. He was one of the great forerunners of the now world-wide movement for popular rule, and during one great forerunners of the now world-wide movement for popular rule, and during one of the darkest hours of the struggle for civil and religious liberty he was the standard bearer of the foriorn hope. He resembled Washington, in that he alone seemed to fully grasp the full pottent of the outcome of the struggle. His life is a theme that no one biographer can exhaust, and his story is one which never diminishes in interest.

and his story is the "in interest."

("William the Silent, Prince of Orange," by Ruth Putnam. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. For sale at Lester's.)

\$12 Baltimore and no



the mayor, to whom they had volunteered their services, to assist in suppressing a riotous demonstration made against the treasury of the relief and aid society of the city. In July, 1877, during the memorable railroad riots, the command saw much active service, and as soon as the trouble in the city had been quieted the regiment was sent into the coal fields at Braidwood for duty where trouble had broken out among the miners.

After returning from Braidwood the men were mustered into the state service as

6 TIME

already books on short .

ADS ready

S ON EARTH es, 10,000 let Sets Comforts

ngrain Carpets

th. Hat Racks s. HAVE YOU

ing

ned and ne year. o trans-Autumn ing the



ing low They in warmeresting

ore and re

thern Rail 6 and 1 rail through ington city Silver Nov

and below ew of these windows.

hall St.

uth, t Prices. StreetNG sweetly, bells of Sabbat's morn Over the city's strife; Ring of the day (the Christ was born-Ring of eternal life!

Ring of the Faith that finds the sky, With its music fill the gales; Ring from the city's temples bigb And ecbo through the vales!

held at the Barclay mission tonight, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock.

The mission is now eleven years old and has had a wonderful career of growth. It was organized in 1884, in a passenger coach on the Western and Atlantic railroad, and its record since that time has been interwoven with the lives of hundreds of people who have been rescued from the paths of degradation. Among those who started the mission work and who were present on the opening Sabbath were Mr. and Mrs. John F. Barclay, Miss Sue Holloway and Judge H. E. W. Palmer. The idea of the mission was first conceived by Miss Sue Holloway, who has ever since been actively connected with it. At the mission tonight the progress of the work will be reviewed by several well known speakers and many interesting chapters in the life of the mission will be recalled. Recently a kindergarten feature has been added to the mission and other features are contemplated. The scarcity of funds, however, has hampered the movement somewhat and prevented the realization of hopes fondly entertained by the friends and patrons of the mission. It has, nevertheless, accomplished a vast amount of good, and is recognized as one of the most successful missions in the south. It should have the encouragement of all denominations. Everybody is invited to attend the exercises tonight.

At the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon the meeting will be addressed by Judge John T. Pendleton. Judge Pendleton is one of the most distinguished lawyers of Georgia and his address to the young men this afternoon will, no doubt, as all his speeches are, be thoughtful and entertaining. It is not often that such a rare treat is afforded and the lecture room will, no doubt, be crowded to overflowing.

It is not long since a Christian railroad man was looked upon as a curiosity. That day, however, has passed. On every line may now be found true, earnest Christian men. Among the membership of almost every church this class is represented, and pervading the entire rank and file of our railroad employes of today there is a healthy moral tone. Twenty-five thousand of these men at one hundred railroad centers in this country are banded together in the membership of the railroad department. the membership of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, thus attesting their desire for those things that tend to a better manhood. In our own city there is a flourishing department with a large membership and untold good is being accomplished. The men spend their time about the pleasant rooms in various ways that are sure to be beneficial. Every Sunday afternoon a number of them gather at the hall for an informal religious ser-vice. These services are often presided over by one of their own number and frequently the city pastors deliver addresses. There is no stiffness or restraint and every man is made to feel at home. This very afternoon will find a company of them gathered together, with Hon. R. P. Dodge, general yard master of the Georgia road, directing the exercises. Who can measure the good influence of such a work? The railroad la-dies are performing an important part in their way. They have done much to beauthey have purchased a fine plano for the rooms. By their own efforts they will pay for it. The biggest end of the purchase price has already been paid. They are hold-ing weekly meetings and devising ways to implete the task. All are working harmo-ously together for the betterment of the

Dr. A. J. Battle, president of Shorter Fe-Baptist church today. Dr. Battle is widely known as the former president of Mercer university, and is a speaker of rare culture and polish. Those who attend will enjoy a

Rev. C. M. Young, of the Church of the Rev. C. M. Young, of the Church of the Heavenly rest, of Springfield; O., will officiate at St. Luke's church today at all the services. Mr. Young is an able minister of the Episcopal church, and it is carnestly desired that he have a large congregation. Seats free and all cordially in-

The fifth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America meets in the city of Baltimore, Md., on the 18th of this month, continuing in session for four days. From the present indications it will be the largest convention ever held. Delegates will be present from every part of the United States and from Canada and Mexico. The Georgia delegation is expect-ed to number about one hundred and lifty. It has been arranged for the delegates from Georgia and Alabama to meet in this city on Tuesday, the 16th. They will leave for Baltimore at noon. The arrangements are in charge of Messrs. F. J. Paxon and W. W. Gaines, who will look after the interests of Georgia delegates. Addresses during the convention will be made by Dr. J. B. Gambrell, president of Mercer university; Dr. Lansing Burrows, Mr. E. Y. Mallory of Macon, and Mr. W. W. Gaines, of this city.

One of the most picturesque and important conventions ever held in the United Btates is one that is now in session in the city of Boston, Mass. Much has already been written in regard to this convention. It crystallizes one of the greatest re-Iglous movements of the age and brings into the practical workshop of Christianity the younger membership of the church. The convention is that of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the United States and Canada, and numbers nearly sixty usand delegates in actual attendance From a numerical, as well as a religious point of view, Boston has never sheltered a more important convention. One of the most striking features of this great religlous movement and the one on which the largest hope of the coming years is ground-ed is that of Christian unity. The organtration is blind to such petry distinctions as bring about denominational lines and is based purely upon the great fundamental ciples of the Christian religion. This principles of the Christian religion.

has long been the hope and aim of the church and its spiritual mission can never be accomplished until the walls of sepanated and all denomion have been destroyed and all denom-

and brotherhood.

Prior to the organization of the Christhan Endeavor Society the work of the shurch was carried on by the older memost exclusively. It was during the Year 1880 that a number of earnest and pro-tical Christians in various parts of New England began to agitate a movement of ome kind among the younger people look-ing towards a revival of religious interest and especially of zeal in church work. Religious enthusiasm was at a low end it looked as if the pulpit was about to be left without the hope of succession. The movement took shape in the winter of 1830 at Williston church, in Portland, Me., Rev. Francis E. Clark being the pastor of the succession. The movement took shape in the winter of 1830 at Williston church, in Portland, Me., Rev. Francis E. Clark being the pastor of the succession. The movement took shape in the winter of 1830 at m.

Second Baptist church, Washington and Mitchell streets, Dr. Henry McDonald, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by

Interesting anniversary exercises will be | the church. Dr. Clark held a series of meetings and addressed himself especially to the attention of young people. As a re-sult of this meeting a large number of young men joined the church. He reasoned young men joined the church. He reasoned that in order to keep them interested, it was necessary to give them religious employment of some kind and thus the idea, which had been germinating in his mind for quite a while, brought forth abundant fruit. He argued that satan found mischief for idle hands to do even among chief for idle hands to do even an chief for idle hands to do even among church members. In order to supply these young people with wholesome religious work the minister requested a number of converts to meet at his home. This meet-ing was held on the 2d of February, 1881. A constitution which had already been prepared was submitted to the gathering and adopted. The name selected for the new organization was that of the "Williston Young People of Christian Endeavor."

The following pledge was adopted:
"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do; that I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible every day, and to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her leguway, especially by attending all her legu-lar Sunday and midweek services unless prevented by some reasons which I can conscientiously give to my Savior, and that just so far as I know how throughout my whole life I will endeavor to lead a Christian life. As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeavor prayer meeting unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at roll call."

No thought of a national organization

No thought of a national organization was contemplated by the pioneers of this It contained, however the germ of a great religious plant, as subsequent events speedily disclosed. An article appeared in one of the Boston newspapers calling attention to the Christian papers calling attention to the Christian Endeavor Society at Williston and the effect of this publication was pronounced. Numerous Endeavor Societies were organized and finally conference was held at Williston church on the 2nd of June, 1882. Half a dozen societies were represented. The total membership aggregated about 481 names. It was evident to these members that a vast and momentous enterprise had been unand momentous enterprise had been un-dertaken by them and one that was hourly gathering strength. At the next annual convention held in the Second Baptist church of Williston, fifty-three societies were represented with a membership of 2,630. Today the strength of the organi-zation is phenomenal. Nearly 40,000 so-cieties have been chartered with a membership of 2,347,320.

At the Saratoga convention held in 1887, Dr. Clark was elected president. He has since continued to occupy that position. During the following years Dr. Clark visited England for the purpose of introduc-ing the endeavor idea into that country. In 1893, accompanied by his wife, he made a tour of the world, visiting France, Scot-land, Ireland, Germany, Canada, South America, Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, Australia, Japan, China, India Samoa, Australia, Japan, China, India, Madagascar, Spain and Turkey. In Aus-tralia alone nearly seven hundred societies have been organized.

Dr. Clark, the pioneer of the Christian a passing mention.

The following sketch of his life has been clipped from one of the Chicago papers:
"President Clark was born in the province of Quebec, where his paents, na-tives and residents of Massachusetts, near Boston, were stopping temporarily at the time. His father died when he was but two years old, and his mother when he was but seven. His father had been a practical man, of sterling character, a civil engineer by profession, and his mother civil engineer by protession, and his motive was a woman of strong religious feeling and decidedly poetical tastes, the result being that he unites in his organization the practical and the poetical as well as religious. He was adopted by his uncle, Rev. E. W. Clark, after the death of his mother, and resided with him in Auburndale, Mass., Claremont, N H., and elsewhere. He graduated from Kimball Union academy in 1869, and from Dart-mouth college in 1873. He entered Andover Theological seminary the next year, and graduated therefrom in 1876. He went to Williston church, in Portland, and remained there until after the organization of the Christian Endeavor Society, when he accepted a call to Phillips' church, in Boston, where he remained until he resigned therefrom after his election in 187 to the presidency of the Christian Endeavor Society, and his selection as editor of the Golden Rule, the Boston organ. Among his published works are 'Christian Endeavor Saints,' 'Looking Out of Life,' 'Ways and Means,' 'Children and the Church, 'Mossback Correspondence' and 'Danger Signals.' With the assistance of Mrs. Clark, he wrote 'Our Journey Around the World, and he is now at work on 'A Complete History of the Christian Endeavor Movement,' which will be the first competent chronicle of the move-

"A notice of this organization and its originator would be incomplete without something more than mere mention of Mrs Clark. Harriet Abbott is the daughter of Sereno Abbott, a well known local minister, and her grandfather was the more than locally famous 'Father French,' who served for upward of half a century as the pastor of one church in Vermont. She has worked with Dr. Clark since their she has worked with Dr. Clark since their marriage as a most devoted helpmeet. She is a good speaker, and often is heard lifting up her voice' in meeting in behalf of the virtues inculcated in the precepts of the Young People's Christian Endeavor. Though she has been associated so long with the movement, she has never overcome her repugnance to public speaking, which she began only because she desired the young girls of the organiza-tion at its birth to speak in behalf of the

Boston has never entertained such a gath-Boston has never entertained such a gathering as the one which is now in possession of the city. Last Wednesday morning addresses of welcome were delivered by the governor and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and by the mayor of Boston. The sessions of the convention are held in Mechanics building, one of the largest auditoriums in the city, and in two larges commodious tents, one of them Tent large commodious tents, one of them Tent Williston and the other Tent Endeavor.

IN ATLANTA'S PULPITS.

First Baptist church, Rev. J. B. Haw-thorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Frank Barnett. Sunday school at 2:30 a. m.

the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Young Men's prayer meeting every stonday night at 8 o'clock and regular church prayer meeting on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock.

Central Baptist church, corner W. Fair and Peters streets, D. W. Gwinn, D.D., pastor. Services at II a. m. and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Young Peoples' Union at 4 p. m. The usual services chrough the

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 5 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Malvern Hill, superin-

Capitol Avenue Baptist church, Dr. A. T. Spaiding, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by Dr. Virgil Norcross. Sunday school at 9:39 a. m., W. M. Orr, superintendent.

Seventh Baptist church, Bellwood avenue, W. J. Spivens, pastor. Services at 1! a. m. by the pastor and at 7:45 p. m. by Elder J. M. Spink. Sunday school at 9:3 a. m., R. W. Bennett, superintendent. Services during the coming week; daily prayer meeting at 8 o'clock a. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner East avenue and Jackson, Rev A. A. Marshall, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. by Dr. A. J. Baute, of Rome, Ga. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Alex W. Beaier, superintendent.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer, Rev. C. A. Donaldson, paster. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the paster. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Fred L. Allen and W. H. McClain, supermendents. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Society of Christian Endeavor meets Tuesday nights. Paster's Aid Society every Monday at 4 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper after morning service. Public cordially invited.

Inman Park Baptist church, G. B. F. Stovall pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Methodist.

Methodist.

First Mathodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets, Rev. John B. Robins, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No service at night. Sunday school 9:45 a. m., Judge Palmer superintendent. Class meeting at 4 p. m. Epworth League Monday at 8 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

Trinity church, Whitehall street and Trinity avenue, Rev. R. J. Bigham, D. D., pastor. Services at II a. m., by the pastor, and at 8 p. m., by Rev. B. H. Sassnett. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill superintendent. Every one welcomed. Strangers and hotel guests especially invited. Usual week-night services.

Walker Street Methodist Episcopal church, junction Walker and Nelson, Rev. J. H. Eakes, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., A. C. Turner, superintendent.

Park Street church, West End, Rev. A. W. Roberts, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., W. Lambdin, superintendent. Epworth League at 7 p. m.

Merritts Avenue church, Merritts avenue, between Peachtree and Courtland streets. P. A. Heard, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazer, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 o'clock p. m.

St. John, corner Loyd street and Georgia avenue, W. R. Foote, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a m. Dr. B. H. Catching, superintendent. Mrs. T. R. Kendall conducts service at 11 a. m. in behalf of the Woman's Aid and Parsonage Home Mission Society. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor.

The Boulevard Grace church, Boulevard, corner Houston, T. R. Kendall, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. B. Sheppard and W. J. Campbell, superintendents. At evening services the choir will be assisted by a male quartet in a song service.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal hurch, between Spring and Bartow, Rev. I. H. Robb, pastor. Services at 11 a, m. nd 8 p, m. by Rev. J. Mitchen, D.D. Sun-ay school at 9:30 a, m., F. R. Hodge, su-erintendent.

Decatur street mission, 376 Decatur street. Sunday school 3:30 p. m., C. H. Burge super-intendent.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Services at II a. m., and 8 p. m., bythe pastor. Sun-day school at 9:30 o'clock a. m., H. T. In-man superintendent. The Pryor street Presbyterian chapel Sun-

The Pryor street Presbyterian chapet Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets; J. W. Selby superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 8 p. m. Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor.

Preaching at 11 a, m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Children's meeting and baptizing of infants at 4 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin superintendent; Charles D. Montgomery and Charles W. Ottley, assistants, Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday Young meeting on Wednesday at 8 Young men's prayer meeting on The at 8 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m., near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 8 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton superintendent, John J. Eagan assistant. Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corn

Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatle superintendent.

Central Congregational.

Central Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree street, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young reople's receting at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. There will be a union service of the First Methodist congregation and the Central Congregational church on Sunday evening at the Congregational church. Sermon by Dr. Robins.

Episcopal. The cathedral, (St. Philip's church), corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Alblon W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the dean. Sunday school 9:46 a. m., Captain W. A. Hansell, superintendent. All services until the work of renovating the church is completed will be held in the chapel. Public cordially invited.

St. Luke's church. Holy communion at 7:30 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer, Litany and sermon at II o'clock a. m. Evening prayer and address at 8 p. m. All the services will be conducted by Rev. C. M. Young, of Springfield, O. Seats free. All cordially invited.

Lutheran.

First English Lutheran church, Young Men's Christian Association hall, Rev. L. K. Probst. pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., the pastor superintendent. Strangers condially welcomed.

St. John's German Lutheran church, Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. F. H. Menschke, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m., A. Koppe, superintendent. Congregation meeting after the morning service. All members requested to be present.

Church of Our Father.

Church of Our Father, Unitarian, Church and Forsyth streets, William R. Cole, pastor. Services 11 a. m. by the minister Sunday school 9:30 a. m., H. M. Currier superintendent. Subject of discourse, "A Church—What Are Its Functions?" Communion after morning service. All are invited.

Christian Scientist. Christian Scientist church, the Grand Peachtree street. Services 10:45 a. m. Ex-perience meeting Friday evening at 8 p. m.

Dr. C. P. Williamson will not go to St. Simen's today, but will fill his engagement this morning at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Saving Faith and How Produced." He will speak in the tent on Whitehall street this evening at 8 o'clock. There will be no services at his church at that time.

WHITE PATH MINERAL SPPINGS is open now until October for 120 a month; \$1.25 a day; \$1 a week. Yours respectfully, John F. Baker. julyit-ci sun

(Lines suggested by the recent death Mrs. James G. West.) Oh why should tears of grief be shed For one who is not truly dead? Death's quiver holds no poisoned dart For those who chose the better part. God's love has kissed her into sleep-Hast thou her faith? Then cease to weep; Look not upon the sombre shroud, But see the rainbow in the cloud; The bush on which the briar grows Oft lights the glory of the rose. Think of her still as ever near

Among the friends who loved her here; Behold her look in every gleam Of sunshine, flower, fruit and stream— List to her voice in every note That trembles in the songbird's throat. She lives again; though lost to sight Her smile beams in the morning light And softly, as the shadows creep, She folds her little ones to sleep; In every thought of love and truth Her spirit breathes immortal youth, And every trembling leaf and star Records a memory of her. This globe is of celestial birth And paradise begins on earth. The souls of gentle friends beloved Are not from mortal scenes removed. God dwells upon the viewless air And heaven's bright clime is everywhere 'Tis but a step from grief and pain To light and love and life again, And death is but the iron key

A Fragment, 'Tis sweet to live; for love of life Is found in every bosom rife; But sweeter still in bliss above To wake into a life of love. L. L. KNIGHT.

That turn's upon life's mystery.

INSURANCE RETURNS

Twenty-Pive Companies Have Handed In Their Reports.

NEW YORK LIFE REPORTS \$3,511,000

Next Comes the Equitable With the Amount of New Insurance \$1,895,000.

A Tabulated Complete Statement

Twenty-four life insurance companies have filed their annual tax returns with Comptroller General Wright, and the reperts extend over the period between April 30, 1894, to April 30, 1895. At the head of the list is the Mutual Life, of New York, which returns an

amount of insurance written during the year which nearly doubles that of the second company, is three times larger than the third company and nearly as much as the companies registering second, third and fourth combined. The amount in round figures is some-

thing over \$5,000,000. The total premism collected on old and new business is \$56.-933.64. The total amount of insurance in force in the state is \$16,853,072. The amount of losses paid by this company during that same period ran up to more than The New York Life, of New York, is

second on the list. The amount of insurance during the past year is put down in their report at something over \$3.500,000. The Nantahalas.

(The Nantahala mountains in western North Carolina invest that region with the The total amount of insurance, old and the American Life Insurance Company.

Phoenix, has gone to Virginia on an ex-tensive tour.

J. F. Stockdell and H. L. Manson, special

agents of the Phoenix, are on an extensive trip to south Georgia on business of the S. Y. Tupper, manager of the Queen In-

S. Y. Tupper, manager of the Queen Insurance Cempany, will act as chairman of the executive committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association during the summer vacation of President Egleston.

President Egleston has appointed the following well known gentlemen to constitute a committee to which will be referred the question of the cotton form as set forth in the proceedings of the local set forth in the proceedings of the last meeting of the association: E. S. Gay, Clarence F. Low, James D. Thomas, Milton

Dargan, C. E. Dox, John C. duse, and John D. Young.

The time set for the meeting of the com-

mittee is the 16th instant.

At the last meeting of the committee
Mr. James C. Hunter, formerly special
agent of the American Fire Insurance Comagent of New York, was appointed as special agent of the Tariff Association.

He is persona grata to the agents of every state in the union and will fully accomplish the result he is expected to attain.

During the first six months of 1895 John

During the first six months of recommendation of new insurance for the Preference Accident Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. Turner Lynch has resigned as attor-

ney and manager of the Capital Pire Lloyd. Mr. Charles Hamilton was appointed acting attorney and manager.

Mr. Simon Stein left Friday to attend

the semi-annual meeting of the National Life at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Charles S. Arnall, of the Phoenix Mutual Life, left yesterday for Macon on

business for the company.

Mr. T. B. Sheppard, of the United States

Life, is spending his summer vacat

Statement Showing Business Done by Old Line Life Insurance Companies in Georgia from April 30, 1804, to April 30, 1895.

		ned	ear /ear	Plo	l-l- old busi	unt ce stat	Loss	ES.
NAME OF COMPANY AND STATE.	Amount of new insur- ance writ- ten during the year.	Gross pre- mnims re- ceived on business.	Old business or previous years now in force.	Gross pre- miums re- ceived on business.	Total pre- mtums col- lected on old and new busi- ness.	Total amount of insurance in force in stat	Paid	Unpaid.
American Union Life, of New York		\$ 2,183 81	3	30,646 3	. 3 2,183 81		12,603 00	10,930
Brooklyn Life, of New York	179,000 00 1,895,000 00 18,750 00 138,000 00	41,753 06 395 50	839,200 00 8,738,500 00 77,650 00 68,500 00	305,889 7 874 1	2 347,562 78 1 2,269 61	1,063,350 00 96,400 00	10,000 60 123,800 60 3,013 60	
Kansas Mutual Life, of Kansas	45,000 00 67,965 00 115,500 00 617,500 00	4,619 28	50,000 00 2,769,661 00 359,500 00 458,324 00		9 89,083 67 4 12,748 12	95,000 00 2,827,526 00 474,800 00	1,000 00	5,000 1,000
Metropolitan Life, of New York	146,500 00 912,500 00 94,500 00 5,035,386 00	3,988 42 33,881 68 3.837 00 127,544 11	14,500 00 2,637,000 00 66,000 00 12,694,872 00	103,961 0	2 137,842 70 9 29,594 09 3 556,933 64	3,549,500° 00 754,500° 00 16,853,072° 00	2,756 00	
Nederland Life, of Holland	514,250 00 - 3,511,000 00 1,139,107 00 892,050 00 305,000 00	4,821 62 97,604 66 30,283 74 31,339 09 7,759 58	10,639,500 00 6,280,739 00 2,477,800 00 378,605 00	363,451 8 186,361 1 86,984 2 10,339 3	8 461,00 54 3 216,644 87 6 118,323 35	13,106,000 00 7,243,346 00 2,185,300 00	26,962 00 . 37,500 00 .	
Provident Savings Life, of New York Fravelers' Life, of Connecticut United States Life, of New York Uniton Central Life, of Ohlo	980,796 00 1,105,500 00 138,500 00 537,049 00	14,285 06 42,267 04 3,543 55 13,355 92	2,454,500 00 1,091,800 00 778,785 00 1,193,000 00	56,746 1 28,420 2 22,594 1 43,043 0	9) 71,031 25 30 70,687 27 7 26,137 72 1 56,398 93	3,208,796 00 2,197,300 00 879,285 00 1,601,055 00	44,000 00 24,000 00 7,000 00 11,500 00	13,000
Washington Life, of New York	138,986 00 \$19,006,539 00	4,467 76 \$495,106 68	\$63,676 00 \$48,878,519 00	36,678 8 \$1,862,479 8	-	-	18,713 00 . \$730,034 00	\$35,930

the Atlantic coast. They rise to an altitude of nearly five thousand feet above the sea and seem to command a view of the entire earth.)

And, from the vast blue ether dome of God. Look down upon the level lands! How

Thy mist-wreathed summits rise as if to The vapors of the vale and sternly mock The pigmies who parade as man. How

dwarfed In statue; how subdued in self-esteem
Does man become; how frail his slender form Beside thy mighty fabric! Like the mist

That circles thee, how soon his breath dissolves Upon the air; how swiftly pass away His plans and projects born of slumber's couch.

To perish idly in the dust of dreams

Thus feebly fashioned, who is bold enough Among thy shadows to exalt himself Or list to flattery? Who can boast The empty hours of an insect's life and Upon these gloomy grandeur's of the earth

More ancient than the pyramids? Who can feign Or stoop to falsehood in the austere frown Of these proud mountain-czars that mutely type

The majesty of truth? O fallen man. If thou hast doubtful views of God or mind Rebellious, hasten to these master piles And muse upon their masonry. In them Behold the Builder and the Architect of

earth,
The wisdom that devised creation's plan And brought it to perfection. Back of all Discern the spirit that can make thee soar Above the mountains and the Spring of

That renders man immortal! L. L. KNIGHT.

Kissing Her Portrait. With all the clinging tenderness With which a dew drop slips Into a rose's heart, 1 press With mine her pictured lips;

Ah! once those lips were went to lurn With love's desire divine, And giving bliss for bliss, return A sweeter kiss to mine, But now, alas! no answering thrill

Of mutual ecstacy
Responds to mine, but cold and still
Her sweet lips smile on me; And then I feel, and then I know.

I but an image see
And that these sweet lips, long ago,
Smiled thus at Death and me,

When the dear love-light of her eyes Grew dark in death's eclispe, And that the grave's deep silence lies Forever on her lips— And yet, and yet, I sometimes deem That somehow, where she is Her soul-forgive the foolish dream! Feels and returns my kiss. CHARLES W. HUBNER.

HE RESISTED ARREST.

John Moore Got the Worst of a Fight with Patrolman Grant. Patrolman Tom Grant had a terrific fight with John Moore, a big burly negro, in a house on the Georgia railroad. Friday

night, during which the negro came out second best and got his head beat up con-The negro and a man named Jeff Ham got into a fight at the house, Ham knock-ing Moore down and threatening to use

him up, all of which angered Moore to desperation and made him fight every-thing that came in reach. The police were called for and Officer Grant respond-ed. When he reached the house Moore ran upstairs and refused to come down for quite a while, when he made a break down the steps and made a rush at the officer, who was waiting for him. The two clinched and a terrible fight ensued, the negro being finally overcome and hand-cuffed. When he reached the police station he was a mass of blood and was still anxious to fight.

Moore was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, using profane language and resisting an officer. He was fined \$15.75 in police court yesterday by Acting Recorder Hirsch.

Treasury Balances, New York, July 13.—Treasury by Coin, \$102,542,811; currency, \$64,787,686

during the past year. The total premiums collected on old and new business amounted to \$347,462.78. The total amount of insurance in force in the state with this com-pany is \$10,633,500. The amount of losses is proportionately larger than that paid by the other companies, amounting to

The Northwestern Mutual Life, of Wisconsin, holds the fort at fourth with a total of \$1,139,107 of new insurance written this year. The total of new and o'd premiums collected is a shade less than \$217,000. The amount of insurance in this company now in force in Georgia is \$7,243,346. The losses paid by this company during the year have been very much smaller proportionately than that of any of the preceding companies, amounting to only \$26,962. The Travelers' Life, of Connecticut, more

than doubled its business in the state this past year. The total amount of insurance in this company, both old and new, is \$2,197,300, and of this amount \$1,105,500 was written during the past year. The total collected on old and new premiums is \$70,-The losses paid are reported at

\$24,000. This company is placed fifth. Sixth is the Provident Savings Life, of New York, with something like \$20,000 un-der one million dollars of new insurance written during the year. The total pre-miums collected on old and new business by this company during the year is put at \$71,031.25, with a total of insurance in force in the state of \$3,208,796. The amount of losses paid is put at \$14,000, with \$6,000 unpaid.

The Mutual Benefit has seventh place. with new insurance amounting to \$912,500. The total collected on old and new business is \$139,323, with a total of \$3,549,500 insurance in the state and \$16,000 losses paid during

the past year.

The Penn Mutual has written during the past year about \$392,000 of new insurance. The total premiums on old and new business is reported at \$118,323 and the total amount of insurance at \$3,185,300. Losses paid. \$37,500. The other companies come in the order named as to the amount of new insurance

secured during the past year, the tabulated statement appearing in full:
Massachusetts Mutual, Union Central. Nederland, American Mutual Life. Phoenix Mutual, Connecticut Mutual, Aetna, Michigan Mutual, Washington Life, United States Life, Home Life of New York, Ma-

ryland Life, Mutual Life of Kentucky.
Manhattan, Life Insurance Clearing of
Minnesota, Germania Life of New York.
The following are the entire totals:

2,361,566 53

LUCAL INSURANCE NEWS.

The Equitable building by the removal of Captain Gay's office has now practically all the department offices in the city, viz.: Clarence Knowles, manager of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and the Delaware Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; Milton Dargan, manager of the Lancashire Company; L. M. Tucker, manager of the British American Insurance Company and the Western Insurance Company; J. T. Dargan, of the Imperial Insurance Company; J. T. Dargan, of the Imperial Insurance Company. The headquarters of the Southeastern Tariff Association, the home office of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, the Georgia Mutual Insurance Company, the Georgia department of the Equitable Life are likewise in the Equitable building, making it the most extensive insurance building in the south.

Mr. James C. Hunter, formerly special

Mr. James C. Hunter, formerly special

Mr. James C. Hunter, formerly special agent of the American Fire Insurance Company has been appointed special agent of the Southeastern Tariff Association.

Mr. Clarence Knowles is in New York.

Mr. W. R. Prescott, assistant manager of the Queen Insurance Company, is on a tour of Kentucky.

Mr. W. D. Despuis

new, in force in the state is \$13,105,060. The amount of losses paid is \$139,323.3S.

Third on the list is the Equitable, which has placed nearly \$2,000,000 of new insurance.

It should have been of the American Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Charles E. Knox, of the Norwich Fire, of England, has just returned from

Mississippi.
The commissioner of Massachusetts, in The commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report for 1895, strongly urges the introduction of a law which shall apply to all companies outside of Massachusetts, making, in case of lapse after two or three annual payments, the feature of extended insurance or a paid-up policy automatic. The holder of such policy has confessedly contributed a certain arount of his premi contributed a certain amount of his prem iums to the reserve. This belongs absolutely and unqualifiedly to such policy holder, and his right to the use of the same in some form ought not to be permitted for

one moment to depend upon any action or notificatin on his part.

Burglary insurance, of which mention was made in these columns but a few months ago, has been accepted by banks and mer-chants as a protection and safe-guard that has long been wanted. The burglary de-partment of the Fidelity and Casualty Company is handled by Mr. Eugene Oberdorfer, and, as has been explained, provides against burglary and revents loss that can't injure depositors. Above everything, it relieves the management and officials of banks from any anxiety when the busy season is on and buillon is kept on hand.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB.

The Debate Last Night Was Attended

by a Large Crowd. The first debate of the Saturday Night Club in its new home, the reading room of the Young Men's Library Association, was attended by a crowd which quite niled the handsome hall last night.

The question debated was: "Resolved,
That the United States should at once en-

ter upon the free and unlimited coinage of On the affirmative were Mr. James W. Austin and Mr. Arthur Hayman; on the negative, Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, Jr., and Mr. J. R. Nutting. The debate was a hot contest and was listened to with eager attention. In addition to the regular spauk-

ers, several bright voluntary addresses were made. Mr. C. L. Pettigrew presided during the debate. In announcing his decision he said that if it had to be decided on the basis of eloquence he would give the question to the affirmative; but in comparing the arguments adduced by the respective sices, he was compelled to award his decision in

favor of the negative.

Mr. Nutting, who was instrumental in obtaining the library reading room for the club, was tendered a vote of thanks last night. The Saturday Night Club enters upon a new career of success.

Prohibition in Georgia.

There is now a general awakening of the prohibitionists throughout the state in the interest of the prohibition bill, now pending before the legislature, and which will come up for action at the meeting of the general assembly next fall. The Georgia Prohibition Association held district conventions at Athens and Macon in the month of May, and the next is called to meet at Rome, July Sist, and will be in session two days. The people of Rome are making extensive preparations for entertaining a large delegation. That portion of the state north and west of Atlanta will be represented at this convention, and it is expected that several of the ablest prohibitionists of the state will be present and make speeches. Barlow county has called a grand raily of her citizens to meet on the lifth instant, to appoint delegates and boom the Rome convention. Other counties are doing likewise.

Many Atlantans will attend this convention. The railroads have given reduced rates on the certificate plan of one and one-third fare.

The state convention is called to meet in Atlanta during the month of October.

third fare.

The state convention is called to meet in Atlanta during the month of October.

The temperance people of Atlanta are arranging to give a very novel entertainment at the Grand opera house on the evening of July 30th, the day before the convention meets, the proceeds of which are to go to the general fund for agitating the bill throughout the state. A fine programme has been arranged and the public is promised a rare treat. Among other features will be an original recitation by Mrs. Crawford, of Greshamville, Ga., entitled the "Hen Convention." Mrs. Crawford recited this at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Savannah in May and it is promounced by those who have heard it as being extremely amusing.

-Dr. J. A. Sommerfield, who has been Mr. W. D. Dean, special agent of the Queen Insurance Company, is in the city.

Major S. W. Williams, adjuster of the Phoenix, has returned to the city.

Mr. J. W. Cochran, special agent of the receive his friends by next Sunday. FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

G. W. ADAIR—Large central house for rent. I have a 9-room brick house, only three blocks from depot; gas, water, etc.; on street car line that goes to exposition; rent only \$40 per month. Call at once, for it will be rented on Monday. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street. FOR RENT-Five-room cottage on Rawson street, next to Hood. Apply to P. M. Bealer, 75 Whitehali.

Bealer, 75 Whitehali.

FOR RENT-New 8-room, north side. Apply for keys, 117 Forest avenue. FOR RENT-204 Cooper street, 10-room house, new, for \$30. Knox, 8½ West Alabama street.

HOUSES FOR RENT-We have been filling HOUSES FOR RENT—We have been filling up houses with tenants this week, and have had a number of new houses added to our list. Among them are houses on Fair, Loyd, Crew, Luckie, East Cain and other streets, some of them close in. Call at once if you want choice. We also have some first-class stores, central property. Come to see us if you want to rent. If you want your vacant houses rented notify us at once; the demand is good. In lots and acreage property we offer bargains for sale at 23½ Marietta street. R. A. Johnson & Milledge.

FOR RENT—7-rough house, gas, good well.

FOR RENT-7-room house, gas, good well water; rooms papered. North side, near Boulevard. W., this office.

FOR RENT-A five-room house. Apply to M. Naily, 191 S. Forsyth st.

10.ROOM boarding house on Washington street, near the capitol; has two bathrooms and all modern improvements. I will lease for three or four years at \$60 per month.

PART OF HOUSE at No. 107 Trinity ave. low rent, excellent location and neighbor-

FOR RENT-6-room house, 23 Cooper street, water and gas. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall. july13-4t

TO RENT-First-class boarding house, 15 rooms, No. 62 Houston street. Clement july12-5t

FOR RENT-Choice 10-room house No. 143 Capitol avenue. Large shady lot with stables. All modern conveniences. C. H. Girardeau, No. 8 E. Wall, Kimball house, july 11 7t

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Three nice rooms, papered, all conveniences. Will rent cheap to acceptable party. 48 Powers street. FOR RENT-Front room, first floor, 58% Whitehall. Suitable for dentist, physician lawyer; water, gas and use of telephone.

ROOM TO RENT-Opposite the governor's mansion, at 209 Peachtree. Apply on prem-ises. An elegant location.

FOR RENT-Three nice connecting rooms, with gas and water, cheap at 13 Capitol Place. FOUR ROOMS for rent and a furniture wagon for sale on the installment plan. 106 E. Ellis st.

105 E. Ellis st.

A RARE chance to secure a good room 45x80 in new brick building convertible to use of lodging exposition visitors; only three blocks from depot; 14 N. Forsyth street. FOR RENT-To parties without children,

three rooms; gas, water and bath; close in; No. 63 Bartow street, between Walton and Luckie streets. FOR RENT-at 419 Woodward ave., three nice rooms in new house; gas and water; rent cheap; no children.

FOR RENT-Two connecting front rooms on second floor; gas, water, bath, etc. Couple, care Constitution.

FOR RENT-Three connecting first floor rooms with private family at 153 Walton street. Fifth block from postoffice. Gas, water and bath.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-Very pleasant, nicely furnished rooms at No. 69 Fairlie street, near Aragon hotel. FURNISHED ROOM—New and desirable, with or without board. 137 Spring street.

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished front room. Apply 37 Luckie street.

THREE NEW FURNISHED rooms by the day, week or month; private family. 46 Luckie street.

FOR RENT-Four rooms, nicely furnished, for light housekeeping; fine neighborhood. Apply 270 Ashby street, West End, Monday

FOR RENT—Pleasant, comfortable front room furnished; gas and bath; private family near center, 65 Cone street.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light house-keeping. 126 Auburn avenue.

FOR RENT-Three or four nice large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 108 Trinity avenue.

108 Trinity avenue.

BEAUTIFUL front room, furnished or unfurnished, for rent in quiet family, at 74 West Peachtree, cheap; fine neighborhood.

FOR RENT-Two furnished rooms, with or without beard. No. 36 West Baker street.

FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms. FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; gas and water. 63 E. Ellis st. . . .

FOR REVT-Miscellancons.

FOR RENT-One Remington typewriter, in good condition. Address M. A. F., care Bishop & Andrews, 20½ East Ala-bama street. OFFICE SPACE for rent, 45 E. Hunter street, adjoining courthouse.

FOR RENT-New brick store, corner Harris and Courtland streets; the best location in the city for retail drug store; see me at once on premises. R. E. Hope. me at once on premises. R. E. Hope.

YOUNG DOCTORS TAKE NOTICE—I
have an elegant office in a fine locality
for practice which I will rent furnished
for \$25 per month. This includes first-class
board for tenant in same house. Address
Williamson, care Constitution. july14 3t

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE, unincumbered home, near public school, for a farm on public road, about ten miles out, worth about \$1,000. Box 302.

FOR SALE-Machinery.

FOR SALE—One 70-saw Pratt cotton gin, press, icondenser, feeder and 10-horse portable engine, all comparatively new; has ginned about 300 bales cotton. Reason for selling, no cotton raised in this locality. Will sell for half the cost of new plant; will deliver to purchaser f. o. b. Address W. W. Meadows, Fulton, Ky.

LADIES' COLUMN.

SPECTACLES and eyeglasses repaired by A. L. Delkin Co.

LADIES, remember I pay highest cash price for confederate money, bonds and stamps. Chas. D. Barker, 20 Peters St. HOTEL and boarding house keepers: Buy your silver plated table ware from Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehall st. july14 4t sun

WANTED-To Exchange. WANTED To exchange lumber for build-ing purposes for Atlanta property. Ad-dress William Trautwein, Clarkston, Ga.

FOUND. FOUND—Every visitor to Chattanooga will not fall to say the great Gettysburg cyclo-rama, near union depot. The greatest attraction ever seen in the south.

SIRKIN, THE TAILOR. Suits cut, made to order, cleaned, pressed, repaired, dyed. Lowest prices, best work, on short notice. Mall orders promptly attended to. 4½ E. Alabama st., under James bank.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, S East Wall Street, Kimball House.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY LOANED in any amount; one to twelve months' time; good notes bought; no delay. Moody Loan and Banking Co., Gould building, rooms 12 and 13, 710, 711 and 714.

and 714.

PER CENT MONEY on residence loans, five years, semi-annual interest; also monthly payment loans. Building and loan stock and purchase money notes wanted. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

wanted. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street.

Janis 1y

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jeweiry, etc.; liberal and condential. Henry H. Schaul. 66 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow wast money you want from Atlanta Discount Company, Office No. 29 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier.

ier. Moody, Cashier.

8. BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta, Gaaprill3-6m

WE NEGOTIATE loans on improved city real estate at 6 to 7 per cent. Large loans a specialty. Limited amounts on hand. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building.

MONEY to lend on real estate; easy ronthly payments; no delay. American Euilding, 9 Edgewood avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Pied-mont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 1 and 2, Grant building. feb3-6m-sun

1 and 2, Grant building. Feb3-6m-sunI HAVE A CLIENT who will lend \$00 to \$1,000 on Atlanta property at 8 per cent. Ralph E. Wright, room 28, 'inman building.

LOANS on real estate. W. H. Nutting, real estate agent, 10 Wall street, kimbail house.

MONEY-Would like to buy well secured notes or make a few loans on well situated Atlanta real estate. Geo. S. May, 115 West Mitchell st.

115 West Mitchell st.

MONEY to loan in sums to suit on Atlanta
improved property. No delay. Knox, 8½
West Alabama street.

I HAVE \$1,000, \$3,000 and \$1,500 spot money

to loan tomorrow at 8 per cent on good city improved property; if you can use it, call soon. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street. REAL ESTATE LOANS wanted by only building and loan company in Atlanta that guarantees the maturity of its loans. Investigate. Mutual Guarantee Loan and Building Company, 48 N. Broad. WE ARE NOW prepared to make loans on personal or other approved security, at low rate of interest. Atlanta Loan Office, 86 Peachtree street.

PERSONAL.

WE TEACH Watchmaking, jewelry re-pairing and engraving. Southern Horo-logical School, 68 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. Send for catalogue. TINE WATCH REPAIRING, A. L. Del-

A. J. ELLER'S family, at corner of Kennedy st, and Panes ave., is in extrem distress and want; will the public please look after them and aid them in some way. Respectfully, B. L. Hearn, city. July 13, 1895.

July 13, 1895.

I PRINT and furnish noteheads for 75 cents for 500. Everything else in proportion. Send for free samples. Chas. C. Barker, 20 Peters St., Atlanta, Ga. PERSONAL—An attractive, refined and re-spectable young widow would like the ac-quaintance of elderly gentieman willing to render financial assistance. Address

Widow, this office.

TO OARSMEN—We will organize a rowing club at Lakewood park, number limited to thirty; each member may have his own boat. We have a track three-quarters of a mile in length and will furnish the boats to the club if they so desire Any person interested in the matter will please send their name and address to Box No. 6, Atlanta, Ga. Fare to the lake 5c. from postoffice. Lakewood Park Company.

Company.

I WANT heirs of John Thompson and other early settlers in Texas. Thousands of acres of land awaiting them with me. N. M. Norfleet, Houston, Tex. Jun 23 3t sun

Jun 23 3t sun

I. T. MUICHIN & CO., 42 Wall street, telephone 48, manufacturers' agents and dealers in mill supplies, promoters of cotton and knitting mills; estimates for mill machinery of all kinds.

july7-lm-sun wed

july7-Im-sun wed

DR. W. M. DURHAM, 77½ Peachtree.
Chronic diseases and surgery.
june 22—Im sun wed

NEW DISCOVERY for skin and complexion. Opaline, indorsed by physicians, cures skin disease and makes clear, plump, healthy skin; guaranteed; 35c per bottle postpaid. Agents wanted; pamphlet on skin free. Address Vanderhoof & Co., druggists, Notre Dame, Ind.

may 12 20t I.de BENTLEMEN-Lost manhood, sexual vig-or, etc., quickly restored. Seven days' trial sealed free. Dr. Warren Co., 16 Boston avenue, Chicago, Ill. jun 23 4t sun

Jun 23 4t sun
YOU KNOW that Wohl's ice cream is the
purest and best in the city. Open Sundays. Telephone 704. July 1 3t
CASH paid for old gold and silver, Julius
R Watts & Co., fewelers, 57 Whitehall.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED-Lady correspondent, bruntite preferred; view of meeting, by gentleman of good standing. Address L. W., care Constitution.

WANTED-Real Estate. HAVING SAVED my money, I have \$6,900 to pay owner for a nice home, large lot, if a bargain. "Stingy," care Constitution.

I HAVE \$10,000 cash to pay for store property close in, if it's a bargain. \$10,000, care Constitution.

FOR SALE-Bicycles.

FOR SALE—A lady's Columbia wheel, almost new, 37 E. Harris street.
july 14-1m-sututhur.

ROOMS-WANTED-ROOMS.

ROOMS WANTED—By a family of three adults; two unfurnished rooms in good location. South side preferred. Address M, Box C.

M, Box C.

ROOMS WANTED—Two gentlemen wish two connecting, partly furnished rooms and bath, north side, within 15 minutes' walk of gostoffice. Permanent; references excanged, "Stanley," care Constitution.

WANTED—By party without children, six-rooms in house with family. Apply W.. Constitution.

WANTED—Two unfurnished on furnished rooms to rent till spring, West End or other suburb. Describe fully. Northern-er, Constitution.

GASOLINE.

GASOLINE and headlight oil in five gallon quantities, delivered in any part of the city on short notice; drop a postal or telephone 1508. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. THE RIGHT WRITER is the Williams
Typewriter. Visible writing, prettiest
work. Blind machines cheap.
Hardin, 15 Peachtree.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE endowment and tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE-Five certificates Equitable Loan and Security Co. twelve months old, class A. Address box 595.

BOOKS.

The largest line of books.
The best bound books.
The lowest priced books.
All the copy-right books.
All the standard sets of books.
And the Columbian Cyclopaedin in the Columbian Cyclopaedin in the Columbian Cyclopaedin in the Columbian Cyclopaedin in the Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—Half interest, retail manufacturing business paying business, established; good chance for somebody; sell-cheap account other interests; investigate. L., room '2, 39½ North Broad.

A 50 PER CENT investment with every probability of an increase. For particulars address the Woods Investment Company. Colorado Springs, Ccl. july7-4t-sun

FOR SALE—Half interest, retail manufacturing business paying 100 per cent profit. Experience unnecessary. Small capital required. Good chance to get into paying business. W. H., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—Thoroughly fitted up restau-

business. W. H., Constitution office.

FOR SALE-Thoroughly fitted up restaurant; good location-bargain for right party. Don't answer unless you have the cash. E. S., this paper.

A GOOR BUSINESS MAN has \$1,000 to invest in some profitable business. Invest, care Constitution.

WANTED-Young man with \$300 to \$400 cash as partner in a nice cash business; money wanted to increase stock for exposition; investigate. Address "W. W.", this office. PARTNER WANTED—\$100 to take charge paying ousiness; any one can run it. Advertiser otherwise engaged. "B.," Con-stitution.

vertiser otherwise engaged. "B.," Constitution.

BUY WHEAT on this break. It is bound to go up again soon. \$10 to \$25 made daily by small investments by our systematic plan of speculation in grain, stocks, and cotton; send for our book, "How To Speculate Successfully," and our market letter telling what and when to buy; both free, F. J. Wakem & Co., Bankers and Brokers, \$5 Owings building, Chcago, Ill. References: Metropolitan National bank; hide and Leather National bank; hide and Leather National bank; hide and Leather National bank; Bank of Nova Scotta.

WANTED—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders; sample sash lock free by mail for 2c stamp; best sellers ever invented; beats weights; \$12 a day; write quick. Brohard & Co., box 32, Philadelphia.

\$400 TO BE OR NOT TO BE, that is the

phia.

\$400 TO BE OR NOT TO BE, that is the question! Who would labor in the common rut, without any hope of relief if he, by a happy chance, could change his destiny, and instead of earning a bare subsistence in the sweat of his brow, could surround himself with luxurious comfort? The latter is only possible by means of the turf. The possibilities are such as to claim the attention of every careful investor. My last year's record shows that 1 profited more than \$400 per week on my selections. C. E. Cooper, Turf Correspondent, 123 W. 5th street. Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-A partner with \$200 to take charge of a good paying agency business; investment secured. Profitable, care Con-

WANTED-Partners at exposition grounds; small capital required. For positions, clerks, saiesmen call at 17½ Peachtree. Business exchange.

Business exchange.

PARTNER WANTED with capital for enterprising business, something new in the south; dry goods salesman preferred.

A. Z., Constitut J.,

1,500 will establish good business man in legitimate enterprise of brightest future. Address "Electricity," care Constitution office.

3,500 AVERAGE PROFIT per month on an investment of \$100. Winnings paid every week. Hudson & Co., Betting Commissioners, 63 East 5th street, Covington, Ky.

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book. "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock hook. "How to Speculate Successfully or Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets." Mailed free, Comstock Hughes & Co., Rialto Building, Chicago. SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK. "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Riaito building, Chicago. june 3-52t, sun.

June 3-52t, sun.

SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION—Send for our book, "The Scalper;" explains the best method of trading in grain, stocks and provisions on limited margins; all scalpers make money; special facilities offered to operators, both large and small; also write for market letter, published regularly. Lansing & Co., 114 Quincy street, Chicago. Mention this paper. \$10 TO \$25 made daily by small investments

\$10 TO \$25 made daily by small investments by our systematic plan of speculation in grain, stocks and cotton; send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully," and our market letter telling what and when to buy; both free. F. J. Wakem & Co., bankers and prokers, \$5 Owing's building. Chicago. References: Metropolitan National bank, Hide & Leather National bank, Bank of Novia Scotia.

july-7-4t-sun-mon-tu-wed july-7-4t-sun-mon-tu-wed
BUSINESS CHANCE—\$10 to \$20 per day
can be made on a capital of from \$50 to
\$100 by reading our little book on "Successful Speculation in Wheat;" will send it
free on application. W.Z. Wright & Co.,
477 Traders' building, Chicago.

June 16-4t su.

PHEUMATISM AND GOUT cured by

A77 Traders' building, Chicago.

june 16-4t su.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT cured by
Clark's Red Cross Mineral Water. Never
fails. Cures sciatica and all kidney, liver
and bladder troubles. good money to
agents. Write for terms and pamphlet.
Fish & Vaughan, general agents, 4150 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill.
june 25 13 t sun

FOR SALE—One of the class in the city,
centrally located with big line of customers. Bad health cause for selling. Address "B," care Constitution.
july 10 fit wed fri sun tues thr sun

july 10 6t wed fri sun tues thr sun

July 10 fot wed fri sun tues thr sun

WANTED—Party with \$500 to \$1,000 to take
charge of exhibit at Atlanta exposition
and sell goods upon which large profits
can be made. W. A. Vandercook Co.,
San Francisco, Cal. july13-2t

\$5 AND \$10 MADE EVERY DAY by our
correspondents who secure speculative
orders in grains and stocks. Crops are
damaged, markets are active and business is easy to get. We will furnish
market quotations free and divide commissions liberally with the right party
in every town. No capital or experience
required. Send for full particulars and
highest references. Valentine & Co., 680
Traders building, Chicago.
jul y6-2t sat sun

PARTNER with \$500 to \$1,000 in paying of-

PARTNER with \$500 to \$1,000 in paying of-fice business; no scheme. Address, if you mean business, "Office," Constitution. july12-3t

july12-3t LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market:" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago, Ill. may 20 sun if

LOST.

YOST-Time and money by not having your watches repaired by A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall st.

LOST-Searf pin, round black setting. Return to 12½ Walton street and get reward. LOST-Between Edgewood ave. and corner Walton and Broad sts., a pocketbook with small amount of money; return to 504 Gould building and receive reward.

INSTRUCTION. MRS. ECHOLS and Miss Hanna have pared to take pupils in Latin and higher opened at 19 East Cain a summer school for the benefit of pupils who desire to skip grades, as well as for those who failed of promotion. They are also premathematics.

mathematics.

WANTED—Every one to know that the only school for watchmakers, jewelers and engravers in the south is the Southern Horological School, 68 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga., Send for catalogue.

RESTAURANTS.

THE MOST COSMOPOLITAN place of entertainment in the city is the People's Parlor Restaurant, at 16 Peachtree street. The cooking is exquisite and home-like, the prices are cheapest in town, and the service polite and perfect. The managers speak English, French, Italian, Greek, Arabic, Egyptian, etc.; have both the intelligence and the kindness to please people from any part of the world. Carl J. Tromsen.

WANTED-Board.

ROOM AND BOARD by a young man in a southern private family until about September 15th. M. A. W., care Constitution. YOUNG MAN and his mother want good board and rooms August 1st, north side, at reasonable rates, Address August, care Constitution.

AUCTION SALES.

BEGINNING MONDAY, at 10 a. m., we will sell at auction counters, show cases, furniture, iron safe, stoves, office desk, clothing, jewelry, notions, etc. Phoenix Auction House, 47 Decatur street.

CASH PAID for all grades school books used in any county in Georgia; any school book wanted. Call or write us; we buy anything in the book line; law and medical books always in stock. 41



A Most Enterprising Furniture House

Atlanta Can Be Proud of It.

Atlanta Can Be Proud of It.

Only four years ago a small furniture house was opened in Atlanta and was prosperous from the very day of opening. Today R. S. Crutcher, 53 Peachtree street, is known all over the country and does a business that any proud city can be proud of. This establishment occupies one of our largest buildings, extending from Peachtree to Pryor street, and is fitted with a most elegant line of furniture, consisting of all varieties, in fact, all classes can be suited with price and quality.

Mr. Crutcher, the proprietor of this establishment, is now in the western markets selecting an enormous stock for the exposition trade—this will be arriving in the course of a few days, and after the same is all in, 53 Peachtree will be one grand blaze of beauty. Mr. Crutcher is spating no pains in the selecting of his iail stock, and with the reputation he nas won by fair dealing and low prices, this will be awinning card for his exposition trade.

From Monday morning a special sale will commence, and any piece of goods in the present stock will go at a reduction of 20 per cent or more. Don't miss this offer and always remember that R. S. Crutcher was Atlanta's originator of the "Cut Price" system.

You Want Furniture

While I want money. Next week you may name the ratio of exchange at my store. Τ. J. Famoro, 87 and 39 Peach.

Your Vacation.

This is the season for recreation and rest. If you are a woman, and especially a married woman with children, you greatly feel the need of a change. No doubt you have been very busy sewing and if you are not the owner of a new No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, we think you could appreciate one.

The celebrated No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is a favorite with the ladies because it is a light-running, noiseless machine, and does the most perfect work imaginable. Hearts will grow lighter and homes brighter the more and better this famous machine is known. Office, 71 Whitehall street.

Visit This Place Monday.

It is the "Original Cut Price Furniture House" where you can vet unheard of bargains, cash or time. 87 and 89 Peach-tree street, T. J. Fambro.

FOR RENT- Houses, Cottages, etc. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter St.

h, Cooper street.
h, Fort street, modern
h, Summit avenue

h., Fort street, modern
h., Summit avenue
h., Savannah street.
h., Baugh street.
h., E. Fair street, gas & water.
h., near Grant park
h., Waterhouse.
h., East Fair street.
h., Hardin street

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Build-

ing—Telephone 225.

One superior banker's office in center of city; proper fixtures and No 1 vault. Two offices on first floor, close in, and one large covered space for manufacturing, in heart of city.

Good coal yard, close in.

Large brick store and basement, in heart of city.

New brick store, Mangum and Mitchell. Elegant new 7-room residence, West End; large lot, shade, stable.

Superior 8-room house and 10 acres on street car line in the city.

Two 8-room houses, good condition, West End, side by side, suitable for boarding houses.

FOR RENT

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Musical Instruments. Business strictly condential. We have a large assortment of unredeemed pledges in watches and diamonds for saie cheap. CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO., 24 Mariotta street, between Peachtree and Broad.

COLLECTIONS SEND YOUR past due notes, Tolleson, rooms 21 and 23, second foor, Inman Bidg., Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not

ing-Telephone 225.

tree street.

IDEAL DRINK .- Cool, refreshing and exhilerating drinks made quick as a flash, almost without cost and minus the lemon squeezing nuisance. No magic in it; just a triumph of chemical ntilitarian and economic science. Twelve glasses of lemonada or root beer for 10 cents is worth considering. Ideal Root Beer and "Novus" Lemonade-twelve in a bottle. Dissolve one tables in a glass of water and sweeten with sugar to suit the taste Nothing simpler or more delicious-twelve tablets for 10 conts! Handy for home, a boon to travelers, a great convenience for picnicker and a money and trouble saver to all who drink rose beer, lemonade or orange phosphate.

BALESMEN
seeking mer
our # pant
nish large
tee to make

ritory and i Custom Par nue. Chicag

TRAVELING

WANTED-S

BALESMAN-ducer;" take

WANTED—S house mans to order; s Tailor Co., c jun20-4m thu

SOUTHERN

unusually is the next th ary, 1890.

ATLANTA I reau.—Situs help furnis es bought, building.
RELIABLE, wanted in

WANTED—I eiers and mand. Wilogical Sch. Ga., and le logue.

WANTED-

wanted and collect manent we work che reference,

WANTED-ist to sol our metal

BTENOGRA

TO CONTR

WANTED-T

by hustling Z. Wright provisions, Traders' bu

WANTED-Li
office. Salar
all sales. M
od. Refere
Business, bo.
MAN WITH
willing to d

MAN WITH
willing to d
office work
tion at \$100
of business.
WANTED—Dis
Augusta and
the oldest at
um insurance
ceptionally ii
ty. Also loca
Address supe
Constitution.

SCHOOL PR
Rose Hill put
for the schole
ber 22 1895, an
\$1,000, On July
written exam
school buildin
\$; election J
the board of
to Homer W
july14-7t sun
WANTED Say

WANTED-Se

WANTED You the art of wing and engearning a sa week. South Whitehall st catalogue.

MEN AND W

on portraits
homes by a
Those learni
nished work
earn \$8 to \$16
ulars. H.
rone, Pa.

DO YOU wan change in lanta Journal july 13-4t.

CARPENTERS mere, fifty fi proof office b in New Orlea at once.

NEW FACE—Aures and renove book for a sta W. 42d street Woodbury's B

NOTICE—For toffer some ramaterial. Giv. N. Bell &

PROPERTY OV ers and dealers etc., and art Southern Pain

OR SALE-DO

and teach are invite

... JACOBS' PHARMACY...

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Branch: Cor. Peachtree and Decatur.

Great Reduction

To make room for our new Furniture stock, which is partly in transit, we will make special low prices on goods now on hand to clear them out. A few odd Chairs below

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Great Reduction

To make room for Carpet stock now coming we will endeavor to unload every piece possible now in store. See and price with us. Made Rugs, every size, at popular prices. See our Awning stock.

DRY GOODS.

We must make room for our fall stock in Dress Goods; besides, we do not propose to carry over our immense line of Spring and Summer Fabrics, Shirt Walsts, Skirts, etc., One-third off is our way now with fine, first-class styles in Silk Shirt Waists. See them.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

FURNITURE.

Uniti DID.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Great Reduction



xhilerating drinks d minus the lemon umph of chemical, lets for 10 cents ! convenience for

ale Prices. d Decatur.

n Furv in low

lear

low

m ock un-

in

lade

ces.

m k in d off s in

WANTED-Salesmen. PALESMEN to sell baking powder. We put our goods in glass relling pins; \$60 month or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, Chicago.

WANTED—City salesman for a wholesale procery house who is familiar with the business and acquainted with the trade-Address, with references, W. Grocer, care Constitution. TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the celebrated "Belle of Anderson County," case goods and other brands of the Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies, on monthly salary and expenses or commission; references required. Address D. H. Foushee & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, No. 15 Cheapside and 14 Mill atreets. Lexington, Ky.

BALESMEN—A snap for both you and customers. Extraordinary offer, never before equaled. If you want a good thing, address Merchants' Economy Company, 20 West Van Buren street, Cheago.

WANTED—Live salesmen in every state TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the cele

WANTED-Live salesmen in every state to handle my goods. Good profit, no hum-bug. Send 25c for sample and terms. Address K. S. C. S., P. O. box 111, Ring-

RELIABLE selesman who can furnish 500 for stock in his possession can find steady employment, 510 Norcross sulfilms. got usuan meo oua usussies atthvittan salesmen wanted.—Honest, workseeking men can earn good money selling our M pants made to measure. We furnish large line of samples and guarantee to make gtrictly to measure. For territory and terms apply at once. Faultiess Custom Pants Company, 266 Wabash avenue. Chicago. july14-4t sun.wed

SALESMEN—Good representatives; exclusively appointed everywhere to sell the Arctic Ice Machine for refriserators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice, and will last a life time. Write for terms, The Arctic Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, O.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the cele-TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell the cele-brated "Belle of Anderson County" case goods and other brands of fine Kentucky hand-made sour mash whiskies on month-ly salary and expenses or commission; reference required. Address Ed. Murphy & Co., Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Deal-ers, No. 15 Cheapside, Lexington, Ky. apr28-13t sun

WANTED-Salesmen to sell clears to dealers on a new plan; men can clear from \$50 to \$75 per month. Address with stamp. Rialto Cigar Company, Chicago. Jun24 4t sun

jun24 4t sun

BALESMAN—For the "Frigid Frost Producer;" takes the place of ice in refrigerator; saves 75 per cent of former ice bills.

Territory given. Manufacturers Exchange, Cincinnati, O. june 30 5t sun WANTED—Salesmen, agents or branch house managers; big money selling pants to order; suits \$14, shirts \$1. Hunter Tailor Co., Cincinnati, O. jun20-4m thu sat tu

HELP WANTED-Male.

SOUTHERN Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street, assists applicants in getting good positions with reliable firms; owing to the coming exposition we expect an unusually large demand for help during the next thirty days. Established February, 1890.

ATLANTA Employment and Business Bureau.—Situations of all kinds obtained; help furnished employers free; business-es bought, sold and exchanged. 504 Gould

es bought, soid and exchanged. 504 Gould building.

RELIABLE and energetic representatives wanted in this city and throughout Georgia. H. C. Davis, manager the National Life Maturity Insurance Co., 25 Electric building, Atlanta.

WANTED—First-class watchmakers, jeweiers and engravers are always in demand. Why not attend Southern Horological School, 68 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga., and learn the trade. Send for catalogue.

WANTED-An experienced solicitor for fire insurance. Box 300.

WANTED—Experienced man to deliver and collect articles on installments; permanent work to man who is willing to work cheap to start. Address, giving reference, Box 587, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A thoroughly practical machinist to solicit orders on commission for our metallic packing. Address, with ref-erences, Dudley Metallic Packing Co., 417 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo. july 14 4t sun tues thur sat

july it 4t sun tues thur sat

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen
and teachers desiring positions in Texas
are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau, J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor,
Dallas, Tex.

TO CONTRACTORS—Plans and specifications at office of Land & Cox for pavilion
soxi20 feet. Bids received until Tuesday
night. Lakewood Park Company.

WANTED-Two first-class plumbers at once. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co. once. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

IF YOU want work and ain't too particular I can help you secure it. Send your address to Louis Fox, 346 Equitable building. Atlanta, Gd.,

WANTED—Active canvassers, male or female, to introduce to the city trade standard goods in grocery line. D. 2, Constitution office.

WE WANT good reliable men with first-class reference to represent us in every town and city in the country; no capital

class reference to represent us in every town and city in the country; no capital required; \$10 to \$50 per day can be made by hustling. Write for information. W. Z. Wright & Co., commissions in grain, provisions, stocks and cotton. Suite 36 Traders' building, Chicago. july14-2tsun WANTED—Live man to manage branch office. Salary \$100 and commissions on all sales. Must advance \$500 fully secur-ed. References exchanged. Address Business, box 775. St. Louis, Mo.

MAN WITH \$1,200 cash, steady habits and willing to devote eight hours a day to office work can get a good, steady position at \$160 per month and percentage of business. Address X 2, Constitution. WANTED—District manager for Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah, Ga., by one of the oldest and strongest national premium insurance companies in America. Exceptionally liberal contract to reliable party. Also local and special agents wanted. Address superintendent of agencies, care Constitution.

Constitution.

A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL WANTED for the Rose Hill public school, Columbus, Ga., for the scholastic year beginning September 23 1895, and ending June 5, 1896; salary \$1,000. On July 23d applicants will take a written examination in the Teath street school building, lasting from 9 o'clock to 4; election July 25th. By direction of the board of trustees. Send applications to Homer Wright, superintendent. July14-7t sun tues thur sun WANTED. Saveral excentederate soldiers

WANTED—Several ex-confederate soldiers having free city license, B. Friend, 20 Peters st. WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn the art of watchmaking, jewelry repair-ing and engraving, and be capable of earning a salary of from \$15 to \$25 per week. Southern Horological School, 68 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. Send for catalogue.

catalogue.

MEN AND WOMEN taught to make Crayon portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new, copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me by which they can earn \$8 to \$16 per week. Send for particulars. H. A. Gripp, German artist, Tyrone. Pa.

DO YOU want a commercial position—a change in location? Write today. Atlanta Journal of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.

CARPENTERS WANTED Headwood telms.

July 13-4t.

OARPENTERS WANTED—Hardwood trimmers, fifty first-class workmen on fire proof office buildings and hotel. Work in New Orleans till January, 1856. Wanted at once.

NEW FACE—All about changing the features and renovating biemishes in 180-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street. New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep 301y.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

MOTICE—For the next thirty days we will ofter some rare bargains in the building material. Give us a call and be convinced. W. S. Bell & Co., 33 Ivy street.

PROPERTY OWNERS, contractors, painters and dealers can buy paints, oils, glass, etc., and artists' materials at cost of Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Decrs, windows, blinds, locks, binges, etc., at prices actually below cost, for spot cash only. Come to us and save money on your purchases. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Company, 26 West Mitchell street.

MEETINGS.

HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED A healthy wet nurse with recommendations. Apply immediately, coraer Boulevard and Ponce de Leon. W. P. Magruder.

WANTED A good cook. Apply 27 East Hunter street or 311 Fornwalt. WANTED—Nurse for child one year old; must be settled and reliable woman. Apply 61 Highland avenue.

WANTED—Party who has furniture for two rooms. Will give rent of basement for use. Address · Furniture. Constitution.

ALL LADIES having a few hours leisure each day should write me at once, regarding pleasant home work which easily pays \$13 weekly. This is no deception and will certainly pay you to investigate. Raply with stamped envelope, Mrs. 8. A. Stabbins, Lawrence, Mich. WANTED-A German or Swedish girl as chambermaid. Apply at once at 330 South

Chambermaid. Apply at once at 230 South Pryor street.

215 to \$25 per week; this is what you can earn if you will learn the art of watch-making, jewelry repairing and engraving at Southern Horological School, 68 White-hall st., Atlanta, Ga. Send for cata-logue.

WANTED—Fifty girls for our box factory; none but experienced hands need apply. Welihouse & Sons, Decatur st.

The LADIES of Atlantz can find first-class help, white and colored, at the Employment Bureau, 508 Gould building. Mrs. F. H. Sherwood. July 74-t sup.

LADIES to work for us at home; 118 weekly; no canvassing; send stamp. National Co. 531 lists street Denver. Col. ly; no canvassing; send stamp. Co., 631 16th street, Denver, Col. apr28-13t sun

SITUATIONS WANTED-Males

WANTED-By an undergraduate of the University of Virginia a position to teach. Two years' experience. Best references. A. Preston, Rapidan, va. WANTED-By married couple, to manage or superintend a hotel or restaurant, boarding house, with ten years' experience. Address P. O., No. 87 Loyd street. WANTED-Work by a competent man; anything honorable; splendid office man and is good in any capacity; best in-dorsement. "Emerson," 176 South For-syth st.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires Address Stenographer, Capron, Va.

Address Stenographer, Capron, Va.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, accurate, can assist in office, furnish his own machine; references; low salary. Stenographer, 334 Marietta st.

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or assistant by a young man; honest, sober and industrious; just out of business college; can do other work in connection if not engaged all the time on books; not afraid of work; can give reference. Address W. R. Gunn, Crawfordville, Ga.

WANTED—Position as clerk in store, grocery preferred. Work first month for board. Best of references. Address H., box 20, Dawsonville, Ga.

WANTED—By accountant of twenty years' experience, any kind of bookkeeping. Books examined, audited and adjusted; small sets kept; instruction given; first-class references. W. A. L., P. O. Box 695.

WANTED-Position by practical hotel man; any department; competent, reliable; rasonable salary; references the best. Address Practical Hotel Man, 41 North
Broad street.

WANTED—Two or three hours work daily
by experienced stenographer and time.

by experienced stenographer and type-writer; either legal or mercantile work. Will call at sditable hours and take dic-tation. Terms reasonable, "Remington," care Constitution.

STEWARD, competent, and a good carver

STEWARD, competent, and a good carver would like an engagement with responsible parties during the exposition. "Steward," 124 East Eleventh street, New York city. "It's provided machinist in shop or factory where skill is required. Held position of foreman and superintendent. Best of reference. Address Machinist, care Commercial hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn. July13-sat, sun, mWANTED—A position as clerk in a general merchandise or gröcery store. Five years experience. Can give Al reference. W. G. Gunn, 35 Auburn avenue, city.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female.

A YOUNG LADY graduate in music wishes a position as teacher in a college or school; best of reference given. Address Miss S. B., box 45, Eatonton, Ga.

july 14 2t sun WANTED—Position as teacher; have a diploma from the city grammar school, Peabody Normal and the degree of master of literature from the University of Nashville. Can give certificates from many of the best educators. Address Miss S., No. 137 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.

Tenn.

WANTED—By a respectable, middle-aged widow, position as housekeeper in hotel; no incumbrances. Address R. D., care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

SUCCESSFUL lady teacher with college and conservatory training wishes position in the south. Music, languages, English branches. Miss R. Johnson, LaGrange,

A SITUATION WANTED by a settled white woman to do housework and help to cook. Address B., care of Constitution.

tion.

AN EXPERIENCED and capable book-keeper and accountant, well qualified for any office work, wants employment. Address W. H. C., Constitution.

WANTED—By a young lady of five years' successful experience in teaching, a position in a school or private family. Music a specialty; also teaches the English branches, Latin and French. References given and required. Address "Delta," box 143, Louisa, Va. july 14-rsun LADY STENOGRAPHER—Expert; use any machine; experienced in railroad and law offices, desires situation for part or all day. Terms satisfactory. Address Expert, care Constitution.

WANTED—By a lady of experience a po-

WANTED—By a lady of experience a position as governess in a family; she teaches the usual English branches and music; best of testimonials. Address Mrs. M., care postmaster, Fatonton, Ga. july7-6t-sun tues thur

WANTED—Situation as governess by well educated lady; best references. Box Z, Huron, O. jun 23 8t sun MANTED—Position as housekeeper in a hotel by a lady of intelligence and experience. Address Mrs. S., care this office. yaly 13-2t
WANTED-A position as bookkeeper, or to
teach bookkeeping, stenography and penmanship. Address Teacher, Lexington,
Ga. july11-4t

WANTED-A good 5 or 5-room house or paved street, not far out, with stable of lot large enough to build one. Will pay cash if suited. Hale Investment Com-pany, 40 North Forsyth street. WANTED-7 or 8-room furnished house in four or five blocks of Hotel Marion, Room 102, Hotel Marion.

HOUSE WANTED—Refined family, with no small children, wish to rent for their own use a nice, comfortable, home-ace residence, with 7 to 10 rooms and modern improvements. Will take best care of property and prove first-class tenants. Address P. O. Box 212, city.

WANTED—Neat 4-room cottage in good neighborhood, near car line; gas and water preferred. Address "Cottage," care Constitution.

WANTED-Would like to rent a 6 or 7-room house for two years. W, care Constitution. I WANT some houses to rent of from 7 to 20 rooms; I have many applications from good parties daily. G. W. Adair. 14 Wall st.

14 Wall st.

TO RENT a nice 4 or 5-room cottage; must be in good neighborhood, and get possession by August 5, 18%; rent must be moderate. Address "Permanent," care Constitution.

WANTED-7 or 8-room furnished house in four or five blocks of Hotel Marion. Room 102, Hotel Marion.

FURNITURE.

PARTIES furnishing rooms for exposition trade can find some household furniture at 280 Jackson street. FOR SALE—Cheap, a lot of furniture and a piano. Address M. N., care Constitution. THE STOCKHOLDERS of Fulton Building and Loan Association will please attend adjourned meeting Monday, 5 o'clock P. m., July 15th, to receive the amendament to charter. Thomas D. Meagor, july14 2t.

Secretary. WANTED Agents.

VITAE ORE Greatest curative on earth best blood purifier; gives magnetized vitality. Agents wanted. General agent, 65 Cone street.

best blood puriner; gives magnetized vitality. Agents wanted. General agent, wo Cone street.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE—Found at last, an inkatend that closes absolutely airtight every time the pen is removed; no evaporation; keeps ink fresh and clean; best in the world for guest rooms in hetels; send 256 for handsome nickel-top stand, with ink, pen rack and terms; canvass immediately; article speaks for itself; mosey refunded if dissatisfied. Ramsay & Belser, 75 York street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents; the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company are how issuing a life policy in connection with their present combination policy, and want two or three experienced solicitors for this state; the attractive features in this policy will down anything in the market today; liberal contracts to the right men; no communications will be answered unless good references are given. Adress Secretary, 22 Equitable building.

FRUIT EVAPORATION—Wishing to introduce this industry south, we will sell to responsible parties on four months time, evaporator rigs, crediting on account and market price less expense of landing. All evaporated fruit they ship us, Local agents wanted. American Mfg. Co, southern agency room 50, Whitehall street.

AGENTS WANTED—New wall map U. S. and world, six feet long; eleven beautiful colors; no experience needed; you cannot make money easier. Send 25c for sample or write, Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, june6-12t-wed-sun

or write, Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

june6-12t-wed-sun

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to make
37 daily selling our aluminum Novelties;
look like silver; weighs one-quarter-untarnishable-feather-weight, wonderfulnewest out. Sample 10c. Catalogue free.
Aluminum Novelty Co., 335 Broadway,
New York.

july14-2t-tue-sun

WANTED AGENTS for our Asbestus Clay
Cooking Ware. Wages 35 to 37 a day. Pay
severy week, Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

june 30 4t sun

WANTED—Agents, canvassers, male or female; something new in ladies' shoes of
great merit; big pay and exclusive sale
guaranteed. Address Manufacturer's Shoe
Co., 435 Union street, Lynn, Mass.

DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES history is wanted by everybody; agents make

ry is wanted by everybody; agents make \$50 per week easily; one agent sold 35 books in 30 calls; another 66 books in one week Write for particulars. Outfit 31. Puritan Publishing Company, 38 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. june -6-26t hu.

AGENTS WANTED to sell cigars; \$75 per AGENTS WANTED to sell cigars; \$75 per month salary and expenses paid. Address with 2-cent stamp, Sterling Cigar Co., Chicago. june 23—4t, sun.

AGENTS—Act quick; preserving hook spcon, Greatest seller 1895. Send 6 cts. for full size plated spoon by mail. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. apr 25-252 su.

AGENTS—To sell or use our practical Gold, Silver, Nickel and electric plasters, plates all metal goods; price from \$3 upwards; salary and expenses paid; outfit free. Address with 2-cent stamp, Michigan Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Lady agents. Hygeia Corsets are the best sellers. Big profits. Easy work. Catalogue free by sending to West-ern Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. may5-26t-sun

BOARDERS WANTED.

GOOD BOARD with plenty of fruit, milk and Jersey butter, beautifully shaded yards and cool rooms. Address 119 Maine street, Gainesville, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED-Man and wife or two gentlemen in private family; first class. Address Cut Glass, this office. class. Address Cut Glass, this ordee.

THE ARLINGTON—Half block above P. O., 185 Marietta street—first-class; American plan. Special rates to September 1st. july 14-su tu wed fri-im.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated at 18 East Cain; pleasant rooms and first-class fare.

BOARDERS WANTED—Transient and table boarders wanted at 130 Ivy, which has

ble boarders wanted at 130 lvy, which ha changed hands and been newly furnish ed; references required.

ed; references required.

HANDSOMEST HOME north Atlanta; large front room, dressing room, hot and cold water, fine board. 64 Forest avenue.

COUPLE or two gentlemen can get formanent board in private family; convergence.

nient and pleasant location; references required. Address P. O. Box 867.

WANTED—A couple or gentlemen to board in private family; nicely furnished from room. Ill Ivy st.

BOARDERS WANTED—First-class board; center of the city; table boarders solicited at 25 Houston street.

BOARDERS WANTED at Stone Mountain by Mrs. Dr. J. L. Hamilton. I have ample room for twelve boarders at my residence. Large, cool rooms and shady yard; good water. Price per week, 44.50; children under ten, half price. Everything home-like. Write me.

DELTGHTFULLY COOL rooms, with all convealences; table fare unsurpassed; conveniences; table fare unsurpassed; table boarders desired. 7 Church street.

A NICE front room, with board, for a cou-ple or two gentlemen. Mrs. A. Morri-son, 131 Washington st. LOCAL, transient and table boarders can obtain good accommodations at 61 North Forsyth street, third block from post-office.

omce.

TWO LOVELY front rooms just vacated, on first and second floor, for couple or two young men, with good table, at 102 Ivy st.

FOR FIRST-CLASS BOARD call at 32 and 34 Houston street. Terms reasonable. Duncan,

Duncan,

LARGE FRONT rooms, very desirable, with board, 21 W. Baker, third door from Peachtree.

HOTEL—About 30-room hotel, handsomely furnished with all modern appointments that we will sell on interest in, or lease on commission plan. 9 East Alabama St.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nice front room, just vacated; table boarders also desired. Apply 131 Spring, near corner Cain. Terms reasonable, july12-2t fri su BOARDERS WANTED—Large, cool front room, newly furnished, and first-class table fare, very reasonable, at 33 Auburn avenue, corner Courtland. july11-2t

SUMMER BOARD.

SALT SPRINGS HOTEL, at Austell, Ga., furnishes excellent board at reasonable rates; special rates to families. FOR A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to spend the summer go to the Brunswick hotel. at Norcross, Ga.; plenty shade, milk. good water and fruit; special rates for families. J. M. Holbrook.

SUMMER BOARDERS will find an elegant location at No. 43 West Washingtion street, Gainesville, Address Mrs. W. R. Walker for terms.

WANTED—Agents for our asbestos clay cooking ware; wages, \$3 to \$7 a day; pay every week. Central Supply Con rany, Cincinnati, O. Jne30-4t-sun GAPEVILLE—Delightfully cool and health-ful; eight miles from Atlanta. Accom-modations first-class. Mrs. William Betts, july13-2t

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER—Home life in the country can be found at Lego, Albermarie country virginia. 2½ miles from junction of Southern and C. and O. railroads, among the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains; cool breezes; pure water from a mountain spring; house with modern improvements. Address Mrs. William R. Randolph, Charlottesville, Va. jun 23 6t sun wed

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES' evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, & De-catur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel. GENTS' SUITS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

gon hotel.

LADIES' kid slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 and 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works. 63 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel. BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41, Branch office 173 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel.

BUSINESS PERSONALS. DR. W. M. DURHAM, 71/2 Peachtres. Chronic diseases and surgery. June 23-im sun wed

WANTED-Miscellaneons. WANTED—All kinds of straw hats to clean to look as good as new. Mrs J. R. Carmichael, 178 Peachtree st.

WANTED—To engage a gentle buggy animal for its feed for the summer. Address, care Constitution, G. W.

WANTED—To rent for thirty days, gentle buggy horse; light work, best of care. State price. Will R. Maher, 512 Norcross building.

building.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, feathers, household and office goods. L. M. Ives, No. 58 South Broad. HIGHEST prices paid for confederate money, bonds and postage stamps. Chas. D. Barker, 29 Peters St., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A good second-hand bathtub not over five and a half feet. No. 8 East Alabama st.

East Alabama st.

WANTED—A good second-hand safe, 48x36, in good order; state price and where same can bee seen. Address E. L. C., care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy second-hand oak table; must be in good condition and cheap; also chairs. "Table," care Constitution. TYPEWRITING executed on the best ma-chine by the best operators in the city. Williams Typewriter office, 15 Peachtres.

WANTED—Second-hand ammonia drums. H. Linch Company, city. WANTED—Pasture for horse. Southern Paint and Glass Co., No. 40 Peachtree st. WANTED—One good horse and spring wag-on for hauling vegetables. Horse taken with privilege of trial; must be gentle and used to plow. P. O. box 475.

WANTED—The people to come and see our stock of vehicles before buying and we promise to save you money and sell you up-to-date goods. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., \$7 to 45 W. Alabama st. WILL BUY all of the lame and overwork-ed horses that you don't want. Address Horses, Constitution office.

MANTED—Second hand Globe or Amberg letter filing cabinet containing thirty to forty-five drawers. Address, A. S. Johnston, Meridian, Miss. July 9-7t

OSCAR WILDE—You must have it. All about him, illustrated, hot. Send 10 cents silver or 12 cents stamps. Norfolk Publishing Co., Braintree, Mass.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Deikin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—One cash register, never used perfect condition. Address Merchant, perfect condition. Address Merchant, care Constitution.

HOTELS and boarding houses attention

HOTELS and boarding houses attention We have an immense line of silver piated ware and also have some odds and ends that we will sell very cheap. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, \$1 Whitehall st.

July14 4t sun
FOR SALE—Two National Cash Registers, but little used and in perfect condition.

Frank E. Block Co.

REMINGTONS, Smiths, Caligraphs, Yosts, Hammonds cheap. The right writer is the Williams Typewriter. Examine it. Hard'n, 15 Peachtree.

FINE CHAMPAGNE, crabapple, grape, peach and orange phosphate ciders, 60 gallons, \$5, 20 gallons, \$2,50, Satisfaction guaranteed. Florida Chemical Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

FOR SALE—Powerful French fieldglass, cost \$30, for \$10 (need money). Address P. O. box 332, "Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—Three Petersburg local stamps

P. O. box 392, "Cincinnati, O.
FOR SALE—Three Petersburg local stamps in splendid condition. Address Henry, Constitution office.

WE WISH to sell 4-horse power electric motor and fans, cash register and other fixtures for soda water aparatus; all together or separately. Hillyer, Alexander & Lambdin, 84 W. Alabama st. PRETTIEST set fixtures in the city suitable for bank, loan or insurance office. Never been used. For sale less than cost. George S. May, 115 W. Mitchell street. July14 2t

july14 2t

SEED RYE, Barley, Winter Grazing Oats,
Peas—Clay, Red, Unknown and Whippoorwill; Seed Corn. T. H. Williams, 5½ South
Broad street.

FOR SALE—2 desks, 3 showcases, 1 large
range, wood man for clear stand, large

range, wood man for clgar stand, large size. Call or address Gavan Book Co. Il Feachtree street. Desk room to rent PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE—Washing-ton hand press in good order; prints, seven-column folic, will be sold at a sac-rifice to make room for faster press, Ad-dress "Hand Press," care Constitution. FOR SALE—Full line painters' and artists' materials at cost to close out stock Southern Paint and Glass Co., No. 40 Peachtree st.

Peachtree st.

FOR SALE-Large iron safe as good as new; also store and office fixtures. Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE-Two copper stills, complete, as good as new; can be run by steam or furnace heat, one of 400 gallons, the other of 252-gallon capacity. Address William Troutwein, Clarkston, Ga.

July 10-wed-sun

PRETTIEST set fixtures in the city suitable for bank, loan or insurance office. Never been used. For sale less than cost. George S. May, 115 W. Mitchell street. FOR SALE—An elegant all glass upright show case. Size 12xt. Freeman Jewelry

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. STANDARD Wagon Company vehicles and harness of all kinds must be closed out in thirty days. A chance for everybody. D. Margan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

D. Mergan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

WE HAVE what you want—Vehicles and
Harness. You have what we want—
money. Come, let's trade. The Georgis
Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-36 S.
Forsyth streets.

FOR SALE—One nice, gentle phaeton pony;
safe for ladies to drive; stylish and nice.
Also horse, phaeton and harness for sale
cheap. C. J. Walker, 53 and 55 Loyd st.

BUGGES weapon and harness. The The BUGGIES, wagons and harness. The Standard wagon stock being closed very low. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

street.

JUST RECEIVED—Latest style cut-under
Trap at the Georgia Buggy Co.'s, 39 S.

Broad and 34-26 S. Forsyth streets. FOR SALE—The best and cherpest lot of single and double buggy harness ever offered on this market; all bought before the rise in price; come and see them. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama st.

STANDARD Wagon Company vehicles and harness must close out in thirty days. Come and see prices. D. Morgan, 29 and 22 West Mitchell street. FOR SALE—Gentle bay mare, works well in harness. Apply to 65 East Cain street.

in harness. Apply to 65 East Cain street.

STANDARD Wagon Company vehicles of every kind will be closed out at once.

Many of them fresh and uncrated, the thing for dealers. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell.

FOR SALE—A special lot of open and top buggies and one of the handsomest traps ever offered on this market for the prices, we make. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co., 37 to 45 West Alabama st.

ONE SECOND-HAND phaeton, Smith's make, your own price, D. Morgan, 20 and 22, West Mitchell. SEE OUR SHORT TURN business wagon at the Georgia Buggy Co., 39 S. Broad and 34-35 S. Forsyth streets.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

UNPARALLELED opportuity for hustling young man with \$250; positively coin money during exposition; exclusive privilege. Address Confidence, Consustration. Address Confidence, Constitution.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—House and lot on Ninth avenue, Rome, Ga.; lot 313200 feet; house new, three-story, 16 rooms, fitted with gas, water, closets, baths and all modern conveniences; location excellent, fine elevation, view of Costamanula river, near electric car, convenient to business center, close to city churches and public schools. House built in 1832. Lot and improvements cost \$5,000. Present owner will sell for \$4,500 cash, or \$1,500 cash and balance in one, two and three years, with interest at \$ per cent. Titles good. Would exchange for business property in Atlanta or good farm lands anywhere in Georgia. A fine opportunity to get desirable property in best business city in Georgia. Correspondence solicited and all letters promptly answered. Address W. J. Neel, attorney, Rome, Ga.

Ga.

11.000 BUYS interest in established wholesale business; annual remuneration 35.500;
unsurpassed opportunity for immediate
buyer. Merchant, Atlanta Constitution.

1200 PURCHASES established business in
Atlanta with complete outfit; monthly
profits 4150; no opposition; golden opportunity, Box 644.

NOTES WANTED. I WISH TO buy good notes, or make short time loans on any good security. Bex Real Estate-FOR SALE-Real Estate.

Real Estate for Saie by Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

250—Payable \$500 to \$1,500 cash, balance monthly or to suit, new T-room cottage on a beautiful lot, 58 feet front; extra good depth, nicely terraced and sodded, front yard with tile paving from front steps to sidewalk and also on sidewalk. The interior of this cottage is modern as to finish and equipment; gas, water, sewerage, bath, ecetric bells, folding doors and inside blinds. Everything new and in perfect condition; neighborhood the best; convenient to car. For the price asked, its duplicate cannot be bought in Atlanta. Mallard & Stacy, sole agents, No. 2 Equitable building.

GORDON STREET—The handsomest 7-room cottage on this, the finest street in West end. Lot 53 feet front by 197 feet deep, to 10-foot alley; front, side and rear porch; large and delightful windows, fitted with plate, stained and leaded glass. The dining room has attached a glass inclosed and tile floored flower conservatory. The interior woodwork is selected, naturally finished Georgia pine, except parlor, which is finished in enamel white. The mantels are the highest class of oak cabinet with the hearths and facings. Price \$3,750; terms made to suit responsible buyer. Mallard & Stacy, sole agents, No. 2 Equitable building. NEAR IN, South Pryor street lot cheap, Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable build

Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable build ing. NORTH SIDE, near West Peachtree street NORTH SIDE, near West Peachtree street, elegant 2-story 10-room residence on corner lot 60x200; the highest class of hardwood cabinet mahtels; log fireplace and clubhouse grates; enamel white hard oil and cherry finished woodwork; polished oak-floored reception hall, sliding doors, electric bells, automatic gas lighters; water, bath, cut-glass windows, etc. This home must be sold. Possession given at once. Price 37,250; 31,000 to 33,000 cash, balance easy. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

For Sale by George Ware, No. 2 S. Broad St.

Broad St.

4-r. h. and store, good renter, 42x100, \$750.

4-r. h. McAree street, \$1,250.

Vacant lot on Linden, 50x150; cheap at \$1,500. Vacant lot on Linden, 50x150; cheap at \$1,500.
Cheapest lot in Inman Park, 90x238, east face, \$1,850.
On Marietta street, 30x103, tenant ready at \$25 per month if you will build a store on it; \$1,800.
2 good houses and store, \$40 rent, near new depot, \$3,500.
5-r. h, Merritts avenue, \$3,600.
5-r. h, Merritts avenue, \$3,600.
5-r. h, 50x120, \$1,350.
Vacant lot on Crew, east face, 45x145, \$1,000.
9-r. h., 2-story, corner lot, cost purt of Rawson street; every possible cunventience, \$8,500.
12-r. h., brick, Peachtree, 90-feet frort, \$18,000.
4-story brick store, close in, 50x100, \$15,000.

12-r. h., brick, Peachtree, 90-feet front, \$18,000.
4-story brick store, close in, 50x100, \$15,000.
6-r. h., large lot, Powers; cheap at \$5,750.
6-r. h., 50x150 to alley. on Pryor street; cheap at \$4,500; less will buy it.
6-r. h., 50x150, Logan street, \$2,20
2-story house, large lot, inman Park; house alone cost \$6,000. You can nave house and lot for \$5,700.
6-r. h., lot \$5x102, less than half mile from depot; a bargain at \$4,500.
50 acres half mile rfom depot, \$850.
100 acres seven miles out public road, well improved, \$2,000.
180 acres six miles out, one-fourth mile from railroad, forty acres bottom; will make bale cotton to acre, \$22 per acre.
20 acres, four miles out, well watered, good road, \$1,600.
And now, my friends, if you don't know what is going on in this good city of ours, look around you and "get in the procession" that is moving to my office every day or you will get left. We are selling dirt.

GEORGE WARE, No. 2 South Broad Street.

Real Estate for Sale by Hale Invest FOR SALE-Trree choice Edgewood lots, large and lie well, on car line. A bargain!

TWO 2-R. H., on Dora street, one block of West Hunter street car line, good water lot 43x100, rents \$4 per month. Price, \$55 rs. ash and balance any way 40 suit Hele Investment Company, 40 North For syth street.

Real Estate for Sale by D. Morrison 45 E. Hunter St. East Lake will not always be bottled up but while it lasts is the time for you to buy three vacant lots near the Pavilion at less than half their true value. Terms, \$100 cash; balance \$3 per week. Price, only \$350. 3-R. H. on a nice high lot 32x100, on North

3-R. H. on a nice high lot 32x100, on North avenue. This little gem is easily worth \$756, but I will sell it on easy terms this week for \$475.

3-R. H., lot 20x107, on Orme street, near Hunnicutt. This is darky property but it will pay 10 per cent interest on your money, besides the increase of value. Terms easy, \$25 or \$50 cash, balance \$3.50 per month—\$500.

3 Choice building lots in the best part of east Rome. Terms one-third cash, balance easy, or will exchange for Atlanta improv-ed property and pay the difference. 4-R. H. and reception hall, lot 50x175 with east front on Grant street, not for front Woodward avenue. This little home is wel worth \$2,000, but if the reader can pay \$250 cash, the balance can be paid monthly. Price this week only \$1,450.

New 4-r. h., with hall, gas, water and bathroom, with sewer connections; lot 46x 150; has east front on South Pryor street, which is paved and has electric cars passing in front of this property. \$1,000 is payable monthly without interest. Small cash payment, balance easy, or will take vacant lot in part payment. Price this week only \$2,300.

x, out.

Number of nice five and six-room houses very cheap and on my usual easy terms.

Call and see them. Call and see them.

7-R. H. on fine large lot 100x216 on Church street in Decatur, Ga., just six miles from the center of Atlanta. Electric cars run out every half hour for 5 cents. This is just the place for any one that would like to live in a quiet place away from the bustle and noise of the city. The neighborhood is of the best. I will make terms very easy and price low this week for \$1,800.

4-R. H. on a choice corner lot 90x200, near the center of West End; has barn, stable and fine garden. This is a bargain at the price asked, viz: \$3,750. Farms, farms—both large and small. I think I have a larger list of choice farms for sale than any other agent in the city. If you wish to buy please call soon and see my list of bargains. D. Morrison, 44 East Hunter street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR BALE OR EXCHANGE 44 ccres 4 miles from city on railroad. F. C. R., room 29, Gate City bank building. june 16-6t-sun

DESIRABLE Atlanta home, north side; sale or exchange; look into it. G. M. Heidt, Bloomingdale, Ga. july 7-5t-sun

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One-half un-aivided interest in 100 feet franting west side of Marietta street, 160 feet deep with improvements; three-quarters mile from depot. Address Property, care Constitu-tion.

SILVER PLATED knives, focks and spoons; in addition to our regular stock of these, we have some odds and ends that we will sell very cheap; boarding house keepers will do well to see us. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 31 Whitehail street.

FOR RAFFLE—One fine walnut case, revolving stereoscope, 50 views, nice parlor ornament; ic to 56c. 220 Marietta street. SOMETHING hew for the times. We are headquarters in the line of furniture, stoves, trunks, utensils, etc. A full set of furniture from 35 up. The only place where you get full value for your mouey. Call and see for yourself. Carpets, buby curriages, in fact anything you can call for. We pay the highest cash prices for second-hand goods of all kinds. Springer Bros.

DR. W. M. DURHAM, 774 Peachtree. Chronic diseases and surgery. june 23-lm sun wed. W. O. ROGERS & CO., 42 Wall street, real estate and business chances, loans, mortgages and investments; farming, timber and colony properties.
july7-in-sun .wed

WANTED-Money.

WANTED-To bofrow \$200 on improved property in Kirkwood. Address J. A. Burke Angusta Ga.

WANTED-To borrow \$1,600 on real estate security worth doubles interest semi-annually; desirs to deal with the owner.

X. X. care Constitution.

Rent Estate-FOR SALE-Rent Estate. S.R. H.. one acre ground, lays beautifully on a good street within one block of the rear; beautiful grove around the house. The owner is obliged to sell and will sell cheap. Make terms to suit. Call in and see me and get a bargain; just ten miles from Kimball house on railroad. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street.

IF YOU WANT a home at Kirkwood or elsewhere, easy terms, consult my corpany, 8 East Alabama st. FOR SALE-Small house Curran st. A. L. Delkin, 69 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE-In Kirkwood, handsome modern six-room cottage, large lot, choice lo-cation, near electric line; owner going west; will sell at a great bargain, on easy terms, to prompt buyer; unusual op-portunity to secure a beautiful place. Ad-dress D., Postoffice Box 131.

FOR SALE—Owner desires to sell a fine piece of business and residence property. 31% Whitehall. 91/2 Whitehall.

I HAVE a number of vacant lots which I will improve and sell on easy monthly payments; on car line; sidewalks, belgian, sewer and water all down and paid for.

W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta st. july14 3t FOR SALE—New 8-room house, north side, all modern conveniences, shot and cold water throughout, \$3,500, \$250 cash, balance to suit. \$% West Alabama street.

to suit. 8½ West Alabama street.

FOR SALE at a bargain, vacant lot corner McAfee and Merritts ave. A. L. Delkin. 69 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE-Nice home on South Boulevard, near Grant park, on easy terms. Address D. H. G., Ga. R. R., city.

FOR SALE-A nice lot on Spring street near Hunnicuit, 50 feet front; will sell for \$25 cash and \$25 per month, 6 per cent interest; this is a fine investment; must be sold at once. Address C. B. H., Constitution.

stitution.

FOR SALE—Vacant lot 50x20, West Mitchell st., at a bargain. A. L. Delkin, 69 Whitehall st.

SPECIAL—Go look at No. 223 Courtland street and make me an offer. A handsome new nine-room two story house, very close in with all modern conveniences, electric bells, double sliding doors between parlor and dining room, hard wood cabinet mantels it: every room; delightful, spacious front veranda; beautiful elevatel, shaded lot. Place leased one year at \$600. You can carry \$5,500 of the purchase price for five years at 7 per cent. Would exchange for property further from center of city, or might trade for good farm; am going to sell this place within ten days, and somebody will get a good trade. place within ten days, and somebody will get a good trade. Address or call 712 Gould building. 1uly14-sun tues wed thur fri sat sun

FOR SALE—Extraordinary bargain! Large, beautiful West End lot, abundantly shaded, fine location, near Gordon street. Price too low to publish. Address Rex, Constitution.

IF YOU WANT the choicest residence lot IF YOU WANT the choicest residence of off Peachtree, in north Atianta, cheap and on easy terms, and want it right now, address Seaboard, care Constitution. \$1,350 WILL BUY 4-room cottage one block of Peachtree. \$2,250 will buy property renting for \$660 year. \$1,500. 6 and 3-room houses, rent \$200 year. \$1,500 ash and \$20 month will buy 5-room cottage on belgium blocked street. \$1,300 will buy house and 2 lots that cost \$2,400. We work for those needing money and that are forced to sell and those having cash to buy bargains. This includes all classes of property. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

OWNER being compelled to raise money quickly, will sell one of the pretiest homes, large lot and best street, borth side, one-fourth less its value for each.

H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Bread. FOR SALE—8-room house, prominent st., north side; modern improvements; will take vacant lot part payment, and sell on easy payments. Raymond, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, West Mitchell st.; just the place to build a store.

A. L. Delkin, 69 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE, The Leyden farm, on Chatta-

FOR SALE—The Leyden farm, on Chattahoochee electric car line, four miles from Atlanta, with or without furniture, live stock and farm tools, at a bargain. Address Box 42 or call on the premises.

Juneis If thur sun

TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS 50 acres each at Hapeville. \$100 per acre. Apply to R. G. Matthews, Barnesville, Ga. Jun 18-4t su.

FOR SALE—Four-room house, nearly new, with hall, splendid well and waterworks water; nice residence part of the city. Address 442 Luckie street. July7-4t sun

FOR SALE—That beautiful grove corner Jackson street and Linden avenue. Pavement, sewer, water and gas all down: cir line in front; right in a neighborhood of beautiful homes, convenient to schools and churches. This is undoubtedly the choicest piece of property now for sale in the northeast part of the city. Apply to J. T. Dunlap, 514 North Boulevard.

FOR SALE—Two thousand acres of land in Habersham county, embracing a spiendid water power; also a valuable gold

in Habersham county, embracing a splendid water power; also a valuable gold mine in White county. J. H. Nichols, 19 West North avenue. West North avenue. june 23-8t-sun.

IF YOU WISH a good home in Atlanta, new house, choice location, best society, large, shaded lot on most reasonable terms, call on Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, 811 Equitable building.

THREE-STORY, rixteen-room brick house, \$5,000-7-room house, Pulliam street, close in for sale for \$5,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marletta street. . . . may 22-tf. W. O. Rogers & Co., Business Chances, Real Estate, Loans, Mortgages and Investments—Farming and Colony Property a Specialty—Telephone 43.

HOTEL-We offer this week brand-new, 18 rooms; a gen. Location and price right. HOTEL-Old establishment, 40 rooms, every room occupied; nice class people; always made money, Come and see it; stay long as you like.

as you like.

GROCERY STORES—Two good ones, have personally investigated them and can recommend them as money makers. SALOON-Special trade on this, price very WE HAVE the sale of some of the best privileges at the exposition grounds; owners will sell low.

PARTNERS WANTED in several good

lines of business, thorough inve-WE HAVE several porthern parties looking for in estments in lands of all kinds; send us a description of your property and prices. Want more stores, city or coin-try, of all kinds for inquiring customers. PARTIES looking for business will do well to call and look on our list. You can buy into a good business 25 per cent cheaper now than thirty days later. WANTED-A good furnished house, 8 to Call and see our list of furnished rooms for

G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad St.

4r. h. Alexander street, \$1,500.

20 ACRES, all in forest, six miles from carshed on Peachtree road, fine spring on it; fine view of the city. \$150 per acre. 10 ACRES, three and one-half miles from the Kimbell house, on the G. C. and N. rallroad; 3 acres in timber, on public street, near Hemphili avenue. 8.r. h. Grant st. 50x175; \$3,000.
3.r. h., Powers street; \$800.
4.r. h., Houston street, close in, very cheap; \$1,700.
9.r. h., Gordon street; large lot. Call and see us.

5-r. h., Gordon street; large lot. Call and see us.

6-r. h., Oak street., West End; new and nice; small cash, balance payments easy; 32,250.

5-r. h., Rhodes street, 50x84, close in; 31,500.

10-r. h., Pulliam street; close to Fair street; 34,000.

9-r. h., Gullatt street; a nice home; 33,500.

Vacant business tot in the center of city at 2500 per front foot. Call and see me.

5-r. h., Stonewall street; 32,000.

4-r. h., Battle Hill, nice grove; 3500.

5-r. h., Nelson, close to Walker street; 31,800.

Vacant lot, Whitehall street, 11,600.

12-r. h., Inman Park; a beautiful home; 35,500.

4-r. h., Greensferry avenue, \$550.

4r. h., Greensferry avenue, \$550. MEDICAL.

MEDICAL Mrs. Dr. E. W. Smith, 73
Walker et.; treatment of women and children a specialty. Phone 423.

LADIES:—Chicester's English Fennyroye:
Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Sate, reliable, take no other. Send &c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Enlindelphia, Pa. may 25-20t mon to the rat su.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison

OFFER THESE:

100 pieces of Calico. best Standard 6 1-2c and 7c spring styles, now offered at 2 1-2c Yard. 5,000 yards of Outing Cloths, summer styles---instead of 10c yard they are 3c per Yard. Best Lining Cambrics, black and all the colors---they are not remnants---at 3c per Yard. Fifty pieces Printed Batistes, made to retail at 10c per yard. Here now at 4c per Yard. 100 pieces Ginghams, light colors, 10 or 12 1-2c won't buy better. These are 5c per Yard. 75 dozen Honeycomb Cotton Towels, 36 inches long and made in proportion, 3 for 10c. A small lot of French Challies === all we own. Instead of 65c, they go now at 25c per Yard. French Crepe Ginghams. Highest class wash goods. Were 35 cts. Now, 15c per Yard. White Marseilles Quilts, eleven quarter size, 4-pound weight, worth \$2.50, at \$1.35 Each. Printed PK's---our entire stock. They have been 15c yard. Closing now at 8 1-2c Yard. Ladies' Gowns, those \$1.00 and \$1.25 styles, high or V neck, perfectly made, at 75c Each. Children's Gingham Bonnets, all sizes, worth double the price we are naming, 15c Each, 75 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeveless. Think of it! To go at 4c Each. Boys' Waists, the dollar kinds---Star, King, etc---odd lots, and they all go at 50c Each. Narrow Ribbons, all silk, quality O. K., odds and ends in colors, 7 to 10c grades, at 2c Yard. Stamped Linens, Scarfs, Center Pieces, Table Covers, worth up to \$1.00, At 25c Each Gingham Dresses for children, all sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities, entire stock, 75c Each. Novelty Suits, our entire stock but four, have been to \$20.00 each; choice now \$5.00 Each. Florida Water, elegant quality, a delightful perfume for the bath, 50c size, now 10c Bottle. Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, light shades, big ruffled shoulders, etc, been \$1.25, 75c Each. Roger Dumas & Co.'s famous extracts, all odors, full size, usually sold for 50c, 25c Each. Ladies' Black Belts, silvered buckles, extra length belts, fine assortment of buckles, 25c. Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, all wool serge, 3 of the season's leading styles, been \$10, now \$5. Toilet Soaps, our entire assortment of broken lots, soaps worth to 10c cake, choice 3 for 10c. White Crochet Spreads, big size, solidly and closely made, worth one-third more, 60c Each. O. P. White China Dinner Sets, entirely new shapes, only here. Set of 113 pieces \$12.00. Black Henrietta, all wool, silk finished, 45 inches wide, 75c always, here only 50c Yard. Black Clay Worsted, 45 inches wide, every thread pure wool, worth 75c, here 50c Yard. 65,000 Pencil or Ink Writing Tablets, tremendous values, some up to 400 pages, 2 for 5c. Swiss and Jaconet Embroideries, last of that lot that made us such a record, 15c Yard. Silk Gloves, about ten dozen remaining, Tans and Grays, large sizes, 50c goods, 15c Pair. Ladies' Unlaundried Linen Hand Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchfs, 25c elsewhere, 15c. Men's Bleached Gauze Undervests, big lot to be sold this week; Special Counter, 10c Each. Extra heavy and strongly made Smyrna Rugs, 30 inch Width, proper Length, Each \$2.50. Our famous Black Box Stationery, 2 quires and envelopes to match, 50c worth, 25c Box. Silks at 50c. Many good things yet in the lot. China Silks, Taffetas, etc., odd lots, 50c. Dinner Set fine English Porcelain Ware, new shapes, delicate decorations, 100 pieces, \$14. Ladies' tan and black Oxford Ties, hand turned and McKay sewed, \$2.00 shoes, at \$1.25. Men's calf, hand sewed lace and Congress Shoes, not to be matched at \$3 pair, here \$2. Ladies' black silk and satin long Teck Scarfs, proper to wear with shirt waists, 25c Each. 50 dozen Gents' silk plated Half Hose, Louis Hermsdorf dye, worth 50c, at 33 1-3c Pair. 120 dozen Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, fast black and tan, six styles, at 33 1-3c per Pair. Extra super all wool Ingrain Carpeting. Remember what you pay elsewhere. 30c Yard. Canton Matting, extra heavy, brightly colored, a notably good quality, at 22 1-2c Yard. Heavy double twisted checked Hemp Carpeting, a good thing for the price, 15 cts Yard. Tea Sets, genuine French China, Limoges, beautifully decorated. Set of 56 pieces, \$7.50. Vienna China, Bread and Butter Plates, Dresden decorations, with gold edges, Each 10c. Men's Unlaundried Shirts, set in linen bosoms, lined, reinforced front and back, Each 50c. Ladies' Silk Waists, a few odd styles, colors and black, worth to \$7.50, Choice at \$3.75. Infants' Bonnets, white and white with colored embroidery, styles worth to \$1.50, at \$1.00. Ladies' fine bleached Jersey Ribbed Vests, low neck and sleeveless, taped, etc., Each 19c. Ladies' Outing Sets for waists, a very attractive line, silvered and enamel, Per Set 25c. Ladies' French kid hand sewed Oxfords, tan and black, button, lace, cloth and kid top, \$2. Misses' tan and black I strap Sandals, plain and patent tip, regular \$1.50 value, at \$1.00. Yard wide Cabot Bleaching===a well known and popular brand of domestic===5c Yard, Men's Princeton Laundried Negligee Shirts, with Collars and Cuffs attached, 50c Each. Ladies' Laundried washable Waists, made with the new full sleeve. Sold at \$1.50. Now, \$1. Men's colored bosom white body Shirts, unlaundried, link cuffs to match, Each 50 cts. Men's 4-ply all linen Collars, all the new shapes in standing and turn down, Each 10c. Two cases yard wide Bleached Domestic of good quality, to be placed on sale at 4c Yard.

36 PA

VOL. XX

nnr

It continue inprecedence keep time nroads on avert, any paper with These few

large assortment pods for house with the printed Batiste Swalf-wool Printed ainty colorings and apported French

Il-wool Challis, I intings, limited inted French O aceful designs a Il our Wash Silk ripes and figures

ash Fabrics of

new line of rich depherd checks, a lack Self-figured ilderness of patte variety of Parisi fects, stripes, figu

p-inch Bleached Ta 2-inch Bleached Ta 8-inch Bleached Ta 2-inch Bleached Ta

This is an opporting the way of B
We have about easily spare. The lantians are wis a Wool Blankets

*4 Wool Blankets

*4 Wool Blankets

*4 Wool Blankets

It is plain to the have torn away wherever we cocrowded condition remedy—reduce

No matter what larger, qualities stock almost slav nothing reserved

KE

PART 2.

VOL. XXVIIL

Yard.

Yard.

Yard.

Yard.

Yard.

r loc.

Yard.

Yard.

Each.

Yard.

Each.

Each,

Each.

Each.

Yard.

Each.

Each.

Each.

ottle.

Each.

Each.

25C.

w \$5.

r IOC.

Each.

12.00.

Yard.

Yard.

or 5c.

Yard.

Pair.

e, 15c.

Each.

\$2.50.

Box.

50c.

\$14.

\$1.25.

re \$2.

Each.

Pair.

Pair.

Yard.

Yard.

Yard.

7.50.

IOC.

50c.

3.75.

1.00.

IQC.

25C.

, \$2.

51.00.

ard.

each.

, \$1.

cts.

IOC.

ard.

ATLANTA, GA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY

RE-BUILDING

It continues merrily. We are reaching grand results. You are securing unprecedented values. The rasp of the saw and the ring of the hammer keep time to rapid trading here. We must make sharp and tremendous inroads on the stock this week. The prices are marked low enough to avert any appearance of the usual Summer duliness: We could fill the paper with items every one of which would be a money-saver to you. These few may give you some idea of the

COLOSSAL REDUCTIONS:

→	
Best American Zephyr Ginghams, choice dress styles in all the pretty colorings and designs, worth 12½c; present price5C	All-wool Colored Crepons, including seventeen of the most popular shades, double width, and made to retail at 85c; present price.
A large assortment of Cotton Challis and Figured Muslins, neat goods for house wrappers, worth 10c; present price3C	All-wool French Crepons, all the popular street colors, import within the last thirty days, worth \$1.75 the yard; present price
Superb lines of Printed Jaconet Duchess, Printed Dimities and Printed Batiste Swisses, regularly worth 15c; present price10c	Black Mohair and Sicilian Cloth, 56 in. wide; \$2.00 grade at \$1.50 grade at 75c and the regular 75c grade at
Half-wool Printed Challis and Novelty Plisse in all the rare and dainty colorings and crinkles, worth 20c; present price10c	All-wool Black Challis, full 38 inches wide, product of a famo French mill, drapes and wears well, worth 65c; present price
Imported French Plisse, one of the newest and most exclusive Wash Fabrics of this season, worth 25c; present price	All-wool Black Storm Serge, fine. sturdy English goods, \$1.00 grade, 52 in. wide at 65c and 85c grade, 46 in. wide at
All-wool Challis, light and dark grounds with artistic and unique mintings, limited quantity, worth 49c; present price	Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Etor Coat, all sizes ready for Monday, those we sold at \$3.00 are no
hinted French Organdie, the fine, sheer, beautiful sort with greeful designs and loveliest tints, worth 49c; present price25c	Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Etor Coat, all sizes in stock Monday, those we sold at \$3.50 are not
All our Wash Silks, Swivel Silks, Pongee Silks and Kaiki Silks in tripes and figures, worth up to 60c; present price	Pique and Duck Suits, all colors and the swellest of designs, Tuxedo and Eton Coat—wonderful values, those we sold at \$ are now
new line of rich and lustrous Taffetas in small and medium hepherd checks, all colors, worth 65c; present price	White Duck Suits, splendid quality material, Coat and Skirt made up in the very best and newest style, worth \$5.50; now.
lack Self-figured Chinas and Fancy Figured India Silks in a rilderness of patterns and colors, worth 75c; present price49c	Over five hundred Percal Shirt Waists, principally in stripes, laundered cuffs and collars, full front and back, big sleeves, worth up to \$1.00; choice
A variety of Parisian Taffetas in all the glace and iridescent effects, stripes, figures and checks, worth up to \$1.25; at	All our finest Shirt Waists—solid colored French Chambrie, Madras, Batiste and Irish Lawn, worth up to \$2.50; present pr
LINENS.	TOWELS.
60 inch Bleached Table Damask, regularly worth 65c; at	Honey-Comb Bath Towels, long fringe, size 24x40, worth 200

All-wool Colored Crepons, including seventeen of the most popular shades, double width, and made to retail at 85c; present price
All-wool French Crepons, all the popular street colors, imported within the last thirty days, worth \$1.75 the yard; present price750
Black Mohair and Sicilian Cloth, 56 in. wide; \$2.00 grade at \$1.25; \$150 grade at 75c and the regular 75c grade at350
All-wool Black Challis, full 38 inches wide, product of a famous French mill, drapes and wears well, worth 65c; present price350
All-wool Black Storm Serge, fine. sturdy English goods, \$1.00 grade, 52 in. wide at 65c and 85c grade, 46 in. wide at
Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Eton Coat, all sizes ready for Monday, those we sold at \$3.00 are now. \$1.48

French mill, drapes and wears well, worth 65c; present price	35
All-wool Black Storm Serge, fine. sturdy English goods, \$1.00 grade, 52 in. wide at 65c and 85c grade, 46 in. wide at	49
Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Eton Coat, all sizes ready for Monday, those we sold at \$3.00 are now. \$1	.4
Striped and Figured Duck Suits, made with Tuxedo and Eton Coat, all sizes in stock Monday, those we sold at \$3.50 are now\$1	.9
Pique and Duck Suits, all colors and the swellest of designs, Tuxedo and Eton Coat—wonderful values, those we sold at \$4.50 are now\$2	.4
White Duck Suits, splendid quality material, Coat and Skirt made up in the very best and newest style, worth \$5.50; now\$3	.7

worth up to	1.00;	choice			48
All our finest	Shirt	Waists-solid	colored Fre	ench Chambrie	, fancy
Madras, Batis	ste and	Irish Lawn, w	worth up to	\$2.50; present	price .\$1.2

Calmah Dianahad	T-LI:	Damask		th 65c; at450
				영영영화 하다 그는 그렇게 하는 것은 생활하게 했다.
62 inch Bleached	Table	Damask,	regularly wort	th 75c; at570
68-inch Bleached	Table	Damask,	regularly wort	th \$1.00; at 730
72-inch Bleached	Table	Damask,	regularly wor	th \$1.25; at950

TOWELS.				
Honey-Comb Bath Towels, long fringe, size 24x40, worth 20c; at 10c				
Huck-a-Back Linen Towels, fringe and borders, 24x38, worth 20c; at 12c				
Huck-a-Back Linen Towels, fringe and borders, 24x40, worth 25c; at 15c				
Satin Damask Towels, fringe and border, 20x40, worth fully 20er at 10c				

BLANKETS.

This is an opportune time for the economical housewife and the alert boarding-house and hotel keeper to anticipate cold weather needs

We have about five hundred pairs of fresh, perfect All-wool Blankets. They are very bulky and take up greater space than we can easily spare. The workmen are impatient for more elbow room—that's the inspiration of the following ridiculously low prices. If Atlantians are wise they'll gobble 'em up quick

0x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$2.25; at\$1.25	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$5.00; at\$3.50
11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$3.00; at\$1.98	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$6.00; at\$4.00
11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$3.75; at\$2.75	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$6.50; at\$4.50
11x4 Wool Blankets, woath \$4.50; at\$3.00	11x4 Wool Blankets, worth \$7.50; at\$5.00

A REGULAR SMASH IN SHOES.

It is plain to the most careless observer who visits the store that we are in a "fix" concerning our Shoe Department. The workmen have torn away the old Shoe store from foundation to roof. In haste and hurry we were forced to accommodate the immense stock wherever we could. At present it is literally squeezed in the limited space we could free from the Suits and Wraps. Obviously this crowded condition is disagreeable and undesirable. It impedes the usual quick progress that marks business here. There is only one

CUT PRICES RECKLESSLY.

No matter what you see asserted or quoted from competing Shoe stores you may come here with confidence expecting to find varieties larger, qualities as good, styles as popular and prices lower—considerably, pronouncedly lower than anywhere else in town. The whole stock almost slaughtered. Shoes, Slippers-for men, women and children-everything goes. Nothing exempted, nothing held back,

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

Bargains 🕿 This Week!

Down the prices go until reliable fine lines of goods bring no more than cheap made articles for special sales.....

Clearing up departments for Fall and are selling standard goods at a great sacrifice......

CLEARING PRICES!

1,800 yards Domestic Ginghams, worth 12 1-2c and 15c, at 6c a yard. 3,000 yards Imported Zephyr Ginghams, worth 30 to 40c, at 15c a

2,000 yards French Organdies, 39c quality, at 25c a yard. 2,500 yards Beautiful Wash Silks, choice goods, at 25c a yard. REMNANTS of both Silk and Wool goods at half cost price. 1,000 yards half wool Dress Goods, 35c quality, at 15c a yard. 1,500 yards all wool Dress Goods, 50c quality, at 25c a yard. 800 yards silk and wool Dress Goods, 60c quality, at 27 1-2c a yard. 75c Taffeta Silks cut to 40c a yard.

PARASOLS—A consignment of Black and White Parasols in fine grades to be sold less than cost of production-

\$2.00 Colored Silk Parasols at 50c each. \$3.00 Colored Silk Parasols at \$1.50 each. \$5.00 Colored Silk Parassis at \$2.50 each.

UMBRELLAS Silk Gloria Umbrellas, 26-inch with Dresden Handles, that have lately sold at \$1.50-NOW \$1.00 each.

100 Silk Umbrellas, worth \$4.00 and \$5.00, marked down to \$1.75 and \$2.50 each.

Ladies Ready-Made Wash Suits.

Ladies' Wash Suits with fancy waists that were \$1.25, are now

75c each. In Blazer styles a nice line of stripes; this Suit is now offered at

Duck Suits.

All our \$4.00 Duck Suits, a nice line of stripes, reduced to

\$2.50 each.

\$1.00 per suit.

Hosiery, Etc.

Gents' Percale Shirts, collars and cuffs......50c Boys' Windsor Ties, all silk.....150

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! PRICES ADVANCING ARE

Not in Atlanta as yet, but will be advanced here soon. Furniture manufacturers advance prices 10 per cent. Carpet workers are on a strike, and prices will rise rapidly in the next month

BUY NOW

AT LOWEST PRICES EVER REACHED.

SEE THE WAY WE ARE SELLING

Brussels Carpets, made and laid, from 55c a yard up. Moquette Carpets, made and laid, from 87 1-2c a yard up. Best Body Brussels Carpets, made and laid, from \$1.00 a yard up. Axminsters, made and laid, from \$1.10 a yard up. 1,000 rolls to select from-not a few odds and ends that are worn ut by handling.

REMEMBER-We handle five times as many Carpets as any dealer in the South.

Office Furniture of all Kinds, Tables, Sigeboards, Folding Beds, Chiffoniers, -China Closets, Music Stands .-Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Library Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, EVERYTING IN THE FURNITURE LINE

Solid Oak Bedroom Suits, large plate mirror......\$11.25 Solid Oak Bedroom Suits, \$50.00 grade, now\$35.00 Chairs of every description-see our big show window. Mosquito Nets, standard frames, ready to put up.

VISIT US BEFORE YOU BUY OR YOU WILL LOSE.

Rugs of all kinds 50c on the dollar,

M. RICH & BROS

54 & 56 Whitehall St.

GEORGIA SPEAKS.

Several More Countles Act On the Great Financial Issue.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER DEMANDED.

Representative Men Elected From All Parts of the State.

THE PEOPLE THOROUGHLY AROUSED

They Are Making This Fight for Them selves Against the Money Power-Judge Lawson's Constituents Heard From.

Fort Gaines, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-The friends of silver met in Coleman's hall today at 11 o'clock. Owing to a failure to get the call in the county paper, the date was not generally known, and in consequence the attendance was not large, but was composed mainly of prominent and representa-

Colonel C. V. Morris was called to the chair, and Colonel F. E. Grist was elected secretary. Hon. Clarence Wilson explained the object of the meeting. Among many strong points made in favor of silver, he called attention to the fact that when silver was surreptitiously demonetized in 1873 it was at 3 per cent premium above gold. He also referred to the fact that the Reform Club of New York was flooding the country with literature advocating the single gold standard.

The chairman also made a strong speech in favor of free silver. A resolution declaring for free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 as the money of final payment was adopted by a rising vote of the entire meeting with only one vote in the negative.

On motion of Colonel F. E. Grist, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the democrats of Clay county, in mass meeting assembled, tender our thanks to The Atlanta Constitution for its unswerving fidelity to all the true principles of our party, and especially for its gallant fight for the fre eand unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the silver convention to meet at Griffin on July 18th: Hon. Clarence Wilson, Colonel C. V. Morris, Colonel J. R. Irwin, Colonel F. E. Grist, Dr. B. F. Gunn, J. R. Simpson, E. W. Chambers, T. J. Whatley, R. C. McAllister, W. L. Jenkins, O. C. Shivers, P. E. Day, J. B. Grimsley, Judge Philip Tansley.

GREENE'S DELEGATES

Resolutions Adopted Declaring for Free Coinage at 16 to 1. Greenesboro, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—A

large and representative meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse today for the purpose of appointing delegates to the silver convention at Griffin next week. Every section of the county was repre-

sented by prominent men, and the sentiment was unanimous in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver. Hon Henry T. Lewis was to address the meeting, but was called away unexpectedly by business. and could not be present. He wrote a strong letter to the meeting expressing his hearty sympathy with the movement, and ous vote he was made chairman of the Greene county delegation to Griffin.

Judge James B. Park, Sr., was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Mr. W. B. Patillo 'secretary. Judge Park made a strong talk for silver, and short and raking speeches were also made by Captain J. B. Park, Jr, Dr. W. F. Halles, Captain Ed-ward Young, Captain D. H. Sanders and Captain A. H. Smith.

The following delegates were chosen to represent the county at Griffin next week: Henry D. Lewis, A. H. Smith, T. C. Davison, William Armstrong, J. B. Park, Sr., W. B. Patillo, P. A. Fluker, J. B. Dolvin, J. T. Curry, O. E. Fluker, R. T. Dol-vin, C. C. Oliver, W. F. Hailes, S. P. ner, H. P. Williams

Sanders, J. L. Young, W. C. Merritt.

A resolution declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that the free and unlimited coinage of silver, 16 to 1, would bring prosperity to Georgia and the whole country, and instructing the delega-tion to act on that line at Griffin, intro-Edward Young, was unanimously adopted. Greene county is overwhelmingly the

ELBERT ACTS.

Lawson's Constituents Inform Him That He Should Represent Them. Elberton, Ga., July 13.-(Special.)-A good number of the citizens of Elbert met in the courthouse today under a call previously made. The meeting was organized by electing Dr. Long chairman, and B. I. Thornton, secretary. Colonel Ira S. Vanduzer introduced a resolution to the affect that "we believe in the unlimited coinage

of both silver and gold on equal and exact

terms at 16 to 1." This was carried.

A resolution introduced by Colonel W. H. Mattox was also passed to the effect that "we have noticed in the public prints that the congressman from the eighth has announced his opinion as favorable to that financial view which he admits to be antagonistic to the opinions and wishes of his constituents, and that if this be true, he should represent in congress the wishes of his constituents and not his private opin-

The meeting elected as delegates to the Griffin convention the following: Dr. N. G. Long, J. N. Worley, H. G. Adams, B. H. Fortson, McAlpine Arnold, P. M. Hawes, W. E. Tate and W. H. Mattox.

MEN OF WRIGHT.

Emanuel Sends Her Most Represe tative Sons to the Convention.

Swainsboro, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Emanuel county met yesterday evening in the courthouse and elected the following delegates to the Griffin convention: Hon. A. D. Coleman, Dr. Green Bell, Hon. Alf Herrington, Judge H. R. Daniels, Colonel Frank Mich. Judge H. R. Daniels, Colonel Frank Mitch Captain Loring Harrason, Colonel R. Williams, Mr. J. R. Rountree and Mr.

A. Flanders.

The convention was very enthusiastic, id unanimously indorsed the bimetallic standard at the ratio of 16 to 1. Emanuel county is nearly a unit for silver as a re-demption money. The delegates from Emanuel county to Griffin are of the most representative men of the county.

JEFFERSON SPEAKS.

Well Known Gentlemen Chosen Delegates.

Louisville, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-The Jefferson County Silver League met here today to appoint delegates to the Griffin convention. The meeting was presided over by Judge G. W. Warren, who is the permanent chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the free and unlimit-

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Griffin convention: William Little, J. W. Polhill, C. A. Mathews, S. F. Tarver, G. W. Warren, J. T. Plunkett, A. H. Wooten, J. N. Bethea, R. A. Resodes, L. F. Berry, W. R. Thompson, U. Anderson and J. G. Quin.

The meeting was nonpartisan. The leaders are enthusiastic, and Jefferson county may be safely relied upon as overwhelm-ingly within the ranks of the white metal.

THEY ARE EARNEST IN LINCOLN. The Financial Problem Is Realized To

Be a Grave One. Lincolnton, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—Pursuant to a call of leading citizens of Lincoln county, the silver men assembled in the courthouse today for the purpose of electing delegates to the Griffin convention. L. C. Coleman was made chairman and J. L. Guillbeau secretary.

The following were elected as delegates to Griffin: Judge T. H. Remsen, R. J. Price, C. S. Hollenshead and A. B. Sims, each having the privilege of selection of his own alternate in case of his inability to attend said convention. On motion of L P. Elam the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted:
"Wheareas, A national bimetallic convention was held at Memphis, Tenn., with a
view of organizing effectively all the silver
forces of the United States and did appeal to us in declarations and resolutions worth

of true patriots, therefore
"Resolved, That being silver advocates,
we approve of that silver convention and its declarations and resolutions for the use of both silver and gold as primary money coined on equal terms at the pres ent ratio of 16 to 1; for the independent action by the United States in maintaining a monetary system in the interest of her own citizens and general welfare, regard less of other nations, provided their co operation can be had at once. We approve of the principle reiterated in favor of the that there is a reserved right in bond, contract and obligation which no free government can barter, sell of surrender to the hurt of those masses. We demand that the United States take immediate action to restore silver as it was

previous to 1873, making it the mint of value and a full legal tender for all debts. "Resolved, 2, That we urge it as the duty of every one who favors the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the continued use of both silver and gold as primary money to aid in harmonizing and uniting agreeably the silver forces on the most practical line of action that can be taken against the common enemy, gold monometallism and radical

corruption and oppressive legislation.
"Resolved, 3, That we send a representative delegation to the state bimetallic convention to be held at Griffin, July 18th instant, whose mission shall be to co-operate in efforts to ascertain the best line of action to be taken to advance the cause of silver, and to assure other factions of the state that old Lincoln county stands today with the south's most renown statesmen of the past, and we think the truest patriots of the present, in favor of the use and free comage of both silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1 as the primary money that will give the best welfare to all the people of our common

OVERWHELMING IN DOOLY. The Democrats of the County Are En thusiastic for Silver.

Vienna, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—The county mass meeting today to elect delegates to the Griffin convention was large, thoroughly representative, enthusiastic and deeply in earnest. Every portion of the county, town and country districts

was represented.

Colonel J. T. Hill presided and T. E. Varnadoe was secretary. Strong resolu tions were unanimously adopted, declaring among other things that "We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and favor the free, unlimited and inde endent coinage of silver and gold at the

Twenty-five delegates were selected. among them being Representatives Owen and Dorrough, Hon. S. W. Coney, J. T. Collier, J. E. Bivens, Dr. C. T. Stovall, Judge U. V. Whipple, W. S. Thomson, R. A. Bedgood, J. E. Howell, L. J. Brooks, W. F. Webb, G. W. Busbee, A Tyson, T. J. Ray, C. J. Shipp and J.

S. Lasseter.

The sentiment of the county is overwhelmingly for the free coinage of silver as well as gold. Very few populists attended today's meeting, which was composed almost wholly of prominent and repative democrats from all parts Dooly county.

IN THE MAJORITY IN JASPER.

Independent Free Coinage at 16 to Demanded in Strong Resolutions. Monticello, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—A large meeting of the citizens of Jasper county was held today for the purpose of electing delegates to the Griffin conven-The meeting was organized by electing George Parsons as chairman and Mr. Alken as secretary. Judge Jenkins, of Putnam county, was introduced and made a good speech, demonstrating that all of the evils under which we la the direct result of the demonetization of silver and that its restoration as primary money would restore prosperity to the country. He was frequently applauded and commanded the close attention of his

Resolutions were introduced and adopt ed reciting the country's grievances, and demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by this country in-

dependent of all others. Eli Malone, W. H. Wilburn, E. B. Smith and Rufus Franklin were elected delegates with power to appoint their alternates. A majority of this county are for the independent coinage of silver.

Campbell's Strong Delegation. Fairburn, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-A meeting was held at the courthouse this evening to elect delegates to the Griffin silver convention. Two delegates fro each of the nine districts were elected and four from the county at large, as follows: Dr. T. E. C. W. Smith and T. J. Bullard from Palmetto district; A. J. Luck and Dr. G. T. Camp, James Brock, S. A. Wilson, George Adderhold, James Cook, F. G. Sut tles, H. C. Williams, B. A. Camp, J. J. Bagwell, T. E. Dodd, A. B. Hemperley, John H. Reeves, David Jackson, J. M. Mason, James Turner, F. H. Steed, F. R. Smith, R. M. Holley and M. P. Harvey.

McDuffle Thomson, Ga., July 13—(Special.)—Ten delegates to the Griffin convention were elected in a mass meeting here this evening. It was a non-partisan meeting.

Rockdale's Delegates. Conyers, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—At a meeting of citizens of this county held in the courthouse this evening at 230 o'clock the friends of silver elected the following delegates to the Griffin convention: C. M. Taylor, A. J. Smith, A. C. McCalla, F. D. McMillan, J. P. McDaniel, J. A. Lifsey. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. who stated the object of the meeting. Dr. J. A. Stewart was elected chairman. Judge A. C. McCalla introduced a resolution declaring for the free an una resolution declaring for the free an un-limited coinage of silver at a ratio of M

Gibson, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—Gisscock's citizens met in the court house this afternoon for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Griffin silver convention. Messrs. W. R. Logue and Dr. T. J. M. Kelly were chosen as delegates. After the delegates had been chosen, Coloneis B. F. Walker, E. B. Rogers and W. T. Kitchens addressed the crawd. Claseock.

MARYELOUS RATES

Are Offered by the Railroads to Delegates to the Griffin Convention.

SPECIAL TRAINS ON ALL LINES The Crowds Can All Go and Return Home the Same Day.

MACON CARNIVAL RATES HELP OUT

South Georgia People Can Come as Far a Macon on Carnival Rates and Get Cheap Tickets at Macon to Griffin.

There were never such low rates to a political convention in Georgia as have been granted by the railroads to the silver con-

vention in Griffin.

From all points the regular schedule of rates will be one fare and a third for the round trip. But sp cial rates are given in many in-

stances which are far lower than the schedule fares of the association lines. There being no competition involved, the Central, the Georgia Midland and Gulf, the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus and the Atlanta and West Point have all agreed to run special trains and to give special rates the tickets in many instances to be sold

for almost a mere song.

News comes from the headquarters of the roads that they have all determined to "take care" of the boys on the 18th in great shape. In order to bring the crowds away from Griffin the same night the Georgia Midland and Gulf will run a speon the return trip, if necessary, leav-Griffin as late as 10 or 11 o'clock.

The regular train on the Georgia Midland leaving Columbus at 7:10 in the morning, and arriving at Griffin at 10 o'clock, will be the one that will best suit the convenience of those along the route who will go to Griffin to attend the convention and the road will allow them to name their own schedule returning.

General Manager Chears, of this road. has announced the following rates for the From Columbus, Flat Rock and Midrom Ellerslie, Waverly Hall and Oak Mountain.

From Shiloh and Warm Springs.

From Raleigh and Woodbury.

From Molena.

From Neal and Concord.

From Williamson.

The Special Trains. The Central will run a special from Carrollton to accommodate the crowds from

that region of country.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Columbu will send down a special from Cedartown the same day, connecting at Carrollton with the Central's special.

A special will be run over the Atlanta and West Point the same day, starting from Shorter, Ala.

It will connect at Newman with the Central for Griffin. This train will leave Shorter at 3:30 a.m., and will arrive at Opelika, Ala., at 5:05 a.m. It is booked to arrive at West Point at 5:55 a. m., at La Grange at 6:25, at Hogansville at 6:55, at Grantville at 7:10, at Moreland at 7:25, at Newnan at 8 o'clock-there connecting with the Central for Griffin and arriving at Griffin at 9:45 o'clock. Returning the train will leave Griffin about 9 o'clock p. m., and will arrive at Newnan at 10:45. It will leave Newnan on the Atlanta and West Point at 11 p. m., and will take the delegates and visitors back home the same

night they left home.

The price of the tickets along this route of the special train from the various stalows: Shorters, \$1.75; Goodwynes: \$1.75; Cowles, \$1.65; Chehaw, \$1.75; Notasulga, \$1.75; Loachapoka, \$1.50; Auhurn, \$1.50; Opelika, \$1.50; Cusseta, \$1.25; West Point, \$1.25; Gabbettville, 11; LaGrange, 11; Hogansville, 75 cents; Grantville, 75 cents; St. Charles, 75 cents; Moreland, 75 cents.

Rates on the Central. The Central announces the following schedule of cheap rates between Atlanta and Macon to the Griffin convention: Atlanta, \$1.30; McPherson, \$1.20; Plast Point, 31.11; Hapeville, \$1.05; Forest, 90 cents; Morrow, 81 cents; Jonesboro, 69 cents; Lovejoy, 48 cents; Hampton, 33 cents; Sunryside, 21 cents; Pomona, 15 cents; Macon, \$1.80; Bolingbroke, \$1.35; Smarrs, \$1.14; Forsyth, 99 cents; Goggins, 66 cents; Barnes-51 cents; Milner, 33 cents; Orchard

Cheap from South Georgia From all points below Macon delegates will enjoy the cheap rates that are on ch carnival as far as Macon and then buy the cheap ticket from Macon to Griffin

This gives a special advantage to the south Georgia delegations not enjoyed from some other sections. everywhere the delegates have remarkably low rates and it is easy to see that the railroads have met the issue well and that the attendance at Grif-

CONSUL WILLIS HERE,

The United States Consul at St. Thom as Returns Home for a Visit. Hon. George J. Willis, of Butler county, Georgia, United States consul at St. Thom-as, Ontario, reached Atlanta yesterday on return home, where he will spend s few months' vacation enjoying the rest which he has so well earned after a year's hard labor as the representative of the

government. St. Thomas is situated in Ontario about midway between Niagara Falis and De-troit, and is the most important place on the Michigan Central railroad between

Mr. Willis has for a long time been one of the most prominent men of Butler county and was appointed as consul at the re-quest of Speaker Crisp.

To a Constitution reporter who saw him

yesterday he said: We are having a very interesting time in Canada just now over the Mar school question and just before I le home the controversy resulted in the resig nation of three of the ministers of the Canadian cabinet, the news of which has already been published in The Constitution. As it well known, the trouble is over the Catholic school question and the effect of their resignation upon the ques-

"What was the origin of the trouble?" was asked of Consul Willis.
"It came about this way," he replied. "It came about this way," he replied.
"Canada, as it is generally known, is composed of seven provinces, namely: British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, together with the Northwest territories and the island of Newfoundland.

Northwest territories and the island of Newfoundiand.

"As early as 18H a union of all the British-American provinces was advocated, but it was not until 1857 that the question was introduced in the house of assembly for Upper and Lower Canada, by Sir A. T. Galt, and in 1880 by the Hon. George Brown. The question was voted down until 1864, when a coalition government was formed and confederation again introduced. The other provinces were communicated with on the subject and the project was submitted to the imperial authorities in England. Three years elapsed before the innumerable details could be adequately discussed by all the parties interested. Conferences attended by delegates representing five provinces were held at Charlottetown and Quebec. Seventy-two resolutions embracing the conditions of a union were adopted and afterwards submitted for approval to the legislatures

a new constitution was to place the all provinces under one general gov-ent as respected objects common to thile leaving to each the control of its affairs. This act came into force on at of July, 1867, which date is cele-throughout Canada as a national

"One of the principal questions for consideration at the conferences attended by delegates from the provinces was that of separate schools. These had already been established in the provinces, but it was the desire of a large number of the delegates that it should be optional with the provincial legislatures as to whether the separate schools should be continued as such or not. This was strongly opposed by representatives from Quebec and others from the sastern provinces. The representatives of Ontario were foremost in mak-

provincial legislatures as to whether the separate schools should be continued as such or not. This was strongly opposed by representatives from Quebec and other from the eastern provinces. The representatives of Ontario were foremost in making this demand, but finally gave way, as they found that it would be impossible to agree on a basis of confederation unless they consented to the continuance of a separate school system wherever it had already been established.

"The section of the constitution referring to education was then adopted and at present in force reads as follows:

"Section 38, British North America Act.—In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

"1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union.

"2 All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

"3. Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the governor general in council from any act of decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the queen's subjects in relation to education.

"4. In case any such provincial law as from time to time Seems to the governor general in council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the sovernor general in council near a far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the The Manitoba Schools

"In 1870 the province of Manitoba enter

"In 1870 the province of Manitoba entered the confederation.

"At the first session of the provincial legislature an act respecting common school education was passed and the system placed under the control of a Provincial board of education and two superintendents, one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic. This provided for two classes of schools, namely, public and separats, or Catholic.

"In 1890 the legislature passed an act discontinuing the separate school system provided for in 1870; a general election was held and the government sustained. The Catholics of the privy council of England for a decision that their rights under subsection 1 of section 33 had been affected. The decision was that they had no rights at the union. They then appealed to the governor general in council, as provided in subsection 3 of section 33 of the constitution, and the government submitted the question again to the privy council, but as the matter was wholly in their hands the privy council could not interfere and so decided.

"There was a great difference of opinion on both sides of the house as to the passing of a remedial act. The Roman Catholic representatives favored it, while on the other hand the Protestant representatives were arrayed in opposition; these formed the majority. To avoid defeat the cabinet endeavored to arrive at some decision whereby the impending crisis might be averted.

"There are decided differences of opinion of the control of the cabinet heing de-

whereby the impending crisis might be averted.

"There are decided differences of opinion between members of the cabinet, being determined to a great extent by their religious inclinations. The question of provincial rights is vital to all the provinces and Manitoba receives a sympathetic support on that account.
"I would say, in conclusion, that if parliament should pass remedial legislation it can be enforced by no government. By government I mean the party in power. If remedial legislation is enacted and an attempt is made to enforce it a coalition would immediately follow and any party would be overthrown. There is much sympathy for provincial (states) rights. This will be a question for twenty years; it has been for almost a hundred."

Toronto, Ont., July 13.—In all of the Toronto, Ont., July 18 .- In all of the

speeches made by leading Orangemen at meetings of the various Orange lodges throughout Ontario last night, strong language was used regarding the government' pledges to pass remedial legislation in connection with the Manitoba schools. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his government were warned that if they attempt Manitoba the result would be fatal to the government and disastrous to confedera-tion. The speakers said their rallying cry must be "Hands Off, Manitoba."

Ringgold Defeats Dalton Ringgold, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—The crack game of baseball for north Georgia was played at Tunnel Hill this afternoon before an immense crowd. The game was between Ringgold and Dalton. They met at Tunnel Hill on neutral ground, and both clubs were backed up by representatives from their respective cities. Ring-gold showed the Dalton boys how to play ball, the score standing 22 to 14 in favor of

Ringgold,

Bartow's Court. Cartersville, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-The superior court has been in session this week, with Judge Milner on the bench. A number of important cases on the civil docket have been disposed of. The judge, in his charge, strongly urged the building of a new courthouse for the county quate to the needs of the county. The grand jury will probably strongly recommend the erection of the new structure and the building of it will result

A Merchant Fails.

Cartersville, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.) - John H. Dobbs, a grocery merchant of this place, has failed. A. M. Puckett has been appointed receiver for the stock. The liabilities will amount to about \$700; the as sets, including stock, store fixtures accounts, amount to about \$500,

When lavish Autumn, as some unthrift son Squanders with prodigal wide-licensed hand

Opportunity.

The ample wealth his frugal father won, Shakes down its burnished treasures on the land, I wander forth under the boughs, clone, Where living masts their varied sails ex-

and flung at ease by some free-throated rill, Loose the pent soul and let it rove at will. Along the bank, in listless fashion I watch the drifts come

the stream;
And I could think they becken to me, fly, So full of eyes is Fancy-did they seem ess loth to linger. Nearing, passing, dy-

To sight, like bright hopes cherished in a dream, They come and go—"Ah, who can answer They will not wait but always hurry by!"

A water-lily from her moorings shaken, Strays down so near our lips are almost met; I draw back mine—she feels herself for

es_I call_My cheek grows

NO BLOOMERS THERE

Mayor Ochs, of -Chattanooga, Wants Them Kept Off the Streets.

HE DOES MOT THINK THEY ARE MODEST

An Ordinance Is To Be Introduced is Council Providing a Pine for Women Wearing Them Outdoors.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 12.—(Special.)— Municipal matters in the city of Chattanooga are engineered on a 16 to 1 ratiothat is, sixteen aldermen and one mayor. The mayor has laid wake nights during his term of office and concocted many sen-sations to let the people know, perhaps, that he was not a figurehead in the celestial chair, but he never dreamed of such a sensation as Alderman Crabtree will spring at the next meeting of the Mr. Crabtree is a young man, and a handsome young man at that. He sells farms and makes lots of money. The girls admire him for his good looks and want him for his money. He was born in Georgia and in the country, and though rather up-to-date himself is violently opposed to the creeds of the new woman, When he saw a leading society woman go down the street on a bicycle in bloom ers the other day he was, therefore, deepndered the evil tendency ly pained. He por of the times, and finally drew up the fol lowing ordinance against bloomers, which he will present for passage at the next meeting of the council:
"Be it ordained by the board of mayor

and aldermen of the city of Chattanooga that from and after this date that the wearing of bloomers by females shall be prohibited upon the public streets of the

ity of Chattanooga.
"Be it further ordained that this board does declare that the wearing of the said bloomers or bifurcated garment in plain view is a menace to the peace and good morals of the male residents of the city.
"Be it further ordained that any one violating the ordinance or any part shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50; said fine to be assessed by the city recorder upon the conviction

of a defendant.
"Be it further ordained, that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflic with this ordinance are hereby repealed, and that it takes effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it."

County Assessments Reduced, An enormous reduction has been made in the city and county assessments for this year as compared with 1894. The exact decrease for the county is \$2,681,705. The reduction in the city assessment is about the same. In exact numbers the reduction in both city and county amounts to \$4,134,494. These are Deputy County Assessor Foster's figures. The new appraisement was made necessary by the reduction of values due to the collapsing

A Cloudburst on Lookout. Two sensations of an extraordinary and exciting character enlivened the course of events on Lookout last week. Nothing like the storm that deluged the mountain last Monday has ever been known. Two clouds came together—two clouds sur-charged with oceans of water, and the water descended in torrents. They did not have to fall. The clouds were on a They did level with the surface of the mountain's top, and the water was simply turned loose. Everything was as though it had plunged into a take, discongruous as it may seem the mountain was literally along the roadways it ran in rivers three feet deep and the low places of the land

became, in a shorter space of time than it takes to tell it, miniature lakes. All about the Inn and all around the pretty summer cottages water stood in puddles or ran in streams until one had to wade up to the knees to get anywhere. The New Orleans militia had just erect-ed their tents on the encampment ground and everything portable in the camp soon floating about among the driftwood, and the boys had to scramble for their

But gravity soon asserted itself and the side, sweeping everything before it. Stumps, rocks and whole trees were swept along with the current, always increasing in fury and pushing before it tons of loos-ened dirt in a seething mass of water and debris. At the bottom of the mountain the torrent struck a stone wall four feet nigh, and carried it away like a feather.

The incline station power trouse, at the foot of the incline, was submerged, and the fires in the engines put out, damaging the machinery so that it was six hours before the cars could be run again. Pass ing that place the water rushed on and led the offices and the factory of the Chattanoga Medicine Company. Water-meion patches on the side of the moun-tain were robbed of their fruit and the melons went sailing down the streets of St. Elmo with small darkies grabbing for

them dripping wet as drowned rats.

Probably the greatest sufferer was the narrow gauge railway. Its tracks were piled high with trees and landslides covered the rails with tons of dirt. It took two days to repair the damage and to celebrate the opening of the road for transportation a big dynamite blast was prepared for the amusement of the guests of the Inn on the palisades in front of that hostelry. The match was applied and the explosion came. It was terrific. The ground shook and trembled, and all was still for a moment. Then a huge boulder loosened from the place where it sat for centuries upon centuries and probably since God created the world, shivered for a second, trembled, and fell with a mighty crash. The spectators rushed to piled high with trees and landslides mighty crash. The spectators rushed to the edge of the cliff to see it plunging down the mountain, knocking huge trees aside like toothpicks. The sight was thrilling, but the result was not satisfactory to the railway people who were celebrating, for with the perversity of nature, that boulder never stopped until it landed square in the middle of the narrow gauge track. It took ten hours to

There won't be any more celebrations of that kind on the mountain. Gay on the Mountain Top.

Gay on the mountain.

Gay on the Mountain Top.

Though devoid of such thrilling events as those detailed above the coming week at the line, at the point and on the mountain generally, will be the gala week of the season. A great crowd of people from Atlanta's swellest set are present and pretty girls galore from every southern city, Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans being particularly well represented. Monday night the New Orleans boys will celebrate the capture of the Bastile—a great French fete day—with an elaborate programme of amusements; Tuesday night, a military german is on the card; Wednesday morning, the Tennessee Bar Association holds its annual session, continuing three days; Wednesday night, there will be a grand concert in which vocalists and musicians from several southern cities will participate; Thursday night, the bar association members will be given a badl, and Friday night, a royal banquet as a farewell.

Back in Harness Journalism in Chatfanooga has recently been made the more interesting by the return of two well-known writers into active work-George T. Fry. Ir., and Milton B. Ochs. Mr. Ochs is holding down the



er, while that gentleman is tand at St. Simon's and Mr. Fry the city editor's desk on The an all around newspaper of Ochs probably has no peer southern journalism. He paper work from A to Z. He ait's full of bright ideas and a per can express them with an original sometimes quaint and some but always sensible and for as Mr. Fry's talents are improvement in The News h in hand. Time was when the that paper came in and shot I up the dummy to the prin shape that pleased their repor with the result that the pape ished two items in the sa method. Mr. Fry is responsible also responsible for many is also responsible for many ticles appearing in it nowadays.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND P

From the reports received by to bureau last night it was seen the rometric pressure was highest or eastern and lowest over the west of the country. The thermal charge of the country. The thermal caring the past thirty-six hours have
important. The warmest portions
country yesterday were Texas, the
eastern states and Minnesota.
Rainfall was very general through the
showers fell in the northwest, the
lest rainfall reported was at an
Ga, where over two inches of rai
less than twelve hours.
For Atlanta and vicinity today:
Lecal Report for July 13,

Local Report for July

Killed by a Falling Li ripine, Ga., July 13.—6 folds, a white man abo

Fire Near Sylvania Ga., July 13.—(Special WHO

SHE SAYS SHE Claims That H

FOR A TIME Much Morp She Held in Compani

New York, Jul after 7 o'clock ton nied by a youn ty-three, went into hauer avenue, Gre thony Papenscher his companion ha ralgia and wante The druggist rep her a small dos some chloroform swered, "She kno and you had bette The druggist did vial, telling the ma went out, estensi not come back an point police were the man went out spoke for the fir druggist for a gla As soon as the vial, pulled out druggist could ge the liquid. Paper the attention of and held the won

In spite of the a gradually went ling first that Wright and that hattan avenue. erine's hospital, tered atropine but with little taken to the ho she was in a dy while still able of the elderly she absolutely she intended save her, as evening she

morphine.
The young wo engineer in the lanta. A few mo rapher for a m got homesick ewalting a rem Georgia she en treet, William hine habit. M could hear fro help the latter try. She did no use today, alt Priday evening.

My name is The World but she said at the h "I was never be has ill treated i live!" she kept worked over he

> MILLIKE Miss Gertrude ing from Sh

Washington, were no new case of B. H. with an attempt beautiful daugh Phillips, of North Milliken has di he was furnish flee to the west law clerk in the case against Mil When the case trict Attorney E

contained chlore

found in the roo

cornered, was pu

ecuting officer. Mr. Birney is handkerchief, wh liken saturated w over the face language of the "That one Ber the district afor July, in the year hour of 11 o'cloc same day, with dwelling house break and enter felony, to-wit: then and there, and without her ish and carnally and against the

said to be on

the United States

is suffering very

Miss Phillips co

New York, Jul York comm and Internation the residence of ard Moran fro ert committee, asions was rej cepted. Mrs. ime of taking nderstood that with the art dep hat she, as an tion and pla of the women of preme head of h

osition of less im osition she wou he beginning. There have bee

FEE PERFE If You Foll Thes steps. Gents' TAN BAL All the \$5.00 and uths

ntleman is tanning and Mr. Fry has desk on The New lewspaper man Mil He know A to Z. He has a light ideas and a per with an origina took the reportor was when the I in and shot the to the printer of their reportorial hat the paper ofte in the same issue contradicting the There is n it nowedays.

OPSIS AND FOI it was seen that was highest ov over the weste were Texas, the armest por Minnesota. ery general the belt, and seve rted was at a wo inches of re

Falling Lim

r Sylvania. y 13.—(Special ous farmer ne ned Thursda) WHO IS THIS GIRL?

Young Woman Walks Into a Drug Store and Takes Laudanum.

SHE SAYS SHE IS FROM ATLANTA

daims That Her Name Is Wright and an Engineer's Daughter.

FOR A TIME A STENOGRAPHER Much Morphine Lost Her the Place She Held in New York-Her Companion Disappears.

New York, July 13 .- (Special.)-Shortly efter 7 o'clock tonight a well dressed man about forty-five to fifty years old, accomded by a young woman of about tweny-three, went into the drug store on Manhauer avenue, Greenpoint, kept by D. Anthony Papenscherk. The man said that his companion had a bad attack of neuralgia and wanted some laudanum.

The druggist replied that he would give her a small dose of laudanum and put some chloroform in it, but the man answered, "She knows what to do with it and you had better give her an ounce."

The druggist did so and wrapped up the vial, telling the man the charge was 18 cents The man gave him a \$10 bill. Papenscherk could not change the bill and the man went out, estensibly to get change. He did not come back and at midnight the Greenpoint police were all looking for him. As the man went out of the door Miss Wright spoke for the first time and asked the druggist for a glass of soda so as to take a few drops of laudanum.

As soon as the druggist turned his back, the young woman tore the wrapper off the vial, pulled out the cork and before the druggist could get to her, she drank all the liquid. Papencherk's cries attracted the attention of passers-by who rushed in and held the woman while he poured two ounces of coffee extract down her throat. In spite of the antidote the young woman gradually went into a comatose condition, telling first that her name was Nellie Wright and that she lived at No. 391 Manhattan avenue.

Ambulance Surgeon O'Brien, of St. Cath. erine's hospital, soon arrived and adminis tered atropine and used a stomach pump. but with little effect. Miss Wright was taken to the hospital, and at last accounts she was in a dying condition. Miss Wright while still able to talk was asked the name of the elderly man who was with her, but she absolutely refused to tell. She said she intended to die, and nothing would save her, as during the afternoon and evening she had taken fifty grains of morphine.

The young woman is the daughter of an ngineer in the fire department of Atanta. A few months ago she came to New York and secured employment as a stenogapher for a morning newspaper, until she got homesick and lost her place. While awaiting a remittance to take her back to Georgia she engaged as a domestic with Mrs. Annie Lang, at No. 493 Grand reet, Williamsburg, but she was discharged, as she was addicted to the morline habit. Mrs. M. Costima, mother of Mrs. Lang, gave her refuge at the Manhattan Avenue domicile until Miss Wright could hear from her home. Friday evening Miss Wright went to Mrs. Lang's to help the latter pack up to go to the country. She did not return to Mrs Costima's ouse today, although she left Mrs. Lang's Friday evening. Where she spent Friday night and who the strange man is is un-

"My name is Nellie Wright. I work in The World building as a stenographer." she said at the hospital between her moans. "I was never brought up to toil. My father has ill treated me. Oh, let me die! I can't live!" she kept repeating as the doctors worked over her.

MILLIKEN HAS GONE WEST.

Miss Gertrude Phillips Is Still Suffering from Shock Caused by Fright.

Washington, July 13 .- (Special.)-There were no new developments today in the case of B. H. Milliken, who is charged with an attempt to feloniously assault the eautiful daughter of ex-Solicitor General Phillips, of North Carolina.

Milliken has disappeared. It is said that he was furnished money with which to flee to the west by his brother, who is a law clerk in the postoffice department. It is said, and upon good authority, that the case against Miliken is a very strong one. When the case was first presented to District Attorney Birney, a bottle which had contained chloroform, said to have been found in the room in which Milliken was cornered, was put in possession of the prosecuting officer.

Mr. Birney is also in possession of the handkerchief, which it is alleged that Milliken saturated with chloroform and passed over the face of the sleeping girl. The

language of the indictment is as follows: "That one Benjamin H. Milliken, late of the district aforesaid, on the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1895, at the hour of 11 o'clock of the night time of the same day, with force and arms entered the dwelling house of one Samuel F. Phillips, there situate, unlawfully did then and there break and enter with intent to commit a felony, to-wit: with one Gertrude Phillips, then and there, violently against her will and without her consent, to feloniously ravish and carnally know, against the form of the statute is such case made and provided, and against the peace and government of the United States."

Miss Phillips could not be seen today. She suffering very much from the shock and is said to be on the verge of nervous prostration.

NEW YORK'S EXHIBIT.

Mrs. Moran Resigns the Chairmanship

of the Art Committee. New York, July 13 .- A meeting of the New York committee of the Cotton States and International exposition was held at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Bradley Recd resterday. The resignation of Mrs. Edward Moran from the chairmanship of the committee, which on two former occasions was rejected, was at this meeting eccepted. Mrs. Moran said that at the time of taking the chairmanship she had erstood that it was to be in connection with the art department of the exposition; that she, as an artist, would have the ction and placing of the fine art work of the women of New York, and be the supreme head of her function. It was only in that capacity that she would act, and a Dosition of less importance as a subordinate tion she would not have accepted in

the beginning. There have been several other resignations from the New York committee. Mrs. Florence Gray gave up her office some time ago. Mrs. A. M. Palmer, chairman on drama, resigned last March because of ill health, and Mrs. William Tod riel:nuth, chairman on hospitals, has been absorbed into the general management at Atlanta as vice president of the woman's board, because the New York woman's room was inadequate for her hospital exhibit.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, chairman o the woman's work in this city, reported great progress, and expressed the bellef that the New York room will be a great

NEW YORK STORM STRUCK.

Hundreds of Sparrows Killed by the Wind and Hail.

New York, July 13 .- Shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon the northern portion of this city was visited by an extremely heavy and devastating storm of rain, hail and wind. The storm clouds parted in the upper part of the city before the rain began to fall. In the midst of what appeared to be a peculiar twilight, big drops of rain fell, followed by hallstones as large as hiskorynuts. So far as known there was no loss of life or severe bodily injuries. The breakage of windows and damage to valuable vegetation in gardens and conservatories was considerable.

In the vicinity of 126th street and Larox avenue there were hundreds of sparrow's bodies lying on the sidewalks and roadway after the violence of the storm had sub-

The storm was very severe in Brooklyn and on Long Island. Several large trees in the Cypress Hills cemetery were uprected. At Woodhaven, L. I., it is reported that more than thirty houses were blown down. One woman was killed and a number injured. At Red Bank, N. J., the hallstones were as large as walnuts and did great damage.

SAVANNAH FLOODED.

The City Deluged-Lightning Strikes Two Girls and a Foundry.

Savannah, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-This section was visited this afternoon by a severe thunder storm. In less than an hour 2.29 inches of rain fell, and at times it came down like sheets.

Anna Reed, a sixteen-year-old colored girl, who was walking through a rice field, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A companion with her was knocked down

but not hurt. The interior of Rourke's foundry was badly damaged by a stray thunderbolt. The water piled up in the streets in some places six inches deep, and it was some time before it was carried off.

SWEPT BY HAIL.

The Connecticut Tobacco Crop Practically Ruined.

Hartford, Conn., July 13.-A destructive hail storm, accompanied by wind, swept through the tobacco section about here this afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, extending over a track about two miles. Windsor, Locksfield, East Hartford, Glastonbury, Manchester and Wethersfield were the towns that suffered worst. In Suffield the tobacco crop is riddled and practically ruined. At Woods Station, just north of Windsor Locks, Harvey Fuller, who had sought refuge in a shed, was struck by lightning and severely injured. In Glastonbury, the hall fell two inches deep on the field, and where it fell from the roofs of barns and houses it was eighteen inches deep. The tobacco crop in that town and in the south part of East Hart-ford is totally ruined. Leaves are stripped from the trees and the whole section is devastated. In this city the hall was heavy and in the southeastern section gar-den crops were destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated as the wires are down in many places and telephoning is impossible. It will certainly reach over \$200,000.

THE DEADLY TORNADO.

Twenty-Five Families Homeless and

Three Persons Killed. Cherry Hill, N. J., July 13 .- A tornado swept over this place at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and, besides rendering twentyfive families homeless, killed three persons outright, namely: Condar Friedman, proprietor of the Cherry Hill hotel; a Hungarian named Anton, in the employ of August Mund, and the eight-months old son of William Ahren. Edgar Chinnock, while attempting to release his horses from a barn, was caught in the ruins and his head badly crushed. The depot of the New Jersey Central

railroad was picked up and carried up the track nearly 200 feet, then fell on the opposite side of the track. Agent Vat Wetlering claims he went along with a part of the depot, and was found under a freight car. A large beam went through the side of the Reformed church, which edifice was knocked two feet off its founda-

Condar Friedman was in the act of closing the upstairs shutters, when the wind blew him out of the window, and he landed on his head on the hay scales, death eing instantaneous.

Mrs. Ahren's baby was found in the ruins when her house and that of a neigh bor's was lifted into the air together and came down in a confused mass.

All the injured may recover, though Chinnock's condition is critical. Hailstones fell at Hackensack, a mile south of here, but the windstorm was not felt.

GIVE UP THE PURSUIT.

Those Florida Robbers Seem To Have

an Easy Time of It. Lake City, Fla., July 13.—There is still no clue to the robbers who raided this place and blew A. M. Chanler's safe and broke the money drawer in the ticket office of the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad and pursuit is given up. It was evidently the same gang who have been operating southward, and at neighboring points for some time past. There are no new de-velopments in the matter.

There is nothing to connect the suspected party with the job except that he is reported to have been about several other places raided in a like manner just before t happened and to have played "drunk and broke" at those points as here. He is supposed to be the spotter for the gang, but may have no connection with them. His same is May or Mays, dark complexis thirty-five to forty years old, generally has one or two stallions with him, and is either drunk and broke, or plays it well. He was formerly from Georgia, latterly from Suwanee county and some-times claims to be from everywhere.

OFF FOR BAR HARBOR.

Vice President Stevenson and Family To Spend Several Weeks There.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—A special to The Chronicle from Bloomington, Ili., says that Vice President Stevenson this morning started for Bar Harbor, Me., with his family, where he will spend several weeks. No mention is made of the condition of Stevenson and it is assumed that she

New Mills for Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—Three new cotton mills are just contracted for in North Carolina. one at Weldon, with 12,000 spindles, which are to be increased to 20,000; one at Maysden, with 15,000 spindles, to be increased to 60,000, and one at Hillsborg with 6,000 spindles. Work is now in progress on twelve mills and additions are being made to equipment of as many more. This state has turned over its quarantine station at Southport to the United States, and Dr. J. M. Eager, of the marine hospital service, has arrived and took charge today.

SENATOR GEORGE

Declares His Yiews on the Silver

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE IN WINONA.

The Ratio of 16 to 1 Is Upheld as the Correct One,

AND THE GOLD STANDARD IS DEBATED.

The Purchasing Power of the People De creases as the Purchasing Power of Gold Increases-An Able Address.

Winona, Miss., July 13 .- (Special.)-A masterly speech was delivered here today by United States Senator George upon the political issues of the day. As this speech is the only one that the senator will deliver in the present campaign it was looked forward to with great interest. While Senator George has always been a

pronounced free coinage man, it was known that he had previously entertained some misgivings as to the ratio. This fact led the goldbugs to hope that he might throw some discord into the ranks of the free silver people, which, under the present circumstances, would have been a godsend to them.

Senator George, however, came out solld for the ratio of 16 to 1. He spoke of his recent investigation, which had convinced him that the United States was abundantly able to maintain the parity of the two metals at that ratio. France, when much weaker than the United States, had done so, and we can do likewise.

The senator traced the fall of prices as the gold standard became fixed, and declared the movement for the repeal of the Sherman law in 1892 was a conspiracy of bank-

The people were highly delighted with Senator George's speech, which will be published in tomorrow's Constitution.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS. Hon. Neal Dow, the Veteran Prohibitionist, in Attendance.

Boston, July 13 .- The third full day of the great Christian Endeavor convention opened with the same cool atmosphere which characterized its predecessors. The usual early morning prayer meetings were held from 6:30 to 7:15 o'clock in various churches, and were twenty-one in number some prominent visiting divines presiding at each. As usual they were crowded. Mechanics' hall contained a great throng before 9:30 o'clock, when the forenoon session opened. Rev. H. F. Shupe, of Day-ton, O., one of the Christian Endeavor trustees, presided, and George C. Stebbins led the usual twenty minutes' praise ser-

rice. Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Me., the veteran prohibition advocate, was intro-duced to the audience, and was greeted with applause and the waving of banners. The address of the morning was then delivered by Bishop Alexander Walters, D.D., of Jersey City. Adjournment was then taken to an open

air meeting on Boston commons, where speeches were delivered by Hon. S. Ba Capmen, of Boston, Governor Greenhalge, Mayor Curtis and Rev. Donald Maclaurin. D.D., of Detroit. At 12:15 o'clock Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., of Albany, addressed a large gathering in Fancuil hall. Tent Williston, on Boston commons, was also packed at the opening of the morning session. President Clark Pride and George Summerby, of Boston, led the twenty min utes of praise. When this meeting dis-solved the audience joined the great crowd at the open air meeting around the soldiers' monument. As vast a concourse as could get beneath the canvas was put in Tent Endeavor, and Trustee Rev. J. M. Loudon, of Boston, opened the forenoon meeting, and Percy S. Foster, of Washington, began the preliminary prayer and

praise meeting. This great gathering also joined the larger one at the open air meeting out-

Secretary John W. Baer announced that he had been elected secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and that J. A. Close, a delegate from Sydney, W., probably would be appointed in his place.

After an announcement by Treasurer William Shaw that no sessions of the convention would be held on Sunday and that the restaurant in the Mechanics' building would be open tomorrow, the exercises closed with the singing of "America" and a benediction by Rev. J. S. Wells

One of the most interesting gatherings the entire convention was the junior rally in Mechanics' hall this afternoon, The spacious hall was given up entirely to the juniors, who gathered in thousands.

THE WHEELMEN AT ASBURY PARK. "Happy Bill" Pittman Shows How He Won His First Race.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 13.—Clouds gathered while the preliminaries were on at the bicycle race course in the morning, a shower fell and the afternoon races we for the most part under threatening skies, but more than ugly heavens was required to spoil the magnificent sport observed by 10,000 spectators.

The pre-eminent feature of the afternoon

was a handicap of a mile between Louis and John Brown, of Philadelphia, aged fourteen and six, and "Happy Days" Bill Pittman, who won the first cycle race ever run in America. Little Louis was on the sixteen-yard mark, John was on the scratch and Father Bill away back to the head of the stretch on a high wheel. Louis won hands down with John second, and "Happy Days" a quarter of a mile behind, having wandered all over the path on his ordinary, at one time riding off on the

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon six finals and thirteen trials had been run, a terrific hailstorm, followed by rain and wind, put ting an end to the afternoon's enjoyment and driving the audience and officials under shelter. The covered stand was soo packed by an immense crowd, which waited patiently for half an hour, when the sun reappeared and the throng dispersed.

The various races were as fellows: Two-thirds of a mile, 2:10 class, final heat, won by C. Mertz, New York; U. S. Page, Erooklyn, second: Louis Hunter, third,

One mile open, class B, fir.al heat won by C. R. Coulter, Toledo; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago, second; J. Fredbarry, Syracuse third. Time, 2:08.

third. Time, 2:08.
One mile, open, class A, final heat, won by C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore; H. E. Caldwell, Manchester, second; W. G. Douglass, N. Y. A. C., third. Time, 2:11 1-5.
Half-mile handicap, class A, won by J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, twenty yards; William McCutheon Plainfield, thirty-five liam McCutheon, Plainfield, thirty-five yards, second; Charles Spencer, Baltimore, thirty yards, third. Time, 1:03 2-5.

thirty yards, third. Time, 1:63 2-5.
Quarter-mile national championship, final heat, won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Raymond Macdonald, New York, second; F. J. Jenny, Utlea, third. Time, 33 2-5.
Two-mile handicap, professional, won by R. H. Rumford, Chester, 240 yards; Conn Baker, scratch, second; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth Athletic Club, ninety yards, third; P. J. Berlo, Boston, fourth, thirty yards. Time 4:34.

Key West, Fla., July 13.—The cruiser fontgomery, with the Nicaragua caral ommission on board, has not arrived yet.

THE COLUMBIA IN DANGER. The Dock Had To Be Filled with Wa-

ter To Keep He from Straining.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Herbert says he has a cablegram from Captain Sumner, commanding the Columbia, at Southampton, stating that the vessel in the dry dock appeared to be straining and that her waster admitted. However, admitted. that he ordered the water admitted. Upon floating the vessel all evidences of strain-ing disappeared and the Columbia is un-

When the purport of Secretary Herbert's cholegram from Captain Sumner became known about the navy department, as it rapidly did, the gravity of the matter became exaggerated and rumors were circulated that the famous cruiser had been maliciously injured in docks and that a surreptitious attempt had been made to ruin her. Officers who are familiar with docking big ships and who are thoroughly informed as to the strength of the cruiser, declare that unequal settling on the supporting blocks of such a heavy vessel is common and though attended with some langer, is readily and frequently avoided by exactly the precaution observed by Captain Sumner-that of filling the dock and floating the ship. The Columbia weighs over 7,000 tons, confined in a breadth of fifty-eight feet and distributed over a length of 412 feet. It has been re-peatedly demonstrated that a ship is never subject to such a strain in dock as in a sormy sea; in the latter case where the waves are long a ship being sometimes supported only at the extreme ends.

The Columbia was placed in the dock inder Secretary Herbert's orders to clean her hull for the race against time across the ocean. It will be easy to determine whether she has been permanently strained by running her engines and seeing if their alignment has been affected. The Columbia has already cost the govern-

ment over \$3,000,000. Referring to sensational alleged cable dispatches of the Chicago Associated Press dated Southampton, July 12th, to the effect that the United States ship Columbia had sustained serious injuries in dry dock, the secretary of the navy authorizes the statement that his dispatch of July 9th, from Captain Sumner, stated that the docking was not well done; that the ship was being strained and that he (Captain Sumner) would, therefore, leave the dock, but Captain Sumner said the damages were not serious.

On July 11th, Captain Sumner cabled his opinion that all was right and that the ship was coaling.

The department, relying upon the judgnent and statements of Captain Sumner, has not changed its original order for the Columbia to come home at full speed, natural draught. Neither she nor the

New York has yet sailed. Testing the Big Guns.

Secretary Herbert received a report this morning of the tests of the Amphitrite, that vessel having returned to Fortress Monroe from a trip at sea last night. She had been ordered to go out and fire her big ten-inch rifles directly fore and aft over her decks to see if any damage would be done to the vessel. The report from the inspection board shows that nothing was injured and thereby settles one of the vexed disputes among naval high officers having declared that no one could live under the fore and aft decks when the big guns were fired from the turrets straight ahead or astern. It was not deemed desirable to make a practical test of this kind upon any human being, but four healthy sheep were shipped from Norfolk and tied up in such a manner that the full force of the concussion would reach them. Masmuch as they are still 'live muttons' and have apparently sufered no inconvenience the demonstration of the inaccuracy of the theories advanced is regarded as complete. Secretary Her-bert is warmly praised for insisting on practical tests to demonstrate disputed theories and there will hereafter be no fear of firing the guns of any of the new ships in any direction over the decks.

JAPAN GETTING READY.

The People Are Angry with Russia for Her Interference.

London, July 13.-According to The Statist, American sellers of silver should not rely upon the demand for that metal arising from the issue of the Chinese loan on the 19th. It adds that it is probable that when the proceeds are handed to Japan most of the money will remain in Europe to liquidate Japan's indebtedness to buy arms and to otherwise prepare anew for war. All advices from Yokohama conangered against Russia for her interference in the settlement of the Chino-Japanese war, and are confident that they can punish her. As the Japanese troops return from the Liao-Tung peninsula they are hurriedly sent north, where they will be ready instantly on the receipt of orders to land in Corea. In another month Japan will be ready for a war with Russia.

London financiers ridicule the cable dispatches from China announcing that Germany and England will be allowed to issue the second loan of f16,000. Twenty-two million pounds must still be raised by China, says The Economist, and if Russia and France do not continue to help her the prospect will not be bright. The Baring liquidation has been so suc-

cessful that it has enabled the partners in the firm to retain their properties. Lord Baring's estate at Revelstoke and Memblaird has been withdrawn from sale, as also has been the estate of H. B. Mildmay, one of the partners, at Shoreham

CREATES A FUROR

The Candidacy of F. L. Pettus for

Governor. Montgomery, Ala., July 13.—(Special.)— The Constitution's scoop of the Mont-gomery papers in publishing the announce-ment today of Hon. F. L. Pettus for governor on the free coinage of silver platform created a furor in political circles in this city and set the political wags a-taiking. The suddenness of the "ppearance of the new Richmond in the gubernatorial race breaks the slate into smithereens and matters political will be adjusted with reference to the new candidacy. He is a persistent worker and his bull dog tenacbespeaks great things for the silver

action in Alabama. Francis L. Pettus will make a stalwart opponent to the goldbugs. His p may be likened to that of Walt Harden the democratic nominee for governor of the democratic nominee for governor of Kentucky. Many of his goldbug friends will sacrifice their views to vote for him through friendship.

MUST ENFORCE THE LAW. Attorney General Crane Knocks Out the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight. Washington, July 13 .- A special from

Austin, Tex., says: "Attorney General Crane, in an opinion which will be sent to County Attorney Gillespie at Dallas tonight or Monday, will hold the Corbett-Fitszimmons 1 ght illegal, and that the law must be enforced until de clared void and inoperative by the supreme

With Yellow Jack Aboard. Washington, July 13.-The marine hoswashington, July 15.—The marine hos-pital service has been advised of the sr-rival at Reedy Island, Delaware river, of the British steamship Ealing, St. Lutia, with a cargo of logwood. There was one death from yellow fever on board en route and two seamen stricken are now conva-lescent. The steamer will be disinfected and detained at quarantine until all danger is past.

The Atlanta To Come Home Washington, July 13.—The cruiser Arlanta left Santiago de Cuba yesterday for Key West. where she will either relieve the Raleigh or herself return directly to New York, there being apparently no aced for keeping two warships watching for fillibusters who have so far not materialised. ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Liberals Are Badly Defeated by the Conservative Candidates.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT IS LEFT

The Goldbug Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Loses Derby.

PARTY FRIENDS SURPRISED

Speaker Gully Is Likely To Lose His Place as Salisbury Wants To Give One of His Family the Job.

London, July 13 .- The unionists started in yesterday, the first day of the elections for members of the new parliament, by returning twenty-eight men to the house without opposition, while the liberals returned only three, the Parnellite faction of the Irish party also scoring three. The conservative organs hall these results as a good omen, and rightly, too. The success of the unionists at the polls in actual contests cannot anywhere nearly correspond with this showing, but there is an undoubted significance in the fact that the liberals have permitted judgment to go against them by default in so large a number of constituencies at the very beginning of the conflict. The remainder of the constituencles in which there is no opposition now show only fifteen where there is no unionist standing, against 115 where there is no can-didate representing the liberal party. This state of things is very reasonably regarded as the result of conviction on the part of the liberals that the contest is hopeless in these particular divisions or districts. Hitherto the liberals have contested these seats with the notion that there was a remote chance of bagging one here and there, but on this occasion they seem to have concludenergy to make the attempt. Consequently they have abandoned the campaign in these districts and the liberal executive tee has decided to concentrate its efforts in contesting for the doubtful seats in the consciousness that they will have end do to capture the share which the last general election allotted to them. If they do this they will be extremely lucky, and, indeed, nobody believes that they expect it.

Healy's Disclosures Hurt.

The worst of all the misfortunes that have overtaken the liberals and home rulers in this campaign, or in fact since the re-tirement of Mr. Gladstone, has been the disclosures made by Mr. Timothy M. Healy concerning the relations of the liberal whips with the anti-Parnellite leaders. Every liberal and every McCarthylte de these revelations, and the feeling is spread that all of the power which the priesthood usually exerts over the Irish electors, or all of the power which they are capable of exerting, will fall very far short of counteracting the baneful influence of Mr. Healy's disclosures. At the convention of the Irish national party, held in Omagh, a short distance from Londonderry, this week, Mr. Healy related how Mr. Thomas E. Ellis, the yricipal liberal whip, through the Hon. Edward Blake, formerly premier of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, bargained with the anti-Parnellites for four Irish seats, giving £200 a year for each seat, on the condition that they should be regarded as liberal and not Irish national seats. This transaction, assuming that it actually oc-curred—and there is no doubt that it did— was not at all out of the ordinary line of Irish party dealings. Indeed, the practice is common with all the factions. The money of both the unionists and the liberals was wanted to assist in defraying the expenses of the registration of electors a otherwise securing the Irish seats, and nei-ther Mr. Ellis nor the anti-Parnellite leaders considered the arrangement as implying

the sale of the home rule vote. If such a question had been involved in the transaction there certainly would have been no bargain, as neither party would have entertained such a proposition for a moment. But Mr. Healey, knowing this full well, knew also how to dietort the matter in the eyes of the public so as to inflict a terrible blow to the national cause in order to gratify his hatred toward his personal opponents in the Irish parliamentary party. The bickerings among mem bers of the Irish party have been preva-lent coeval with the party's existence, but it has remained for Mr. Healy to depart from the custom of fighting out personal feuds man to man and to use the party-which made him as a weapon in a losing scrimmage. No explanation was given by Mr. Healy of the manner in which his whips, who are the custodians of the party funds, are accustomed to distribute the money, nor can any explanation that may be made dissolve the public, and especially the Irish, suspicion that electorates are commonly bought and sold the same as potatoes or any other commodity.

A Great Help to the Parnellites. Mr. Healy's stab has reached the public neart and the unionist organs are jubilant over the incident. They revel in the in-dulgence in disingenuous ranting over the foutrageous practice of trafficking in seats" and demand the immediate dismissal of Mr. Ellis from his official position. Although Mr. Ellis disclaims any connection with any contract with the anti-Par nellites and notwithstanding the fact that every man whom Mr. Healy has sought to befoul has been able to show clean hands in the affair, the incident will undoubtedly have the effect to throw several seats to the Parnellites and paralyze the vote in the great industrial centers in Great Britain where that vote is expected to turn the balance of power. The Irish voters in these centers have already become suspiclous of the English home rulers and are now in the last stages of disaffection over this episode in the prolonged warfare with-in the Irish party, which threatens finally to shatter the nationalists into mutually destructive factions.

With the exception of Ireland, where the personal feuds of the Healyites, Dillonites, McCarthyites and Redmondites embitter political differences, the elections are characterized by only mild excitement. are not in any wise distinguished by cam-paign scandal, despite efforts in certain quarters to blacken the repute of liberar wire pullers over the Omagh incident.

Prime Minister Rosebery, moticing the statement that he created four peers in return for contributions of a hundred thou sand pounds to the war chest of the liberal party, declares that two of them had a promise from Mr. Gladstone in 1892 of being elevated to the peerage and that he, in recommending their elevation was simply giving effect to Mr. Gladstone's promise. The third newly created peer he adds, is not a liberal, while the fourth was not in a position to contribute to the campaign of the liberal party, but was elevated on ac-count of his service to the government. Lord Rosebery's explanation was needless Everyone who has anything to do with British politics knows that both sides sell titles, large donors to the party fund getting honored if they are otherwise of good repute. What attached odium to some of the recent creations was that the men had the mere hall-mark of money, and not suffi-cient social distinction. If an action comes off that is threatened, wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of £5,000 pounds for procuring a baronetcy for the defendant, a valuable lesson will be given to that part of valuable lesson will be given to that part of the public that takes the cant of British po-litcal honesty as the gospel. The truth is that while the unionists use the Omagh in-cident, together with Lord Rosebery's be-stowal of titles, as ground for abuse of the late government as not conducting its busi-

ness on strictly commercial principles, sell-ing honors in the dearest market and buy-ing seats in the cheapest, Lord Salisbury continues to illustrate the principle of fam ly appointments in filling up the posts of the royal household that have new incumbents on a change in the ministry. For these sine cures under the Salisbury regime only hightoned aristocrats are qualified, such as the duke of Portland, the marquis of Carmarthen, the earl of Dartmouth, Earl Walde-grave, the earl of Ranfurly, Lord Churchill, Lord Harris, Lord Henniker and Lord Arthur Hill.

.Gally Will Be Fired.

Mr. William Gully, the new speaker of the house of commons, will, it is said, be turned out of the speakership in order to make room for W. J. Lowther, who is the husband of a niece of Lord Salisbury. It was the original intention to make Mr. Lowther chairman of commissions of the house of commons, but it appears that he does not want that position, and consequently he will be made a party question and Mr. Gully will have to go. Another rel-ative of Lord Salisbury will get the chairmanship of commons. Though personal scandal is generally avoided, it is not citogether absent in the present condition of matters politically. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new colonial secretary, has found it necessary to state that he has no connection with Knock & Co. War contractors tion with Knock & Co., war contractors. Those persons who know, notice, however, that he refrains from adding that three Chamberlains, Herbert, Walter and Arthur hold 1,400 shares in a Birmingham small arms company that is contracting with the home and foreign governments.

Contested elections were held in the fol-lowing districts with the results announced below:

Derby-Mr. Bamrose (conservative), 7,907;

Geoffrey Drage (conservative), 7,967; Geoffrey Drage (conservative), 7,078; Sir William Vernon Harcourt (liberal), exchancellor of the exchequer, 6,785; Sir Thomas Roe (liberal), 6,475.

This is a bad defeat for the liberals. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had represent-ed Derby, which sends two members, since Sir Thomas Roe, the other member, had represented his district since 1883.

In the last election Sir William polled 7,507 votes and Sir Thomas 7,389. Manchester, east division, returns Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury in the new cabinet, by a slightly increased majority.

Stockport returns two conservatives, gain of one conservative.
Salford returns Mr. Platt-Higgins, union-

ist, a loss to the liberals of the seat At Perth, the seat goes to a liberal, a to that party. Manchester, southwest division-The seat formerly held by Jacob Bright, liberal, goes

Manchester, south division-The marquis of Lorne (unionist), 4,457; Sir Henry Roscoe (liberal), 4,379; conservative ma-jority, 78, a gain of 159. Sir Henry was the last incumbent of the seat. The quis of Lorne is the eldest son of the duke of Argyll and a son-in-law of the queen, he having married Princess L. He was at one time governor general of

The total returns thus far received show the election of eighty-four conservatives, twelve unionists, ten liberals and four

When it became known that there would be no unionist nominee in Limerick city, Mr. F. A. O'Keefe, anti-Parnellite, withdrew in accordance with an agreement with the Parnellites. The dynamiter, Daly, was thereupon declared elected. When the formality of declaring this election void occurs, the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites will contest the district.

The defeat of Sir William Vernon Harcourt was an entire surprise to the lib-erals, and disheartens the party. It is ascribed to the extreme prominence he gave to the local veto bill which was unpopular with workingmen. The tories are jubilant over Sir William's rejection

by the electors. The news of his defeat caused a sensation in clubdom.

The Sun, T. P. O'Connor's paper, commenting upon the elections and Sir William's rejection. flam's defeat, will say:
"We have begun very badly. The re-

sults will keenly disappoint the liberals."

A Goldbug Defeated. The liberals tonight are in a very despondent mood. The leaders were stagger-ed when the telegraph brought the information that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, whom many believed should have been the successor of Mr. Gladstone in the councils of the party, had been defeated in Derby, together with his fellow representative from that district, Sir Thomas Roe. It was never thought by the liberals that Derby would prove false to the principles of the party, but the figures show the party had

The local veto bill had as many enemies as friends among the rank and file of the party, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt's ous advocacy of that measure was, no doubt, largely responsible for his downfall. Certain classes of workingmen want no veto of any kind placed upon the liquor traffic, and when Sir William took the position he did on the question he alienated many of his supporters, how many the figures show, for there is scarcely a doubt that this was the most important factor in his defeat. What he will do now is an open question. Two courses are open to him. He can seek election in another con stituency or retire from public life. As he is undoubtedly the most able man in the liberal party today, the public is keenly

alive to the situation he may arrive at. From many directions the returns show a great falling off in the liberal vote. The tories are wild with the victories they have already gained, and the most exaggerated predictions are being made as to the size of the unionist majority in the next house That it will be large is conceded on every side, but the more cool-headed of the union ists do not agree that an enormo majority would be the best thing for the country. They desire to see a well-equipped and active opposition that will make parlia mentary life interesting. The radicals many of the more outspoken liberals declare that the party is now reaping the fruit of its mistake in making Lord Rose-bery prime minister in succession to Mr. Gladstone, and that he has led the party to its Waterloo.

FIRST PRIZE FOR FRUIT.

Peaches from Butler are Very Fine A Great Fruit Section. Macon, Ga., July 13 .- (Special.)-The prize for the prettiest fruit on exhibition

at the carnival this week was awarded to the Butler Fruit and Land Company, of Butler, of which Mr. E. B. Waters is pres ident, and Mr. Z. D. Respess is secretary and treasurer.

The display was unusually fine. The fruit is pronounced by the best judges to be unexcelled anywhere. Some years ago this company shipped peaches to New York and got \$40 a bushel for them. The com pany is engaged largely in evaporating fruit and its goods are as fine as the Californian dried fruits. Some of the company's im-proved lands could not be bought for \$100 an acre, though it has much held at not over \$5 an acrc. The success of the crop this year has encouraged all the growers and orchards will be enlarged. This comand orchards will be enlarged. This com-pany will set out a great many trees. Peach-es around Butler have been ready to ship by May 12th. This is the earliest record of the state. The carrival has certainly stimulated the fruit industry in middle

Struck by Lightning. Savannah, Ga., July 13.-Lightning struck the machine shops of John Rourke & Son during a severe storm this afternoon. The bolt struck the flagpole and passed through the building, tearing away one side of the cupola and ripping great slices of wood from the upright posts which support the

building.
One workman was stunned, but not seriously injured.

THE SPANISH AMERICAS

Picturesque Countries Having Great Natural Resources.

impressions of South American civilization, which I do with much pleasure. It is a very picturesque civilization and so differ-ent from our own in North America that it has been a series of constant surprises and revelations—the differences of custom of living, of personality, of matters that enter into the autonomy of a country. And while it is a civilization very much alike, yet the countries very much differ from each other and present aspects of humanity and marks of progress so entirely dif-ferent, that the whole makes up a very

Yaried and a very interesting picture.

I have been struck in an especial manner with the restful character of the people so far as all practical matters are concerned. They are deliberate; they take things very moderately; they enjoy life to the fullest extent and their repose in



JORJE MONTT.
President of the Republic of Chile.

commercial and other practical matters is in contrast with the restless spirit of revolutionism that seems to prevail everywhere there. They are a kind people. They are the politest people I ever saw. They have the most intense and all pervading nsibility to beauty in all its forms, And these qualities crop out in everything. They have reduced politeness to a fine art. In their houses, in their streets, in their dress, in everything they show the predominating appreciation of lovely things. I have seen little ragamuffins on the street with flowers pinned upon their soiled costumes, looking at some beautiful scene or gazing enamored in a window where there were objects of fine art. And the incongruity of their appearance and their love of the beautiful was very apparent and very typical of their character.
Their business hours and business meth-

ods are wholly different from ours. In most of the countries it is impossible to see public men before noon. Their method of living is to have coffee and a little bread and butter brought to the bedside, and they take their breakfast from 11 to 1 and their dinner late in the evening. In only one country, and that was in Venezuela, did I find that a public man could be seen in the morning. All of the cabinet ministers and the president in Venezuela go to work at 9 o'clock. But this is the exception, and a very marked exception. In no other country was I able to see a president or a cabinet minister or any public man before noon. Street Cars.

The system of street cars in all those countries is eminently typical of the peo-ple there. They have more lines of street cars than we have. There is only one electric street car line, which is in Rio de Janeiro, and all the rest are horse or mule cars, but it shows the luxurious, restful character of the people in that their street car lines are far more patronized than our ewn. The poorest people ride there and their street cars are always crowded. I was told that their lines were very profitable and I could well understand it because they were so well patronized. They go in every direction. In some of the cities you find lines on every other street almost through the entire city, and the fares ar not more than one-half of what are gen-erally charged in the United States.

The most expensive rate of fare was in Montevideo, Uraguay, where the charge was 4 cents in gold or the equivalent to that, but in all the other countries the rate of fare is not higher than 3 cents, and from there down to % of a cent in gold; and in Chile they use female conductors entirely, and curiously enough they pick the oldest and homeliest of the native wothe claest and nomeliest or the native wo-men so that young men of a gallant turn of sentiment will not pay them any at-tention. And they make excellent conduc-tors and attend to their business. In some the Venezuelan cities and in the island of Curacoa, the Dutch island, they have cornical little street cars with very high backs, of the most primitive description, that hold but six or eight people.

Chile. The republic of South America that impressed me as having the most individuality was Chile, and it is a people and a country not over one or two hundred miles wide and extending down fully one-half of the South American Pacific coast, a distance of fully 2800 miles. It is a very distance of fully 2,600 miles. It is a very varied country and it has in it some of

You have asked me to give you some lory than that beautiful valley of Aconda gua. It is said to be the garden spot of Chile and it is certainly equal to any gar-den spot in the world. The Chileans have a style of architecture

somewhat different from anything that I have seen. They combine some very novel features in their houses and buildings. One block there, in which was the Hotel Oddo, the diplomatic hotel, was peculiar, beautiful and novel. At right angles through the center of this block run two streets with tiled pavement, cross-roofed with glass, and on each side fine stores with goods displayed. The novel effect of plercing a square with a cross of inside streets was an idea as poetic as it was charming and comfortable; and on the outside of this block going entirely around it, next to the pavement was a passage way running directly under the second story. This passageway looked out all around on the streets, and inside the opposite side of the passageway are stores, and above the passageway a broad veranda encircling the entire build-ing, on which the residences above border-ed. It would be impossible to conceive of a more poetic square than that and I could not help thinking that no people in the world could have done this except these luxurious and beauty-loving South Americans. One thing that struck me very much and will interest the lady readers of The Constitution was the headgear of the Chilean women. All of the women wear black mantles gracefully draped around the head and over the shoulders coming to the waist, simply exposing the face. These black mantles are used by the rich and the poor, and the condition of the wearer is shown by the richness of the shawl, and walking upon the streets in the cool of the evening these shawls are lowered upon the shoulder and the le are lowered upon the shoulder and the la-dies promenade in their bare heads with their hair gracefully combed. Very few bonnets or hats are worn by the na tive people, and generally when you see a bonnet or a hat it is worn by some of foreigner. It is a very picturesque sight to attend one of the churches Sabbath morning and see the throngs of pious and devout women pour out from the church all of them with their heads covered with these shawls in their poetic way. It was

The Rio de Janeiro Bay. Next to the Acondagua valley, the finest piece of South American scenery that I have seen was the Rio de Janeiro bay. It is simply impossible to describe the loveliness of this bay, and the city in its pictur-esque aspects sets off the loveliness of the bay. There is an entire environment of mountains and hills of varying heights around the bay, on one side of which rises up what is called the "sugar loaf," a tall, slender spire of a mountain 1,700 feet high that can be seen far out on the ocean and is the mute sentinel that tells the approaching traveler that he is coming Rio de Janeiro. The city lies on this bay coming to the very verge of the water, and rising up on the hills, and at night with its tiers of lights, one above another, forms an indescribably poetic spectacle. The houses of Rio de Janeiro are peculiar-

a very interesting spectacle to me and one that I took especial pleasure in ob-



A RAILWAY STATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

and in all its growth its individuality of color of the houses is generally light and there is a wealth of ornamentation that I found nowhere else; a peculiar blending of the old with a very little of the new and a variety of domes, spires and minarets, that give an exceedingly imperial look to the place. The Braxilians treat their houses outside as we treat our houses inside. They put on a variety of ornamentation that reminds us of the excusite fraces work with which quisite fresco work with which we adorn the interior of our homes. The novelty of color and the novelty of adornment that are on the outside of their houses impressed me very much.

President Moraes,

I had the pleasure of meeting the present president of Brazil, Prudente de Moraes. This gentleman is a statesman, and he is one of the few South American presidents who has a broad and a distinct conception of the principles of constitutional governthe most exquisite spots of ground that ence of the empire he was the bold and able there are in the world, and its cities are advocate of constitutional methods; of ence of the empire he was the bold and able



A STREET SCENE IN MONTEVIDEO.

poetically beautiful, and its women are very attractive personally. The valley of Acondagua I do not think can be surpassed for its beauty in the world. It is passed for its beauty in the world. It is from two to five miles wide, running for Feventy-five miles between mountain ranges with a railroad running through it and that line of railroad dotted with exit and that line of railroad dotted with exquisite little villages, and not a square foot of space in the valley that is not in cultivation or use—a panorama of grain fields, of green pastures filled with grazing cattle, beautiful gardens, flowers and vegetables, the farms and fields divided by poetic Lombardy poplars that tower up a hundred feet, standing within two or three feet of each other and forming the most picturesque fencing imaginable. One cannot conceive of the beauty of this valley without seeing it. It is a dream of idyllic comeliness, and the blending of the pastoral and the municipal and the village, in such a combination is rarely seen. Of all the beautiful things I have seen in South America there is nothing that stands more marked and well remembered in my mem-

government of written law rigidly observed and practiced both by the government and the people, in strict conformity with constitutional law. He was for years a member of provincial deliberative bodies, and in all of them he was far ahead of his colleagues in legislation, and in comprehension of the theory and practice of a constitution al regime.

al regime.

He was born in 1841 in the state of Sao Paulo. It is peculiarly fit that at this stage of Brazil's history, for it must be remembered that she has only been a republic since 1889, there comes into the executive administration of the government such a president as Moraes, one so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of constitutional government. He is the very antipode of his predecessor, Plexoto, who was the soldier pure and simple, and in his, the first republican, administration of Brazil, gave to the country the rule of the general, now to be followed by the rule of the statesman. President Moraes is the one executive in South America who struck me as being a

genuine republican, and the simplicity of his habits, the utter disregard of ostenta-tion, his evident purpose to put aside to the fullest extent the use of the soldier in civil matters, impressed me very much and gave me the highest augury for his admin-istration. He is evidently a man of conscience, a man of brain, a man of firmness, a man of statesmanship. His home char-acter is said to be delightful. A striking instance is told of him that as far back as 1867, twenty-two years before the empire was overthrown, he was a deputy in his province assembly, and the question was sprung under discussion, when would the people's rights be regarded and law be uppermost in Brazil? He rose to his feet and made this reply: "The day when pop-ular sovereignty comes in this disgraced country is the day when Brazilians shall leave off being Europeans and become

President Jorge Montt, of Chile. Another president that interested me pro foundly was Admiral Jorge Montt, the chief executive of Chile. President Montt was a naval officer and the leader of the revolution that resulted in the installation of the present regime, overthrowing the government of the notorious Balmaceda. Pres dent Montt is purely a soldier and freely acknowledges his inexperience in matters of civil government, but he is a man of such crystal integrity, such conservative spirit, such a patriotic sense of duty, go much love for the best interests of his country, with such an ambition to conserve

England's hitherto invincible Wales coal. Last year 6,000 tons of this Pocahontas coal were sold there and the sale is increasing all the time, and when the Nicaragua canal is built, Castries, lying nearest to the mouth of that canal, the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico, will become the leading coaling station of the world, and American coal will become the leading coal of the world. Now, when it is considered that this Nicaragua canal will do the bulk of that coaling business, and that our American coal will be the chief coal to be used, the importance of the island of Santa Lucia can be understood.

Today the support of Castries is due to that coaling business, and as you co the bay the first object that presents itself to the eye in front of the picturesque little city are the great banks of black coal lining the edge of the town and the bay. This city of Castries, with the mountains be-hind it, dotted with beautiful residences, is

hind it, dotted with beautiful residences, is certainly a very picturesque spot.

They have a peculiar method of loading the ships. This is mainly done by the negro women, who load baskets that hold a hundred pounds of coal that is piled on the wharf, and with their skirts tucked up to the knees, these big baskets on their heads, tramp up the gangway of the ships in single file, unload the coal and come out by another passage. This African method of loading and unloading has been in vogue a long while and these stout-looking females, of all shades of color, from the deepest of all shades of color, from the black to the lightest mulatto, with their



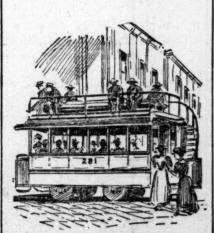
COLONEL I. W. AVERY

to the fullest extent the welfare of Chile, I scanty clothing, begrimed with the black that he has made an administration, careful, honest, fearless, progressive, that has commended him to every class of citizens in his republic. My conversations with him interested me deeply. He wears his admiral's uniform and is strikingly handsome. He is forty years old. He was educated in the navy and steadily rose through all the gradations of rank to be at the head of the Chilean government. In my talk with him he spoke very frankly of the difficulty of a naval officer, accustomed to the supreme command of a ship and to habits of autocratic authority, discharging the duties of a president, restricted by the provisions of the constitution and the laws, and amenable to the will of the people and to the courts. Where he had in his old life to rely upon his own judgment he now had to look to the law. President Montt impressed me very much with his conscientiousness and his fine equilibrium of spirit. Admiral Montt has performed some very important services to his country. In 1880 he visited Europe to attend to the construction of a number of new naval cruisers for Chile. In 1890 he was the maritime governor of the West India Island of Santa Lucia.

The island of Santa Lucia, whose capital, Castries is the leading coaling station of South America, presented to me some features of great interest. This island was a French island. It was a bone of contention between France and England for nearly two hundred years and probably had more nghting over it, and big fighting at that, than any spot of ground of similar size in the world. It has always been regarded as the world. It has always been regarded as the key to the situation. England finally won it after it had changed hands back and forth between France and England a half dozen times, and it has been for over half a century the property of Great Britain. Of its 40,000 inhabitants not more than one-twentieth part are white. All the rest are colored, and the abolition of slavery was made in 1838. France abolished slavery ear-lier than this, but England took the island away from her and restored slavery and held it until the year 1838. Since then the colored people have been free. The main language on the island is a sort of patois of French and English.

There are some curious things about the

island. It has been a great sugar island, but the sugar production has fallen into almost entire decadence and the sugar culture is being replaced with coffee and cocoa cul-ture. The main support of the island, however, is the coal business, where, up to a year or two ago. England had a monopoly on the sale of her famous Wales coal. Eng-land has well fortified the island in appreciation of its importance and has strong for tifications around Castries and keeps in the barracks there a thousand soldiers which she is preparing to Increase in num ber; and England is building a very government house there now, showing that



A SANTIAGO STREET CAR WITH WO-MAN CONDUCTOR.

most important of her South American possessions. But a commercial revolution is going on there in which the United States is taking an important part. The United States has a coal called the Pocahontas, mined in Virginia, that is now becoming the leading steam coal of the world, and this coal is now sold in the English port of Castries at half a dollar less on the ton than

coal dust, present while close up, not a sightly object—at a ustance a very picturesque spectacle. They make at this business from \$1 to \$1.50 a day, and it is said that they spend it very freely upon the lazy, worthless black vagabonds that hang

around there.

The moral condition of Castries, as can be understood with the overwhelming preponderance of colored population, is not especially good. The statistics of illegitimacy are said to be fully 75 per cent, and it can be understood also that the proximity of the barracks, with their rude soldiers does not at all conduce to the morality The Catholic people there are making a very strong effort to remedy this state of things, but they have very uphill work. All of the churches there are Catholic and

Liverpool. Its system of waterworks cost nearly \$45,000,000, and the wool market house cost \$5,000,000, in which I saw \$20,000,000 worth of wool. This city is a magnificent Detropolis and has some exceptionally bell.

WOMEN LOADING A VESSEL COAL AT CASTRIES, WEST

liant features of cityhood. In its water liant features of cityhood. In its works is a water tank holding 70,000,000 gallons of water, encased in a palace that cost \$3,500,000 in gold. It is probably today the finest and most beautiful building in the world. It is that extravagant whim of being a water tank in a palace. It was made in Paris and is a dream of architectural beauty. Buenos Ayres has the most beaubeauty. Buenos Ayres has the most beau-tiful interiors of homes that I ever saw. There are series of courts filled with flowers and fountains covered with glass and surrounded by the living rooms. The equip-pages are of the finest and most costly description, and their public buildings could not be finer.

Arrangements for Street Display.

All the South American people have a genius for public display and their streets are made for magnificent and gorgeous en-tertainments and festivals. The streets for miles have arches of gas lights from fifty to miles have arches of gas lights from fifty to a hundred feet apart, which on festive occa-sions are lit up and with the addition of colored globes and banners and tropical plants, present at night an absolutely in-describable appearance and splendor, Montevideo surpasses them all in the perfection of her arrangements for these street disphays, and I saw this city during a three days' carnival, when the entire city of 280,000 people was given up to pleasure and entertainment. The grotesqueness of that occasion I have never seen surpassed, and the brilliance of the beautiful city at night during that carnival was something that no words can describe. I saw the Uru-guayan war pageant in the city of Rio de Janeiro, when that immense place was engaged for a week in these festivities.

Hotels.

The hotel system in those countries is very different from ours. The hotels are not very different from ours. The hotels are not as good as ours, but there are some very fine ones in some of the cities. They only have two meals a day—breakfast at noon, and dinner in the evening, with coffee and a little bread brought to the bedside in the morning, as a sort of a breakfast. They charge for a whole day, though one has only been there a fraction of a day. They charge for lights and soap and in Chile they charge extra for the coffee and bread in the morning. In Buenos Ayres the chambermorning. In Buenos Ayres the chamber-maids black the boots.

I believe that the best hotel I saw was in

Buenos Ayres. In Mexico all the hotels are run upon the European plan. Woman's Status.

The social regime for women in these countries is very different from what it is in the United States. Young women have very little freedom there. They are not allowed to talk with gentlemen except in the resence of their parents or a chaperon, and are not allowed to go alone in the street. Upon our American women going down there this is something of a hardship, for they are obliged to conform to the rules, and the freedom that we allow ladies in our country would damage them in South Amer ica. I found in the more pregrossive countries a material modification in this

Journalism. The most progressive press that I found was in Buenos Ayres. As a rule the news-



GROUP OF NUNS. WHITE AND COLO RED. IN CASTRIES.

of the church members are colored, and it was to me a very interesting spectacle to attend the leading church and see the devoutness of the colored congregation. They were dressed in their bright-colored dresses, with very bright handkerchiefs upon their heads and peculiarly brilliant scarfs around their bodies, and with their variegated coloring of complexion, in the church with fts figures and its bright ornamentation and its many religious relics and ceremonials, I have not seen anywhere a sight more vivid and more interesting than a colored Catholic congregation at worship. The priest was white, but all of the attendants were colored and the familiarity of all those col-ored people with the forms of the Catholic church impressed me very much. I visited the convent where they have a Catholic seminary, and, of course, a majority of the pupils there are colored, but the white and the colored are indiscriminately mixed, and I was very cordially treated by the sister in charge, and I finally asked them to let me take a kodak photograph of a group of them. They first said that they would and then finally declined. In bidding them good-by I told them that if they should change tueir mind about the matter of taking a picture of them to let me know at the hotel and I would be very glad to come back and take the picture. And a day or two afand take the picture. And a day or two atterwards they sent me word that they were willing, and I went around and took a picture of the children and a picture of a group of nuns, which I prize very much, and among them was a colored sister, very devout and meek and of comely appearance. The leading hotel in Castries is kept by included woman by the name of Mus. Fe-

The leading hotel in Castries is kept by a colored woman by the name of Mme. Felicite Myers, and her hotel, where the best people board and go, is entitled "La Felicite." She graduated at the convent; is a woman of thorough education and considerable means; speaks French and English with perfect facility; has an excellent library; is a very devout member of the church, and her name in bank is as good as anybody's there.

Cosmopolitan Argentina.

The country that I found most cosmopolitan and the city most developed was Buenos Ayres. This country has the best railroad system in South America, and every railroad runs from Buenos Ayres to the capital of the cap

gressive as the newspapers of the United States. In many of the cities journals are brought out one evening dated the next day; and as a rule they are not as active after news as in our country. Another curious feature of their journalism is that you have to pay more for old papers than you have to pay more for old papers than you do for fresh papers. If you desire yesterday's paper today, the price is doubled for it. There were some very strong and able papers in Rio, in Buenos Ayres and in Santiago. In Buenos Ayres the press is very progressive. La Prensa, edited by Dr. Adolfo Davila, is called The New York Herald of South America in circulation and has a wide telegraphic service. In Buenos Ayres there are flourishing and intelligent Avres there are flourishing and intelligent French, German, English and American papers, besides the Spanish papers, and all good ones and well edited. And Buenos Ayres has large colonies that support these

Ayres has large colonies that support these papers.

There are many matters of surpassing interest that I could tell you about. It would take a volume to give them all. The interest taken in the Atlanta exposition has been simply remarkable. It demonstrates the fact that in inaugurating the movement to get closer relations between the United States and the South American continent Atlanta, with her usual felicity, has struck a vital idea, and the results of this great undertaking cannot be measured. It has been a great pleasure to me to have had the privilege of introducing this noble enterprise of Atlanta to the business man of the United States and to our South American neighbors.

I. W. AVERY.

I. W. AVERY. If You Come Monday You get a chance to buy furniture cheaper an ever before. I am crowded and must reduce stock. T. J. Famore, 87 and 89

Prohibition. "The Hen Convention" at the Grand opera ouse July 30th. Proceeds to go to the leorgia Prohibition Association for agitat-ng the prohibition bill now pending before he legislature. July14-17t.

You Should See Them. great offerings in furniture next at T. J. Fambro's, 87 and 89 Peach.

Doctor Hathen's Daughters, w ready. Cloth bound only. Price, \$1.50. W. Dillingham, Publisher, New York.

MUNYON'S

REMEDIES CURE

Save Doctor's Bills-Cure Yourself a Trifling Cost-Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free at All Druggists', Win Tell You How-Remedics Sold Mosts at ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Single Bottle May Cure You-Sur Doses, Pleasant To Take-Don't Fin Your System with Injurious Druss. Munyon's Remedies Will Cure When Everything Else Fuils.

et, the le

It is e

It is c

will be fo

W. Grady.

ntation is

RHEUMATISM Positively Cured. Acus or muscular Rheumatism relieved at once Shooting pains in arms, legs, side, back or breast, or soreness of any part of bod cured in from 1 to 3 hours. Chronic Rhe matism, Sciatica or Lumbago banished premanently. CATARRH, no matter how se rious, Guaranteed Cure by only safe trees ment. HEADACHE, from whatever caus Positively Relieved in from 3 to 7 minutes KIDNEY troubles in all forms, LIVE complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Const. pation, Piles, always cured. DYSPEPSIA Indigestion, all Stomach Troubles permanently relieved. COLDS COUGHS and in cipient Lung Troubles successfully treated. NERVOUS Diseases, NEURAL GIA, ASTHMA, Diseases of the BLOOD MALARIAL Diseases, FEMALE Trouble Loss of Power in Men, all cured by Mun yon's Homeopathic Remedies. All drug gists, for mostly 25 cents each. If you an in doubt as to your disease write to Prote sor MUNYON, 1505 ARCH STREET, PHIL ADELPHIA, giving full description symptoms. He will diagnose your case and give you full benefit of his advice ARSO LUTELY FREE, Remedies sent to any at dress on receipt of price.

THE



32 VOLUMES 26,000 PAGES, 7,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Only Cyclopedia

That contains all dictionary words, as well as cyclopedia titles;

That indicates the exact and correct pronunciation of every title;

That has all titles under one alphabetical arrange ment;

That has "no index, no appendix, no supplement, and no need of any;

That is bound up in volumes of really convenient

That has an arrange mentpermitting of a thor ough revision for each new edition.

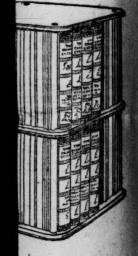
The only thoroughly progressive American work now offered to the American public.

The highest commends tion given to any reference work on the market given to the Columbian by the leading men and wo men of our country.

Call or write for testi-monials, sample pages price list, etc.

Sold on easy payments Special inducements of fered to subscribers during the first ten days in July.

THE COLUMBIAN BOOKCO 81 and 83 Whitehall St.



PAGES, LUSTRATIONS.

Cyclopedia

ntains all dicords, as well as titles; cates the exact pronunciation

tle; all titles under etical arrange

"no index, no o supplement," d of any; bund up in vol-

tting of a thorsion for each

thoroughl America offered to t public.

st commenda any reference he market Columbian men and w country. rite for tes imple page

ducements of oscribers du t ten days

BIAN BOOK C Whitehall St.

"SALUTE TO ATLANTA." The March

With Which the Exposition Will Be Opened

Composed for The Constitution by VICTOR HERBERT and Dedicated to the Memory of HENRY W. GRADY.

bert, the leader of Gilmore's famous band, the music with which the exposition posed during Mr. Herbert's recent tour and was originally outlined on the head will be formally opened on September 18th.

It is entitled "Salute to Atlanta" and dedicated to the memory of Henry

It is composed by Victor Herbert, the leader of the band which has been utation is known throughout the musical world. Of the many pieces which he | the fascinating "two-step."

The Constitution publishes herewith, from the original score of Victor Her- | R. S. Pigott, through whom it was sent for publication. The piece was comof a drum, after which it was several times revised by Mr. Herbert.

Mr. Herberts original lines have been given exact reproduction for The Constitution by the Atlanta Engraving Company, and with their strong rhythm, band of which he is at the head. flowing melody and striking originality, the march is bound to be a favorite engaged for the opening weeks of the exposition. Mr. Herbert's professional rep- with bands, orchestras and planes, and happy dancers will keep time to it in

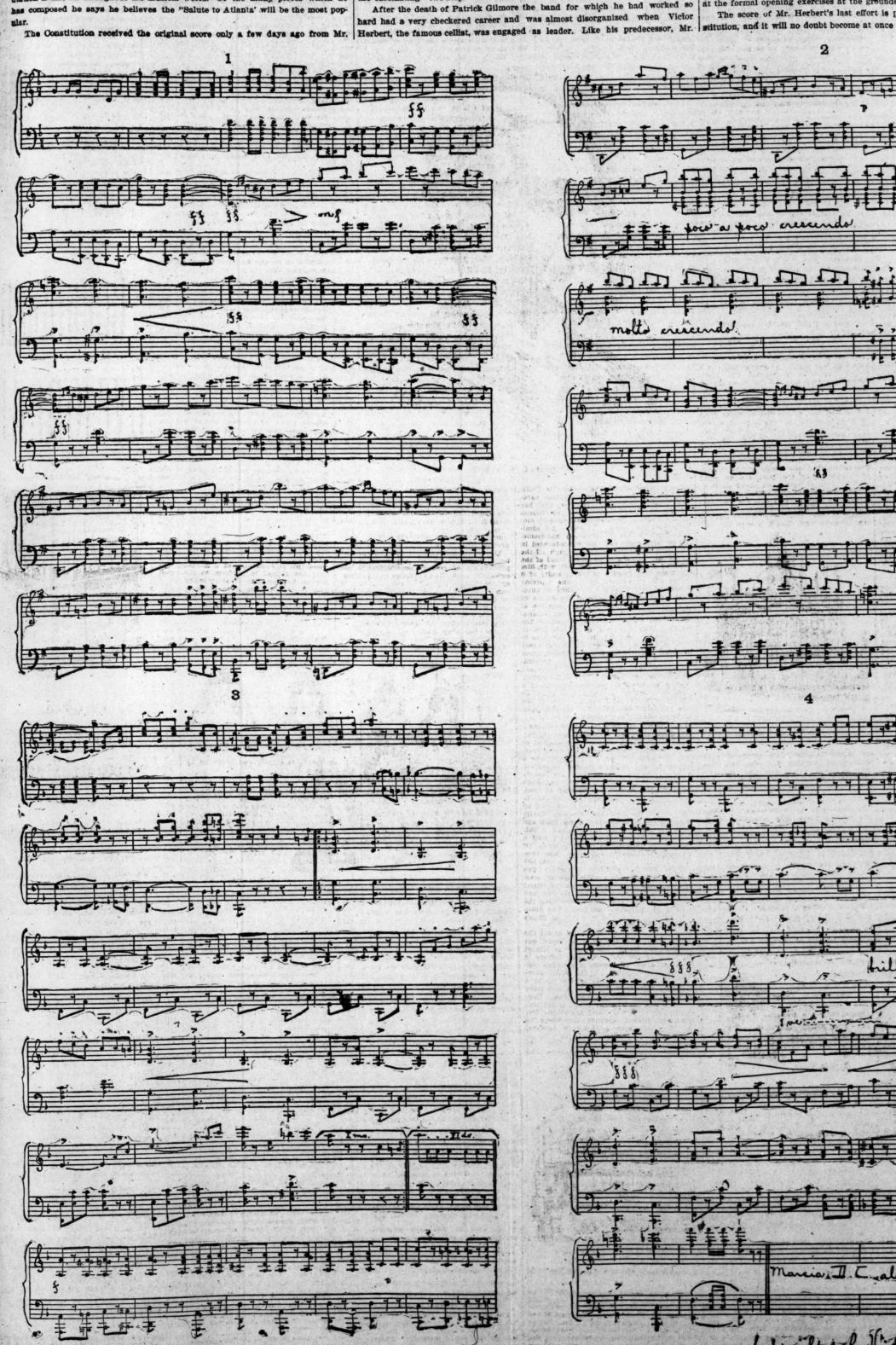
After the death of Patrick Gilmore the band for which he had worked so at the formal opening exercises at the grounds. hard had a very checkered career and was almost disorganized when Victor

Herbert is an Irishman, having been born in Dublin, his mother being a daughter of the Irish novelist and poet, Samuel Lover. Gilmore's magnetism was a famous factor in his successes, and in this respect Herbert is fully his equal, if not his superior, as is demonstrated in the enthusiastic playing of the famous

On the march to flie grounds on the day of the opening of the exposition Gilmore's band will render Mr. Herbert's "Prince Ananias" march, one of the most thrilling marches ever written, and the "Salute to Atlanta" will be played

The score of Mr. Herbert's last effort is published exclusively by The Cor-







THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

All editions sent postpaid to any address. At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.
The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
WASHINGTON-Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St. NEW YORK-Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER, COL.-Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.-Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.-Van Noy Bros.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at Since.

Do not pay the carriers. We have reguar collectors.

36 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., July 14, 1895.

Some Political History.

The Constitution publishes elsewhere on this page a letter which, in the light of recent events, will be received as a remarkable contribution to current political history.

The letter was written on the 15th of September, 1890, by Hon. Hoke Smith, now secretary of the interior, and then, as now, proprietor of the newspaper whose remarkable performances to the lash of the administration whip have been viewed with considerable amusement in Georgia during the past two years.

The letter was written in the midst of an interesting senatorial campaign, in which Mr. Smith participated in behalf of Governor Gordon's promotion to the senate. Feeling ran high at the time, and organized opposition was threatened by the alliance. The danger of precipitating a division among the democratic voters of the state was imminent, and the situation called for careful treatment on the part of those who had the harmony of the organization at heart. The Constitution was active in interest of democratic peace, and it advocated then the same messures that it advocates today. There were a great many conferences among prominent and leading men, to the end that harmony might be restored and pre-

It was supposed that the Farmers' Alliance would engage in politics and thay a very important part in public affairs. Consequently it was necessary that there should be a complete understanding among the democratic leaders and the leaders of the alliance, which had not, up to that time, played any part in active politics.

Among those who endeavored to bring about harmony in the party was Secretary Smith. He was not then a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but simply an active democrat. At a very important juncture Secretary Smith sought and had an interview with Colonel Livingston, who was the recognized leader of the Farmers' Alliance, but, as events have shown, not less a democrat on that account.

The fact that the interview had been held became public property during the campaign of 1890, and rumor distorted some of the statements that Secretary Smith had made. To correct these he wrote a letter to Hon. W. L. Peek, who was at that time the third party candidate for governor. As Colonel Peek was out of Atlanta and in Savannah, Secretary Smith said that he would publish his explanatory letter at once, and this he did. The leter appeared in the secretary's paper in September, 1890, where it will be found fully set forth in all the bravery of type. In that letter, referring to his talk with Colonel Livingston, which rumor had somewhat distorted, Secretary Smith says:

"I mentioned a number of measures of proposed reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that it was possible to pass.

"1. Currency with NON-PERISHA-BLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AS A BASIS, the issue to be limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested, and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the tirst, thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

"2. THE FREE COINAGE OF SIL-VER.

"3. The issue of treasury notes by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and, INSTEAD OF THE INTEREST-BEARING BONDS, a legal tender currency substituted."

Planks 4 and 5 of Secretary Smith's reform and relief platform call for a graded income tax and a reduction of the tariff.

Explaining his statements to Colonel Livingston as above set forth, Secretary Smith says he made this declaration: "My only purpose was, in a spirit of harmony, to aid democratic nominees and preserve democratic organization, and pass, by a united effort, MEAS-

URES OF PRACTICAL BENEFIT to

It will thus be seen that Secretary Smith, three years before he became a member of the cabinet, was in favor of Issuing "currency with non-perishable agricultural products as a BASIS." That is to say, cotton and the like, no matter how great its fluctuations, was to be employed as the money of final redemption, and currency notes were to be made the basis. This is a were refinement of the subtreasury scheme, which neither The Constitution nor any other genuine democrat ever indorsed.

Secretary Smith was willing, in 1890, to use cotton and other non-perishable agricultural products as a basis of currency, but he is not willing now to restore silver as a part of the standard money of the country and as a basis of currency. Secretary Smith, in 1890, was in favor of the free coinage of silver, but he has now seen a new light, and although the conditions and prospects of the people are infinitely worse in 1895 than they were in 1890, he is now, if we are to judge by his newspaper, in favor of no plan of relief that flies in the face of the British gold standard. and has repudiated even the most plaus ible of the suggestions made by himself a few years ago.

The Constitution has never favored the subtreasury plan, nor any plan to upset a rational currercy system. We are in favor of a restoration of prices to some thing like the prosperous level that prevailed in 1873, before the mints were closed to silver; but to this simple and feasible plan of relief Secretary Smith, since he has become a member of the cabinet, is wholly opposed. He has taken hold of and espoused the Wall street theory that to restore prices to restore value to cotton and other staple commodities of the country-would be to depreciate the gold dollar. This theory asserts that if prices rise, the dollar is not an honest dollar. The prices which the people receive for their products may be dishonest and ruinous, but the lower and the more ruinous they are to the farmers and the people who depend on them, the "sounder" and the "honester" is the dollar in which Shylock deals.

In 1890 Secretary Smith was unequivocally in favor of the free coinage of silver, and was anxious to subscribe to a curious modification of the subtreasury plan-was anxious in fact to issue paper notes on non-perishable agricultural products. But in 1895 he is certain that the free coinage of silver-the restoration of the white metal to its old place in our currency system-will be a very bad thing. In 1890 he had a series of remedies for the evils that were even then afflicting the people; but now that these evils have been doubled and trebled, he has no remedy whatever, but is content to say to the people that the British gold standard is the thing, and that, although they may suffer under its operations, it is better to have ruinously low prices and "honest" money than profitable prices and "dishonest" money: that is to say, money that doesn't put as large a profit in the pockets of the bondholders and money lenders as that which they are now reaping.

Secretary Smith in his letter says that he is in favor of issuing non-interest-bearing treasury notes with which to redeem the interest-bearing bonds, but he says now that if these interest-bearing bonds are not redeemed in gold the credit of the nation will be dishonored. And, in the face of his declarations in 1890, he indorses the issue of \$165,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds, including the \$65,000,000 issued to the Rothschilds, on which was paid a bonus of \$10,000,000,

not counting the interest.

In 1890 Secretary Smith was not only in favor of issuing currency on non-perishable agricultural products, but he avowedly favored the free coinage of silver and was in favor of redeeming the interest-bearing bonds in treasury notes. He urged these things in the name of harmony.

In 1895, when the leading democrats of the state are trying to harmonize and solidify the party in favor of the free coinage of silver, as pledged by the party, Secretary Smith's newspaper sets up a loud protest and says that it is an effort to pander to populism.

For the present we leave the secretary to explain his letter to Colonel W. L. Peek the best way he can.

Getting Ready for Another Raid.

We have seen a temporary end to the speculative rise in prices, and we have pretty nearly seen the end of the claim on the part of the goldbug organs that general busines is about to get on what is known as a Birmingham boom.

The rise in cotton was not unnatural. It is the history of the crop that as soon as the great volume of the year's supply is in the hands of buyers and out of the hands of the farmers, prices will begin to rise. A few months ago, when it was known that the bulk of the Texas crop had been bought, word went round among the chosen few that prices would rise. This happened, as it always has happened, too late for the farmers to

reap any of the advantages.

But we have about seen the end of the speculative boom. Not only has wheat dropped from 82 cents a bushel to 64 cents, but the Ickelheimers and the Heidelbachs, the pickets and skirmishers of the Rothschild gang, have begun to export gold. It was supposed that the Rothschild syndicate would continue to straddle the treasury until October. This was apart of the secret treaty between Mr. Cleveland and the money barrons, but it was also a part of the printed contract that \$32,500,000 in gold was to be imported direct from Europe, This provision of the contract has been violated

cials, and it is just as easy to violate

the secret provisions.

The truth is that the gold owners want to swap their heard for more bonds. As a result of their desires foreign exchange is higher than ever before known, and the first shipment of gold to Europe since the money barons took hold of the treasury occurred on Friday. The syndicate cannot long control exchange at the present rate. The premium is too high. British "international money" is at a premium in New York, and the prospects are that the premium will go higher.

This means, of course, another raid on the treasury and another issue of bonds in August or September. This will fall into the laps and pockets of the Rotnschild money barons, who have an option on all the bonds Mr. Cleveland may issue up to the 5th of next October. All that the syndicate has to do to force another issue of bonds in its own interest is to let foreign exchange take its natural course under the single gold standard. This will result in another raid, another issue of bonds and a profit to the Rothschild syndicate of from ten to twenty millions on the issue.

All of the cuckoos, therefore, cught to get out in the middle of the road and throw up their hats for the money barons and the British gold standard.

The Sunday Constitution.

The reader who examines the thirtysix pages of today's Constitution without
finding much that will interest and entertain him must be hard to please.

Our telegraphic columns cover the world's news, and some of our special features cannot fail to attract attention. A staff correspondent, Mr. E. W. Barrett, furnishes a letter from China, full of bright gossip in regard to the present situation of the celestials.

Mr. P. J. Moran, another staff correspondent, has an elaborate letter from Mississippi, giving the inside of the campaign in that state which is now exciting so much interest.

Colonel W. H. Hidell, once the private secretary of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, brings to light the unpublished history of the famous Hampton Roads conference.

The illustrated page devoted to General Avery's South American letter will capture our readers. General Avery, as the exposition's special commissioner, recently visited every place of note in South America, and his breezy letter describing the political and social conditions and the manners and customs of our southern neighbors, makes capital reading.

Another special feature is the "Salute to Atlanta," the march composed for the exposition by Victor Herbert, the leader of Gilmore's band, which will be the leading musical attraction during the opening weeks of the exposition. This notable piece of music, written for The Constitution, fills a page of this issue, and will be highly appreciated by many of our readers.

Our religious page, the bicycle feature, the departments devoted to finance, science, society and amusements are up to date and will command the attention of thousands.

Besides these features, there are stories, sketches and special articles which the lovers of good literature cannot afford to miss. The Sunday Constitution combines all that is best in the magazine and newspaper fields, and it presents today more good reading matter and a greater variety of it than will be found in any other newspaper published south of New York and Chicago.

The Campaign in Mississippi.

It seems that the effort recently launched to stampede the democracy of Mississippi to the gold standard has

slipped trigger.

With a great flourish of trumpets it was announced some months ago that Governor Stone, who has become an ardent goldbug, would be elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator George. To aid him in that race President Cleveland wrote him a most fulsome letter, which railied to the governor's support most of the office holding contingent in the state. Affairs did not move smoothly, however, and President Cleveland sent Assistant Secretary of the Interior Sims into the state to turn

the tide. The whole story is well told on another page by Mr. P. J. Moran, The Constitution's special staff correspondent. It seems that to give effect to the campaign of Mr. Sims, Governor Stone selected his own home, Iuka, as the scene of the first battle. A thousand Mississippians were gathered there to give the answer of Tishomingo county to the edict from Washington. They listened to the words of praiseful introduction spoken by their neighbor, the governor; they listened to two hours of sound money sophistry from Mr. Sims; they listened to the puncturing of that speech by "Private" John Allen, and then they answered by electing delegates for the free silver candidate for governor, and by passing resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver and the maintenance of the 16-to-1 ratio.

This crushing defeat of Governor Stone in his own home, aided by the power of the national administration through Mr. Sims, is a true index of the campaign now going on in Mississippi. So intense is it that every candidate for office, no matter how trivial has to plant himself on the people's side if he wants consideration. All the candidates for United States senator, save Governor Stone, are avowed 16-to-1 men, and so assured is McLaurin as the representative of that idea that he now stands alone in the race against H. C. McCabe, the goldbug, who will not carry three counties out of the seventy-five in the state.

cuckoo, Congressman Catchings, have turned against him, and every county so far acting has declared for free colpage at 16 to 1.

As is pointed out by Mr. Moran, the people of Mississippi have no quarrel with President Cleveland on the score of recognition. That state has been as well taken care of as even Massachuseuts itself. The people are aroused to a principle; their homes are at stake, and the prosperity of the country hangs in the balance. They want a restoration of good times, which they are satisfied can be accomplished only through the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold.

An Interesting Article,
We present elsewhere an interesting communication from Mr. George W Markens, whose dissertation concerning the Jews will be read with interest in Atlanta.

d, Mr. Markens is a well known Hebrew and is a highly educated gentleman.

There is no race in the United States more misunderstood than the Jews. And what Mr. Markens says of them will be interesting, not only to the Jews, but to the Gentiles. While it is not necessary to discuss the position advanced by Mr. Markens as to the opinion the Jews now entertain of Christ, we desire to commend the conservatism of his expressions; and what he says of the belief of the Jews is true. No Christian can read Mr. Markens's statement concerning the Jews without commending the spirit of progress evidenced.

From Mr. Stephens's Secretary.
We publish this morning a most interesting contribution to the history of the war of the confederacy from the pen of Colonel W. H. Hidell, of Rome, who was, throughout the late war, private secretary to the vice president of the confederacy, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.
Colonel Hidell gives some of the inside

history about the Hampton Roads conference, of which so much has been said of late, and what he says will be read with unusual interest because of the facilities possessed by him for obtaining information on the subject which is so ably discussed. He is a close student, and one of the best conservators now living of facts connected with the history of the confederacy. Colonel Hidell was not only Mr. Stephens's private secre tary, but he rendered valuable assistance to the great Georgian in the compilation of data connected with the war from which was written Mr. Stephens's famous history of the war between the states. Indeed, Colonel Hideli's impress, ander Mr. Stephens's supervision, is seen throughout this valuable work.

The page of history contributed this morning is fresh from the record of the war, and we commend it to our readers as a genuine recital of the facts relating to one of the most important events of the war.

The letter presented today will be followed by another, in which will be pubished, from the original correspondence, letters forming part of the controversy bteween President Jefferson Davis and Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, discussing questions at issue at that time. These letters have been heretofore unpublished, and have been in the keeping of Colonel Hidell for over thirty years. They will be published next Sunday in the second installment of Colonel Hidell's correspondence. What is said on this subject is of more than passing interest, for it is written by a man who knows what he is talking about, and whose statements will prove valuable contributions to the history of our

Why Enrich Foreign Mineral
The goldbugs continue to suggest that
the free coinage of silver would benefit
the western mine owners.

They regard this as a result so undestrable that they are doing everything in their power to prevent it. In order to knock our silver mine owners out of the just profits of their legitimate investments, skill and labor, the goldbugs have placed us under the single gold standard, which has the direct effect of rapidly enriching a crowd of foreigners who are developing the gold fields in South Africa.

Our South African letter on another page is a revelation. It tells how a lot of English, French and German adventurers are leaping into fortunes on account of our stupid policy. A dozen princely millionaires, who are now dazzling London with their wealth, picked it up almost without effort in South Africa. Some of them were regular troops a few years ago. There is Barnato, for instance. A short time ago he was a juggler in a circus. He was stranded in South Africa with only half a crown in his pocket. He went to the gold fields, and is now worth \$50,000,000.

One little district in the new El Dorado will yield \$40,000,000 in gold this year. Already South Africa has turned out more millionaires than California has ever had.

Under the gold standard we are enriching these foreigners, who will spend or invest their fortunes in Europe, while our silver mine owners are driven to ruin.

Where is the sense or justice in this policy? Instead of building up the fortunes of the European gold mine owners, why not help our own people first? for every dollar made would go into circulation and stimulate business and industry, and restore general prosperity.

A policy which turns our own people into paupers and multiplies millionaires in Europe cannot be defended from any just and sensible point of view. If the fixing of a metallic money standard will incidentally benefit any mine owners, by all means let us give the preference to our home miners. It is unpatriotic, unbusiness-like and unjust to ruin our own axistries to enrich the foreigners who now monopolize the gold fields of South Africa.

The other day Mr. R. M. King, a leading merchant of Denison, Tex., received some samples of kid gloves from a New York firm, ordered for comparison, with a view to substituting them for the

goods of another firm.

Mr. King returned the samples, atating in his letter that they were satisfactory, but were not wanted because the New York firm's billheads read, "Payable in gold." In his sharp epistle to the glove merchants he said:

You New York gentlemen are assuming to bite off a pretty good-sized chew when you propose to dictate to purchasers the kind of money they shall pay you with it the absence of a special contract, hence in return the goods, not proposing to become a parfy to the debasement and depreciation of any kind of "Uncle Sam's" legatender currency by subscribing to a discrimination in favor of gold, with or with contract a receival contract.

out a special contract.

If our government, for twenty years in the hands of men so devoid of patrictism. has not only refused to protect its own currency and coin, but has actually educated and encouraged all of your class to discriminate against any kind of legal tender currency and coin by demanding gold in payment of your dues, where any other kind of currency at par would have served your purpose just as well, that gives you no right to demand the same of a wronged and oppressed people. We have no gold, and very little use for the people who have it and seek to make it an engine of oppression. But we have something more valuable than gold; we have sufficient patrictism among our people to protect our currency of every kind (which we hold as sacred as our flag), even when traitors in office refuse to do so.

The Texan went on to say that if the men who control and who are debasing our silver and paper legal tender currency by appreciating gold have conspired together to wreck the nation's credit by delivering us into the hands of the Rothschilds, the people of Texas will quit dealing with them. Under gold bug rule the people will have to retrench and reform, and the first thing to do is to discard kid gloves and part company with kid glove monopolists and government officials.

We need more men with the independence and pluck of this Texas merchant, and it is to be hoped that southern business men generally will follow his example. One thing is certain: the people will have no money to waste on kid gloves under the present financial policy of our government.

Five years ago Secretary Smith was in favor not only of free coinage, but of a modified treasury scheme. The Constitution never went that far, but it was for the free coinage of silver then and it is for the free coinage of silver now.

The free coinage republicans are organiz-

ing to force the nomination of a free coinage candidate. If they can't get one in their own party they say they are willing to support a democratic free coinage candidate.

Editor Stovall, of Savannah, having dis-

Editor Stovall, of Savannah, having discovered that he can't tuck the Griffin convention under the bed, is now afraid that it will run over the cuckoos and goldbugs.

The Savannah Press says that "nobody wants to make Mr. Cleveland king." Editor Stovall doesn't keep up with the cevelorments in his faction. There are plenty of cuckoos and goldbugs who would vote to make Mr. Cleveland king if Mr. Cleveland were to command them to do so.

The general feeling is that if Mr. Eustis didn't say it, he ought to have said it.

It seems that the Wall street reserm club could "secure" only one southern speaker, and he is not much of a states-

Larry Godkin has gone to Europe to repose for a while on the broad bosom of monerchy.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mark Twain is old, ill and bedeviled by

The oldest temperance society in the world is the abstaining commune of Achlyka, in Siberia, all of whose members are strict teetotalers every day in the year except one. Regularly on the first day of September, year after year, all of the adult members of the commune assemble in the parish church and every one takes a solemn vow before the altar to drink no wine, beer or spirits "from the morrow of the following day for a whole year. The clause "from the morrow" is introduced in order to give them a reward for their virtues in the shape of a whole day of drunken carnival. As soon as they leave the church they begin to induige in a horrible bacchanalian drinking, which continues throughout the day, until neither man nor woman in the village is sober. This, is naturally followed by considerable physical suffering, and then by mental remorse, whereupon the penitent parish enters upon its twelvementh of model sobriety.

Hon. Ben Tillman announces that he is about to become a Presbyterian, and The Washington Post suggests that he is anxious to get a little refreshing excitement by taking a hand in the Briggs case.

by taking a hand in the Briggs case.

The New York Sun pays a high and a deserved compliment to a distinguished citizen of Atlanta in a recent editorial. It pronounces the Hon. William L. Scruggs's recent pamphlet "the best presentation of the Venezuela question" and goes on to say:

"If there is any American citizen who is not convinced of the soundness of Venezuela's historical title to the territory between the Essequibo and Orinoco rivers which England claims, or who entertains any doubt as to the direct bearing of the Monroe doctrine upon this question, we

suela's historical title to the territory between the Essequibo and Orinoco rivers which England claims, or who entertains any doubt as to the direct bearing of the Monroe doctrine upon this question, we advise him to procure from the Franklin Printing Company in Atlanta a copy of the Hon. William L. Scrugge's pamphlet "British Aggressions in Venezuela." Mr. Scrugge's long residence in Venezuela as United States minister has thoroughly acquainted him with both sides of the British-Venezuelan controversy; while the clearness, force and fairness of his mind not only qualify him to discuss the subject with authority, but also give indisputable weight to his conclusions. "We have read ex-Minister Scrugge's pamphlet with interest and admiration.

pamphlet with interest and admiration.

It is the most important contribution to the discussion of an issue which is now rapidly gaining the foremost place among questions of an international policy. It leaves not the slightest coubt as to the duty of the United States government toward Venezuela in her time of trouble."

Among the members of the Christian Endeavor convention in Boston we see the names of Emma and Lizzie Borden. It will be recollected that one of these sisters a couple of years ago was acquitted at father and stepmother. Since her acquittal she has gone about in public just as an innocent and self-respecting aroman would naturally de-

BEFORE AND AFTER

What the Secretary of the Interior Thought About Currency in 1800.
The following letter, written by Hon. Hoke Smith, proprietor of The Evening Journal and secretary of the interior, explains itself. It is taken from the files of Smith's own paper. As will be seen, the letter was written on the 15th of September, 1890.

The Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., September 15.—1800.—Hon. W. L. Peek. My Dear Sir: In The Atlanta Constitution of yesterday you are credited with having used in your Conyers speech the following language:

"Some of General Gordon's friends, Mr.

"Some of General Gordon's friends, Mr. Hoke Smith and others, went to Colonel Livingston and other alliancemen, saying to them that Governor Gordon would support the subtreasury bill if certain conditions were agreed to."

"Colonel Livingston answered promptly that he was sure that the alliance would agree to these conditions, knowing that the alliancemen deplored more than any one else the governor's defiant opposition. Colonel Livingston vouched for the alliance agreeing to the terms proposed.

"Colonel Smith and these other friends of General Gordon pledged themselves that he would accept the agreement."

This statement, so far as it relates to myself, is at variance with the facts, and I can best correct it by giving you what did occur so far as it is applicable.

I wished to talk with Colonel Livingston about the importance of perfect harmony among democrats in Georgia, and he called at my request. I began by urging the necessity for preventing antagonisms from growing up among democrats.

I called his attention to the rumor that the alliance nominees for congress would not abide by the action of the democratic caucus in Washington, and to the importance of its immediate contradiction. Colonel Livingston expressed no doubt about the fact that alliancemen from Georgia would act in Washington with the democratic organization, and our conversation then changed to the subtreasury. I urged that it was unwise for alliahea. men to make an indorsement of this measure a prerequisite to their support of democrats for office. I called his attention to the fact that there were many democrats inside and outside the alliance who were heartily in favor of relief from the present financial system, and who were thoroughly in accord with the effort to increase the circulating medium, but who could not approve the subtreasury bill. If the subeasury men fought this branch of money reform advocates, the latter would, self-defense, be forced into a fight against the subtreasury men, and thus those voters who were natural allies would be divided so that nothing could be accomplished. I stated to Colonel Livingston that "there were many like myself, who could not say they were for the subtreasury bill or omething better, for this indicated that it was possible for them to support the subtreasury bill as it stood. I urged that many believed the provision of which required products to be sold by the government, and the money received for the same canceled at the end of twelve months unless redemption had earlier taken place at the instance of the depositors, necessitated a yearly contraction of the currency dependent in no sense upon the needs of the public for money, and that I considered this forced yearly contraction

the present system.

I meationed a number of measures of proposed reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief of the people that

even more injurious to the masses than

it was possible to pass.

1. Currency, with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis, the issue to be limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested, and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first, thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation, and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

2. THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

3. The issue of treasury notes-by which the government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interest-bearing bonds a legal tender currency substituted.

4. A graded income tax, by which the large fortunes accumulated in the hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of government.

5. A reduction of the tariff generally and

especially on the necessaries of life.

I also stated that I contemplated writing an editorial on this line. Colonel Livingston expressed himself very favorable to the proposed editorial, and stated his purpose to approve it in The Southern Alliance Farmer. He also said that if General Gordon was upon this line, all fight against him inside of the alliance would stop. I replied that I had no doubt General Gordon was upon the line suggested.

This was the substance of the conversa-

tion. There was no argument or attempted agreement between us as to the senatorial question. I, in no sense, represented General Gordon in the conference, and I certaily did not udertake to pledge General Gordon upon the subject. I did not ever repeat the conversation to him, although I then believed, and now believe, that the construction which I placed upon General Gordon's position was correct.

I write thus fully to you on account of

I write thus fully to you on account of my absolute confidence in your sincerity, and because my conference with Colonel Livingson was induced by a desire to aid in preventing the bitterness which seemed about to spring up among democrats in Georgia.

My only purpose was, in a spirit of harmony, to aid democratic nominees and preserve democratic organization, and pass by a united effort measures of practical benefit to the people.

To present just that took place, so far

as I was concerned, and as a substitute for the contemplated editorial, unless you see some reason to the contrary, I shall publish this letter. Very truly your friend. HOKE SMITH.

Colonel Peek being out of Atlanta and in Savannah, I publish this letter at once.
H. S.

THE WHITE HOUSE BABY.

Cleveland Progress: Grover Cleveland the father of another girl baby. It was hor Sunday. This makes three. Wait till told man is the daddy of about twelve, and then he will be heartly in favor of fresilver. He will understand why the positiver. He will understand why the positive favors the dollar of our daddies.

Georgia Cracker: Ers. Cleveland is for third time the proud mother of a sweet if the girl. And they say Grover walks the Buzard's Bay back stoop and looks grumpy Calbaum Counter Another til

was born unto President and Mrs. Cleve and fast Sunday evening. At this rate ther fon't be another President Clevelard in wear Grandpa Grover's hat.

Blakely Observer: Mrs. Cleveland gebirth to another girl baby on Sunday las Regular Georgia cracker luck seems threaten Gray Gables. AUNDAY SYM

old familiar plains summer meadows a tile; titaling tener of the a (willight calling of

wills;—
and the same, sad, sweet
Loved of the bees; the wi
the same
willage bells that chi
hours—
the blue skies bending

aftame.

aftame.

alter poplars stand

with shimmering leaves

clories peep

the old window where

hand.

Curi-shadowed in the my
All shings are as of old,
save one thing, dear: Th
of you!
The is no little hand for
No lips of crimson and i

To the remembered beauty hear the blessoms tapping the hear no more thy face.

The one who, in a dream walks forth and treads

I go:
the broad light wakes me
and stream
with beauty and with
know.
call to you—I call
And listen for an answer;
only the dripping of the de
Melodious voices echoing

only the dripping of the de Melodious voices echoing and thy voice still! O love And art thou gone foretonly the sad sun in the h Only the star, the bird,

Return! the world is lon The flowers are fading above Pale in life's storms, an moan And wander, weary for a

A Serious Bit
"You made a great in
hat my father wux hungried the angry subscribet
"Impossible!" replied the
"No, sir! I know what
tit wux a mule he stole!"
A society for the preventions should be organ
usiness should be with
hat pay on publication,
in years after a manusityed.

All Right in T
"Did my poem have theet?" asked the poet.
"I reckon it did," re
"The editor kicked it ou
he wears a number 10."
Some of the "literary"
ng Samuel Minturn P
hing, at least, may be
They know good poetry

they know good poetry
Poetry and
"What can surpass a b
Twin mirrors of divin
A poet asks; and som
Who walks the floor a
And marks that baby'

And marks that baby'
"A baby's cries"
A baby's cries!"
A magazine poet expre
s "wings wherewith thing machines in cres
p under the weight of n

Not in the
"Isn't your young frie
cter?"
"No! Never was dead

Rejected Ad
How frequently in the some grief our joy
I could not win my

Because it held four Cannot the bleeding h da watermelon inspire t seem to have lost their w

In Boarding Houses
Whatsoever life is to
Always do your be
Keep the heart foret
Give the voice a re
A Georgia author has a
n twelve acts." As the
will not continue a yea

It's Comi Here's a modest hallelu good times, when the poet won't an sad, mad rhymes; when the man who wan cease to be a bore, and will only stay a m shut the door!

It's coming—we can it That much-desired of The world is getting a And we're happy on lere's a modest hallelu good times,

good times,
yhen we'll spend a hun
we would a hundred
when every pathway'll bi
let and rose,
and the debtor'll hunt th
the bill he owes!
It's coming—we can he
That much-desired de

That much-desired de The world is getting n wand we're happy on An Agreeable "Three minutes for disaliroad porter. "Good!" exclaimed the

The Billville
Billville is to have a
se sure end bring your
mere hasn't been enough
ingle in the past six
As we are constantly
ur creditors, we have
hight as well enter the
se are satisfied we can
effice.

A railroad train ran of tweek and we got \$3, iways said there was mosper business.

We made a run on a be seriff was after us, and ay of the bank's roof. There are no bloomers if the women are practic

ands' clothes.
We understand that God seven doctors, and sti
Somebody has invented
age. What we want in
ulsies plow.

Mr. Isnae S. Boyd buthern Saw works, les diantic City to attend

mer hotel bor

by Hon. he Evening interior; exm the files fil be seen. 15th of Sep-

The Atlanta ers speech

t to Colonel men, saying would suprtain condi-

ing that the an any one sition. Col-

other friends

it relates to ng you what el Livingston

ect harmony and he called urging the conisms from

a rumor that ngress would he democratio to the imcontradiction. ed no doubt emen from ington with and our consubtreasury. of this meassupport of my democrats ce who were m the present ere thoroughly increase the could not If the subch of money r would, in fight against us those voters omplished. I on that there he could not easury bill or to support the . I urged that be sold by the received for

of measures of hich all might the people that

ad earlier taken

the depositors,

sense upon the

ney, and that

masses than

rly contraction

shable agriculthe issue to be the crop, but end of twelve to remain in op is harvested, thereby making ey in constant a yearly forced

OF SILVER. ht be redeemed, bearing bonds a stituted.

by which the d in the hands e to bear their government. ff generally and s of life. mplated writing

Colonel Livingstated his purouthern Alliance all fight against e would stop. I abt General Gorggested. of the conversa-

as to the senaense, represented onference, and I o pledge General I did not even him, although I lieve, that the ed upon General

your sincersty. with Colonel a desire to aid ss which seemed ng democrats in

tic nominees and sization, and pass

l, unless you see ary, I shall publy your friend. HOKE SMITH. of Atlanta and

USE BABY ...

over Cleveland is baby. It was born ee. Wait till the about twelve, and in favor of free nd why the poor our daddles.

Cleveland gave on Sunday last. luck seems to

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

In Love's Domain. summer meadows and the reckless The summer meadows and the reckless rills:

taking tener of the sliver rain—
the taking tener of the whippoor-

same, sad, sweet flowers of the bees; the wind-blown the same The blue skies bending and the stars

with shimmering leaves; the morning-glories peep the old window where they kissed your hand, curl-shadowed in the mystery of sleep,

all things are as of old, have one thing, dear: The presence sweet of you!

There is no little hand for me to hold—

No lips of crimson and no eyes of blue

and so, I come again To the remembered be no the remembered beauty of the place; ther the blossoms tapping at the pane, but hear no more thy step or see thy

Like one who, in a dream, Walks forth and treads familiar paths, I go: broad light wakes me: field and flower With beauty and with music make me

I call to you—I call
And listen for an answer; but I hear
Only the dripping of the dews that fall voices echoing through the air

and thy voice still! O love! And art thou gone forever? Shall I see Only the sad sun in the heavens above— Only the star, the bird, the flower, the

eturn! the world is lone: The flowers are fading, and the stars Pale in life's storms, and in the dark

And wander, weary for a woman's love! -Frank L. Stanton A Serious Blunder.

"You made a great mistake in sayin'
that my father wuz hung fer hoss stealin'!"
eried the angry subscriber.
"Impossible!" replied the editor.
"No, sir! I know what I'm talkin' about. wux a mule he stole!"

A society for the prevention of cruelty to anthors should be organized, and its first business should be with those periodicals that pay on publication, or, in other words, ix years after a manuscript has been re-

All Right in That Line. "Did my poem have the right number of feet?" asked the poet. "I reckon it did," replied the foreman. "The editor kicked it out the window, and he wears a number 10."

Some of the "literary" thieves are stealing Samuel Minturn Peck's verses, thing, at least, may be said in their favor: they know good poetry when they see it. Samuel Minturn Peck's verses, One

"What can surpass a baby's eyes— Twin mirrors of divinest skies?" A poet asks; and some one sighs, Who walks the floor till suns arise, and marks that baby's streaming eyes:

Poetry and Practice.

"A baby's cries!" i magazine poet expresses a strong desire be wings wherewith to fig." But all the fig machines in creation couldn't bear mader the weight of magazine poetry.

Not in the Guild. "Isn't your young friend a literary char-

"No! Never was dead broke in his life!" Rejected Addresses. How frequently in this sad land Some grief our joy displaces: I could not win my lady's hand,

Because it held four aces! Cannot the bleeding heart of the Georca watermelon inspire the lyric poets who seem to have lost their way among the cold, unfeeling stars of heaven?

In Boarding Houses, for Instance. Always do your best; Keep the heart forever singing-

Give the voice a rest! A Georgia author has written "a tragedy in twelve acts." As the coming exposition will not continue a year, it will not be among the attractions of the big show.

It's Coming. Here's a modest hallelujah for the good, good times, When the poet won't annoy you with his sad, mad rhymes;
when the man who wants exchages will
cease to be a bore,
ind will only stay a minute and politely
shut the door!

h's coming—we can hear it— That much-desired day; The world is getting near it,

And we're happy on the way! re's a modest hallelujah for the good, good times,
When we'll spend a hundred dollars like

we would a hundred dimes;
When every pathway'll blossom with a violet and rose,
and the debtor'll hunt the creditor to pay the bill he owes!

It's coming—we can hear it—
That much-desired day;
The world is getting near it,
And we're happy on the way. An Agreeable Change.

"Three minutes for dinner!" yelled the allroad porter.
"Good!" exclaimed the editor. "The last

ville is to have a silver convention sure end bring your silver with you; re hasn't been enough of it around here

jingle in the past six months. As we are constantly kept running by or creditors, we have decided that we

at week and we got \$2,000 damages. We ways said there was money in the newsbusiness.

We made a run on a bank recently. The riff was after us, and we got away by of the bank's roof.

have are no bloomers in Billville, but the women are practicing in their hus-ads' clothes. We understand that Governor Atkinson at seven doctors, and still he recovered.

smebody has invented a horseless caress plow. Our summer hotel board bill has jus ed by freight. It traveled slow, but

Mr. Isaac S. Boyd, president of the mathern Baw works, leaves tomorrow for Atlantic City to attend the convention of manufacturers of the United States.

FULL OF ENTHUSIASM

A Rousing Meeting of Enterprising Atlantians at the Chamber of Commerce.

WANT SOUTHERN'S HEADQUARTERS And Will Work To Secure Their Removal to Atlanta.

A COMMITTEE TO TAKE UP THE TASK

Eloquent and Enthusiastic Speeches Heard From Prominent Citizens-Routine of the Meeting.

Never was the Atlanta way more strikngly illustrated than yesterday at the mass meeting held at the chamber of ommerce for the purpose of inviting the outhern railway to establish its general offices and headquarters here.

The meeting was characterized by inense enthusiasm and vigorous condemnation of such policy on the part of a few who have in the past waged unrighteous warfare on railroads through the courts and the legislative bodies.

The outcome of the meeting was the perfect organization of a united effort to se cure the headquarters of this vast system of railroads, and a committee composed of strong and representative Atlantians will strong and representative Atlantians will present the claims of Atlanta as a desirable place for the headquarters of the Southern to the officials of that system with a most cordial invitation to them to bring to this city their general offices, which are now located in Washington.

The committee appointed by President Stewart F. Woodson, in accordance with the resolutions adopted unanimously at the meeting, consists of the following well-known citizens:

S. F. Woodson, chairman; H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Howeil, James W. English. Oscar Papenheimer, R. D. Spalding, E. P. Chamberlin, J. G. Ogiesby, W. C. Sanders, Porter King, W. P. Hill, J. E. Maddox, H. T. Inman, C. A. Collier and T. B. Neal.

This committee will communicate with the officials of the Southern in the near future, and will continue in existence until the work of securing for Atlanta the headquarters of the railroad has been accom-plished, if possible for it to be done.

Mr. Woodson Calls To Order. President Stewart F. Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, called the meeting to order and made a stirring speech setting forth in a clear and forceful manner the purposes for which it had been called.

Mr. Cabaniss Speaks to the Point. Mr. H. H. Cabaniss was called on to further outline the work before the meet-

mg.

He made a strong speech urging upon those present the necessity of action in this all-important matter. He said that the time has come for Atlanta to take this step, and e for Atlanta to take this step, and he believed the situation was ripe for the movement. He closed by offering resoluinviting the company to locate its

Captain English to the Front. The resolutions of Mr. Cabaniss were sec-

led by Mr. Harry Schlessinger, and Cap-n English arose at the same time to urge urther second, Captain Rowell Speaks.

Captain E. P. Howell was called for, and responded with a speech full of enthusiasm for the cause. "While I fully appreciate the remarks of Captain English," said he, for the cause. "While I fully appreciate the remarks of Captain English," said he. "I don't believe it is well to say too much about the past. There may be much for us to be sorry for, but I think those of our lawyers who by a certain method abused their profession and brought injury wrongfully upon the railroads have learned to be more sensible. (Applause.) Let us put all that behind us and go forward. We are here to say to the railroads that we want them to bring their headquarters here, and if they will do it we will stand by them—stand by them in all that is right and oppose them only in that which is wrong. Now, this is all we can do. It is all the railroads want us to do."

Colonel Henderson Speaks.

Colonel Henderson Speaks. Colonel W. A. Henderson speaks.

Colonel W. A. Henderson, attorney for the Southern railway, with headquarters in Knoxville, was called on to speak. He responded by saying that he was perhaps the only man present who wasn't much in favor of the movement before the meeting, explaining that his home was in Knoxville. This caused considerable amusement.

Captain E. P. Howell offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to con-fer with the Southern as to the proper location of the new union passenger sta-tion. The resolution was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Hooker Lost Two Children Yesterday Afternoon.

Two sweet little children, a brother and sister, will be placed in the same casket this afternoon and laid away beneath the sod of Westview.

Yesterday afternoon the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hooker, of 15 Buena Vista avenue, breathed its last, after a short illness caused by measles. At the same time, the twin sister of the little child was ill in an adjoining room. Hardly child was ill in an adjoining room. Hardly had the death of the little boy been an-nounced before death claimed the daughter. Both will be placed in the same casket this afternoon and buried in Westview. The funeral will occur at 3 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Hooke, on Buena Vista avenue.

DEATH OF MRS. JONES. She Dies Yesterday After an Illness

of Six Months.

The death of Mrs. W. R. Jones, wife of the well-known tinner, occurred yester-day afternoon at 5 o'clock, after an illness

day afternoon at a belook,
of long duration.

Mrs. Jones has been a sufferer for several menths and her death was not unexpected. She was a consecrated Christian lady and was greatly admired for her noble character and generous heart. She was a consistent member of the Presby-terian church and has long been identified with church work.
The funeral arrangements have not as yet been announced.

DEATH OF MRS. BASS. A Most Lovable Lady Dies After a Lingering Illness.

Mrs. Hubbard G. Bass, a most lovable Christian lady, breathed her last yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, at her late residence, 56 West Harris street. Mrs. Bass had been ill for many months and the forerunner of death had been ap-

parent for a week. She was widely known for her many noble traits of character and her life had been full of deeds of charity and acts of kindness. Her death will be deplored by many who have been closely associated with her in Christian work and she will be sadly missed in the Sunday school of the First Presbytorian church, of which she had been a consecrated member for a number of years. She was the wife of Mr. H. G. Bass, of the firm of M. Rich & Co., and was the daughter of Professor William A. Bass. The funeral will occur this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence of Professor Bass, on East Cain street, and the interment will be at Oakland.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Charley Northen, Dr. Elkin, W. L. Putnam, George Metcalf, Jeff Pierce and Charley Tuller. The funeral exercises will be conducted by Drs. Barnett and Robins.

NEGROES TAKE A RIDE.

The Excursion Train for the Magic City Goes Loaded.

The Southern pulled out last night at 11:15 o'clock with six coaches jammed with colored excursionists bound for Bir-At least seven bundred took advantage

of the \$1.50 round trip rate. Not only were the coaches packed but there were a hun-dred more who rode on the platform on top of the cars and every other conceiva-ble place a person could ride. They will spend Sunday in Birmingham, returning Monday morning.

A NEGRO SHOT.

O. A. Starnes, the Grocer, Shot a Customer, Nelson Bowen.

O. A. Starnes, a grocer at 4il Marietta street, shot Nelson Bowen, colored, while in the former's store last night, inflicting a painful but not serious flesh wound. Both Starnes and Bowen were placed under arrost, Starnes giving bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance in court Monday. Starnes is a young man. The shooting grew out of a dispute over a purchase of

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

There was quite a delegation of prominent Savannahians in Atlanta yesterday. Senator William Osborne was here on legal business. Mr. Thomas Gamble, city editor of The Press, was returning from the mountains, where he had taken his family for the summer. Chief Frank Mo-Dermott, of the police force, came up from Macon with Mr. A. N. Manucy, clerk of the city court. It was a coincidence that all of these gentlemen belong to the same political faction in Savannah—the Citizens' Club. Senator Osborne, the president of the club, is the political boss of Savannah. He is a young man, too, probably under He is a young man, too, probably under twenty-six. But he is a shrew leader, and his organization is thorough and all powerful in the Forest City.'

-Will Jackson, the negro who was under arrest at Athens supposed to be the murderer by that name who is wanted in Atfanta, was released yesterday on sd-vice of Acting Chief of Police Wright. The negro was not the man wanted, the de-scription received from the Atlanta efficers in no way tallying with that of the man

-Colonel T. J. Fambro left last even some two weeks or more in recreation. Colonel Fambro is fast rising in the business world, and his friends at St. Simon's will be glad to know that he will spend a

and Will Take Another Chance Today.

WILSON WAS HIT WITH A BRICK The Hoodlums Followed the Team and

Threw Stones at the Men. A Game Today.

Association Standing

Chicago.. .. Philadelphia

The Atlantas went down before the Hossiers for the second time yesterday by a score of 9 to 4.

Horner went into the box a second time

at his own request, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to fool the Evansville bats-men, who got thirteen hits off his delivery. Mason was the cause of Atlanta's defeat,

Mason was the cause of Atlanta's defeat, as they could not hit him to any extent, he only yielding up seven safe hits.

After the game a gang of hoodlums followed the team and hooted and Jeered and threw rocks at the Atlantas. Wilson was hit by a brick on the head and received a painful scalp wound. True, the Atlantas were defeated and accepted their defeat like gentlemen but such conduct as this is intolerable and the guilty parties ought to be nunished.

this is intolerable and the guisty parties ought to be punished.

The Atlantas play today again with Evansville. They play off a postpored game. Callahan or Wood will pitch for Atlanta, while McFarland will pitch for Evansville, Ind., July 13.—(Special.)—Like the two preceding cames the one this af-

the two preceding games, the one this af-ternoon was full of exciting features and the splendid crowd present was delighted

the splendid crowd present was delighted with the contest.

Mason was at his best with the exception of the third inning, when four hits were made off him. His delivery was a puzzle to the Atlantas. The other three hits were made in as many innings, and one was a scratch, granting that Burnett was not entitled to an error. It would be unfair to charge Burke with an error after the run he made for the ball sent in his direction by Knowles.

py Knowles.

The support back of Mason was almost perfect, as the table indicates.

Horner fared badly at the hands of the Hoosiers. He was hit hard in the fourth

Hoosiers. He was nit hard in the fourth and seventh innings.

The game opened by Mills drawing four bad balls. He stole second and took third bag on Armstrong's poor throw to second. Claude McFarlan had a bat with a hole in it and sawed the wind. Beard hit safely, scoring Mills. The former was thrown out at second by Armstrong. Burke fouled to at second by Armstrong. Burke fouled to the back stop. Atlanta was blanked in both the first and

Horner drew bad balls and was forced out Horner drew bad balls and was forced out at second. Delehanty, who got life on the putout, stole second. Knowles drew bad balls. Armstrong put the ball out of the lot and the hit was worth three runs. Friel followed with a double, reached home on a single by Goodenough and Hornung, the first going out at second while attempting a larceny. Wilson put a ball into the air and Eurnett got it. The remaining innings for Atlanta were quickly disposed of. Three for Atlanta were quickly disposed of. Three men faced Mason in the third and four in the fourth and four in the fifth, in which

inning Beard, aided by Ryan, executed a new double play.

Nine men only were up in the sixth, seventh and eight, while five came up in the ninth. The visitors got one hit in the second, four in the third, one in the fifth and

one in the ninth.

Evansville captured the enemy in the fourth. Ryan opened with a single and Burnett got life on Smith's fumble of a hot grounder. Dexter sent the two home on a mills's single, tieing the score and arousing the audience to great enthusiasm. Mills stole second, while McFarlan struck out. Mills scored on Beard's safe hit into right, the latter taking second on the throw to catch Mills. Burke went out at first.

After two men had fouled out in the seventh, Fields and Ryan made singles and Rurnett scored them with a triple, and a moment later scored on Dexter's single. In the eighth McFarlan was hit with a pitched ball and went to second on a wild pitch. Beard got his base on balls. Fields made a single, scoring McFarlan. This ended the

run-getting. The Evansville postponed game with At-lanta will be played here Sunday afternoon and both teams will then leave on a special

train for Nashville. During the latter part of today's game the boys on the bleachers began guying the visitors and unfortunately some of the latter took notice of the jeering. The result was that after the game a crowd of young hoodlums followed the Atlantas from the ground and some one threw a brick bat, striking Wilson on the head, making a scalp wound. Officers of the home club called on Manager Knowles this evening and expressed deep regret. If the guity parties can be located the roughs will be prosecuted. The visitors are satisfied that the people in general here do not up-

Totals..... 0 9 13 27 10 0

Score by innings:

Memphis Is All Right.

Nashville, Tenn., July 13.—(Special.)—
Manager Stallings has a telegram from
President Nicklin stating that Memphis
is all right. Manager Frank wires him

that he has scoured subscriptions on to guarantee that Memphis will play season through.

It Was Very Close.

Memphis, Tenn. July 13.—The New Or-leans-Memphis game terminated after the seventh inning, the visitors having to catch a train for home.

Nashville, Tenn., July 13.-Nashville had ittle trouble in defeating Chattanooga to-

Score by innings: Batteries: Moran, Herman, Trost and Sweeney; Hill and Fisher. Umpire, Cline. National League Games.

At Cincinnati-

At Louisville-

At Chicago RH 2
Chicago 10 12 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 - 4 10 4
Baltimore 15 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 - 8 14 3
Batterles: Terry and Donohue; Hoffer and CLOSING DAY AT BRIGHTON.

An Immense Crowd Attend and Witness Good Racing. Brighton Beach Race Track, L. I., July 12.—This was the closing day of the meet-ing here and despite the unfavorable con-ditions of the weather, an immense throng ditions of the weather, an immense throng put in an appearance. The programme, as originally made up, was one of the best of the meeting, but scratching reduced the fields to very small numbers. The backers of favorites, however, did not fare badly as four first choices passed under the wire winners. Summaries: winners. Summaries:

Percha, 107,
First race, mile, Paladin won, Integrity second, Marshall third. Time 1:41%.
Second race, the rising generation stakes, six furlongs, Intermission won, Volley second. Premier third. Time 1:15%.
Third race, mile and a sixteenth, Guita Percha won, Corncob second, Watchman third. Time 1:48%.
Fourth race, mile and a quarter, Lovdal won, Stephen J. second. Time 2:08%. Only two starters.
Fifth race, mile, Ed Kearney won, Sir Francis second, Fusileer third, Time 1:42.
Sixth race, the Bucephalus handicap, Steeplechase, full course, St. Luke won, Chevy Chasa second, Lizzie third. Time 5:30.
Two Records Beaten at Oakley. Percha. 107.

Two Records Beaten at Oakley.

Oakley, O., July 13.—Sally Cliquot astonished everybody teday by making the four-and a half furions in 54%, galloping. It beats the record for the local tracks. Ace fractured another local record, winning the hotel stakes, seven furlongs, in

1261/2. Summaries:
First race, four and a half furlongs, Sally Cliquot won, Au Revoir second, Mobalaska third. Time .541/2.
Second race, one mile, Henry of Navarre won, Orinda second, Lehman third. Time

Second race, one mile, Henry of Navarre won, Orinda second, Lehman third. Time 1:40%.

Third race, five furlongs, Sir Play won, Petrarch second, Kirk third. Time 1:02%.
Fourth race, hotel stakes, seven furlongs, Ace won, Caesarin second, Leo Lake third. Time 1:26%.

Fifth race, mile, The Ironmaster won, Merry Monarch second, Toots third. Time 1:41%.
Sixth race, seven furlongs, G. B. Cox won, Meddler second, Alonzo third. Time 1:28.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD

Decide That Tea Shall Be Sold in Only Two Places. Only Two Pinces.

For several days everything in the woman's department has been unusually quict.

Very little business was transacted at the
board meeting yesterday morning.

Colonel Dwyer, of Augusta, who received
a medal at the world's fair for a display
of Indian relics, will bring this rare collection to the avansition.

lection to the exposition.

There has been a number of rare articles added to this large collection, and it can be safely said that his is the finest collection.

It was through Mrs. Moses Wadley, county representative of Richmond, that this interesting collection was obtained. Resolutions were adopted prohibiting the sale of tea in the woman's building except in the Martha Washington tearoom and in the New York exhibit.

Only female musicians will be allowed to perform in the woman's building. Male voices will be permitted, however, in cases of necessity.

woices will be permitted, nowever, in cases of necessity.

Mrs. J. K. Ohl will be sent to Chicago in behalf of an art exhibit from Lilnois. She will be gone several days.

The ladies of Hartwell, Ga., are to Issue

an addition of The Hartwell Sun for the benefit of the local military company, and two pages are to be devoted to the woman's department of the exposition. They have written for cuts and sketches of the board.

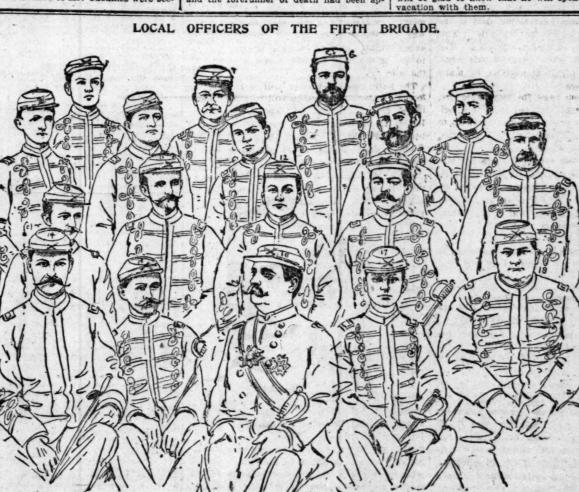
"Fix Up That Spare Room."

And do your part to entertain the thousands who will be flocking to the exposition in the next few weeks. The reputation of our fair city is at stake before the world, and everybody should exert themselves to care for the tens of thousands who will pour into Anianta from every quarter of the globe. For nearly a year we have been maturing plans and making contracts with the large potters and manufacturers of America and Europe for the newest and latest things in our line. These goods are now arriving by every train; they are bright new, attractive and cheap. We have made a special study of this business for twenty years and say to the people of Atlanta, cordially and honestly, that we now have the most complete and magnificent assortment of foreign and domestic china, cut glass, lamps, kitchen and dining room Ware to be found in any one store on the American continent. We make, a specialty of fitting up hotels and restaurants and boarding houses. Examine our mammoth stock before placing your order.

"The Hen Convention" at the Grand opera house, July 30th. Proceeds to go to the Georgia Prohibition Association for agitating the prohibition bill now pending before the legislature. July 14-17t.

-Mr. Will S. McBride, deputy clerk of the superior court, is thought to be suffering with appendicitis. His physician will decide today whether an operation will be necessary. Mr. McBride has many friends who will learn with regret that an opera-

DIAMONDS.



Lieut. C. H. Plyer.
Lieut. Tom Hastings.
Lieut. Alred.
Capt. E. W. Hewett.
Adjt. Geo. S. Lawma.
Lieut. W. J. Blalock.

Bedecked in the trim uniform of Georgia militiamen, with their knapsacks buckled over each back and their guns swung up at right shoulder, the Fifth Georgia regiment marched down to the carshed last night at 7 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later

was rattling over the rail for St. Simon's sandy shores. Colonel John Candler was jubilant. His flashing sword jingled by his side as he double-timed forward and backward look-

ing after his men and caring for their com-All of the local companies were there, with the Marietta Rifles, and Newnan

The trip to St. Simon's was by the Central road and Plant system. Leaving Atlanta last night on the special at 7:15 c'clock, the regiment will arrive in Brunswick this morning at 7 o'clock The boat to carry the boys over to St. Simon's will be at the wharf, and as soon as they step from the cars line will be formed and they will march to the boat.

in Brunswick will be at the train for the purpose of receiving the regiment and will accompany them to the island. Upon arrival at St. Simon's the men will be marched to the camp, where the companies will be assigned to their division and each man placed in his tent.

A Band Concert.

A detachment of the military organizations

Sunday will be spent quietly with no Sunday will be spent quietly with no formal exercises save the sacred concert by the regimental banc. A programme of special interest has been prepared and from the hig pavilion the music will be made. It was thought that Rev C. P. Williamson, who is the chaplain of the regiment, would go with the boys on their coast trip, and it had been announced that he would preach in the pavilion Sunday. 7. Capt. J. S. Childs.
8. Lieut. F. H. Ehlers.
9. Adjt. Sheiden.
10. Capt. J. V. H. Nash, Jr.
11. Major W. J. Kendrick.
12. Col. John S. Candler.

night, but yesterday afternoon he notified colonel Candler that it would be impossible for him to go, as there were matters In regard to the Chickamauga expediin Atlanta that required his presence.

It was a great disappointment to Colonel
Candler, as he had announced that Dr. Williamson would preach Sunday night. He expects, however, to secure the services of a pastor in Brunswick.

In Special Cars. There was an immense crowd at the sta tion last night when the special train bear-ing the boys pulled out. All of the com-panies had reported except the Griffin and

Barnesville boys, whose cars will be con-nected with the train on the road. The companies have prepared to remain on the coast for a week. They will camp in the same manner as they have been used to in the regular state encampment.

Each day there will be drills and parades

upon the beach to the music of the regi-

mental band. For the Field Day. Tuesday the athletic sports will be the feature of the day and for hours the men will contest for the handsome gold medal. This day is always an annual outing with the regiment and it had been prepared to have the contest in Marietta, but it was thought best by the officers to set apart one day of the St. Simon's encampment.

The field day will be perhaps the most interesting feature of the whole trip.

The Capital City Guard Will Not Let Their Chickamauga March Interfere.

Their Unickshanding started interests.

It has been stated that the Capital City Guard would not be present at the encampment of the Fifth regiment at St. Simon's owing to the march to Chicksanauga which they will undertake in September.

Captain E. W. Hewett stated to a Constitution reporter that his company would certainly be present at St. Simon's as well certain and of entertainment. Two days later at Rome there will be a repetition of the festivities at Marietta. At the Hill City the company will be the guests of the Rome Light Guards and the Hill City Cadets, companies A and B of the Third regiment.

ion, Captain Hewett said:

tions asking for information in regard to the enterprise.

Captain Sanford, commanding company H, of Marietta, was in the city yesterday and informed Captain Hewett that the boys of Marietta were looking forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to the arrival of the Capital City Guard in the Gem City. The Guard will remain in Marietta over night. It is needless to say that the time spent in Marietta will be one continuous round of entertainment.

Two days later at Rome there will be a repetition of the festivities at Marietta. At the Hill City the company will be the guests of the Rome Light Guards and the Hill City Cadets, companies A and B of the Third regiment.

18. Major Cleveland Wilcoxon.
14. Lieut. Clyde Haynes.
15. Capt. Clarence Everett.
17. Lieut. J. H. Askew.
16. Lieut. Gol. Park Woodward.
18. Capt. Amos Baker.

In regard to the Chickamauga expedition, Captain Hewett said:

"Everything is progressing splendidly. I am in receipt of a very favorable communication from the secretary of war relative to the trip and the company has been assigned prominent camping grounds convenient to water by Major Gigley, Twelfth infantry, United States army, who has charge of the camp at Chickamauga.

"The medical department, which will be fully equipped with a chest of medicines, surgical appliances, ambulance and all other essentials, will be in charge of a competent surgeon of the hospital corps. Phillips & Crew, the popular and enterprising music dealers, have generously donated a full supply of fifes and snare drums of the latest and most improved pattern and a drum corps has been organized. The members have been practicing regularly.

This, march is already attracting wide-spread attention, notices of it having ap-peared in various newspapers, notably in St. Louis and Philadelphia, and Captain Hewett is in receipt of several communica-tions asking for information in regard to

SILVER'S WALK-OVER IN MISSISSIPP

ARE FOR SILVER.

Goldbugs Are Not Making Any Headway In Old Mississippi.

A REMARKABLE POLITICAL FIGHT.

Nearly All the Leaders Are On One Side.

THE CAMPAIGN IS GOING THEIR WAY

The McLaurins, George, Money and Hooker on the Side of the People. Stone and McCabe for Gold.

Jackson, Miss., July 13.-(Staff Correspondence The Constitution.)-The democratic state convention of Mississippi will meet in this city on the 7th of August

Its work will be the nomination of a candidate for governor and a full slate of statehouse officials. But above all this

pression to their views on the financial

question. As a consequence, the prima

ries, now in progress, make the financial

issue first, and the personal part second-

The defection of Congressman Catchings

from the record of a lifetime gave Presi-

dent Cleveland hope that the people of Mississippi could be similarly cajoled into

Hon, Clay McCabe, of Vicksburg, was

decided upon as the "sound money" candidate for the governorship, and Governor

Stone was put forward to contest for the United States senatorship, in succession to

Senator George, who declines to be a candidate for re-election. The people of the

state, not to be driven into the worship

of the golden calf, have been bringing out candidates to express their views.

all the candidates for the governorship

on the silver side, United States Senator

A. J. McLaurin is now alone in the field

having carried every county so far, and

having confidence that he will carry sev-

enty-two out of the seventy-five countles

in the state, and even these three he may wrench from McCabe. There are four

candidates for the senatorship espousing the silver side, viz: Ex-Governor Lowry

and Congressmen Money, Hooker and Al-

Governor Stone, the "sound money" candi

date, has been as unlucky in the primaries,

as his coworker, McCabe, and will not have

ten votes to his credit when the general assembly shall have been chosen.

The White House,

It was the reception of the news in the

white house last week that caused Presi-

dent Cleveland to dispatch Assistant Sec-

retary of the Interior W. H. Sims to Mis-

sissippi, to gather up the pieces, and with

unlimited power to promise out crumbs to the hungry. His first appearance was in

This

Tishmingo county last Tuesday. Tousday is the home of Governor Stowhere he is immensely popular.

governor, to lend importance to the presence of Mr. Sims, appeared in the county meeting, and introduced him, when the latter explained "Clevela. Im to Date"

at the expense of two hours' time. Hon

John M. Allen replied, whereupon the peo-

ple, almost unanimously, selected Mc-Laurin delegates and adopted resolutions

demanding the free and unlimited coinage

sonal and immediate representative of Mr. Cleveland, shows the present temper of

the people of Mississippi.
"It shows," said United States Senator George, when I told him the first news of

it, "that "McLaurin will be governor of Mississippl; that a 16 to 1 resolution, which cannot be misunderstood, will be passed by the convention, and that the senator yet

to be selected must be well enough ground-ed in the faith to command the suffrage of

This, in brief, sums up the story which

This defeat of the governor in his own home, and this slapping of the 16 to 1 blanket in the face of Mr. Sims, the per-

changing their financial views.

U. S. SENATOR J. Z. GEORGE.

The Father of True Blue Democracy in Mississippi.

looms the wish of the people to give ex- | children who could see nothing ahead of

in 1876.

them but expatriation!

The Way Out.

would-be negro governor, Davis. Stone, as president of the state senate, assumed the office of governor upon the breakup

of the republican and negro combination,

It is no wonder that, having had the

privilege of leading his people from dark-ness into the light that John M. Stone should have a warm place in the impul-sive heart of Mississippi, and that after

having served six years and gone into re-tirement, he should have been called to the governorship a second time, upon the

expiration of the eight years' administra-

GOVERNOR JOHN M. STONE.

The Goldbug Candidate for the Senatorship

from Mississippi.

tion of Governor Robert Lowry. Even in his retirement his home in Iuka was the Mecca to which Mississippians often

wandered, in order to do him honor and

AND THEN, CLEVELAND:

The Light of Democracy Spreads Over the Whole Republic.

Added to this enfranchisement from the darkest regions of political night, came

the success of the national democracy in

name of Mississippi had been made the target of malediction by the north. Her

receive his council.

ages, battles with want, and the privations incident to the building up of a pioneer community. Finally, as one of the sovereign members of the union of states, Mississippi has enjoyed a varied fortune, through which her people have maintained their bravery in war and their conservatism in presse. ed their bravery in war and their conservatism in peace. Out of the caldron of
the late war her people emerged to find
themselves in a worse situation than before. Placed at the mercy of an enfranchised black population, which was instigated by unscrupulous carpet-baggers or
still more unprincipled scalawags, who
turned upon the mother that bore them,
it was a time to bring the hitherto dominant, but now subjugated, race into the
closest bonds of fellowship. With the
incendiary abroad by night, and drunken
hordes of black savages marching around
by day, there was time for neither politics by day, there was time for neither politics nor political discussion—the great ques-tion was for protection from those who were laying waste the fair commonwealth. New York might make the platform as she pleased, so this protection was given a beleaguered people. Finally, with the carpet-bag Ames for governor, with the negro, Davis, president of the senate, with the right of succession, with the negro, Revill, filling the seat of Jefferson Davis in the United States senate, it was a pitiable day for Mississippi—one of trial for the brave men worn down by a four years' war; one of humiliation for the sweet womanhood that had been reared in every grace; one of hopelessness for



vote with his fellow senators from the south in favor of silver, and that Lamar had indignantly refused to be "instructed" even by the legislature that had voted him his commission. This refusal to represent the views of his state was the bond of sympathy that drew Cleveland to Lamar. In Favor Again. However all this may be, Mississippi has

no cause for personal dissatisfaction, either with President Cleveland or with Governor Stone. When the second administration began, in 1893, Mr. Cleveland again remembered Mississippi, and that state is now credited with an assistant secretary of the interior, an assistant attorney general, four consuls general, half a dozen consuls and commercial agents, together with places all over the west in the service of the interior and law departments. A good story is told of one of Mr. Cleveland's appointments during his first term. A man, named Buck, who was a Kentuckian, happened to move into Mississippi a year or two before the election of Mr. Cleveland. Knowing but few people in the state of his adoption, and having been a leading citizen of the state of his birth. he secured the indorsement of Senators Beck and Blackburn for a first-class mis-sion in South America. He was duly ap-pointed, when Senator Beck discovered that his selection was charged against the patronage of Kentucky. He went to the president in a rage, and demanded to

know why this had been done. "I thought he was a Kentuckian, be-cause you had recommended him," replied the president.

the president.

"D-d it," replied the senator, "he is from Mississippi, and I signed his paper just as a matter of form."

The appointment stood, however, and Mississippi was taken care of, even if Kentucky had to be invaded for that purpose

Mutterings of Discontent.

But, in spite of the president's partiality, there were those in Mississippi who did not approve of all he did. During his first administration they were too glad of their deliverance from negro rule to criticize what he did, and the four years of Harrison made them forget his faults. Meanwhile, there had been growing up in the state, as all over the union, a great unrest over the financial situation. The poverty of the people, their hopelessness When night was darkest a gleam of light passed through it, revealing the face of John M. Stone as the one who had put Ames to flight and ended the career of the of getting relief from either of the exist-ing parties, and the continued contraction of money and destruction of prices for farm products, drove 80,000 white Mississipplans into the Farmers' Alliance, and ul-timately into the third party. These men were democrats in principle, rendered desperate by the growing extortions of the perate by the growing extortions of the gold standard, and clutched wildly in any direction for relief. There were men who were true in the trenches in 1863; they were true in the days leading up to 1876, and their defection from the democratic party was only the symptoms of the discuss which was calling up the prosperity. ease which was eating up the prosperity of the people. To Senator George is due the credit of having brought most of them back into the party in his last race for the

"When I called on President Cleveland, in March of 1893, to pay my respects and to assure him of my personal support, I said there was one question up I would be forced to antagonize him—that relating to silver flegislation.

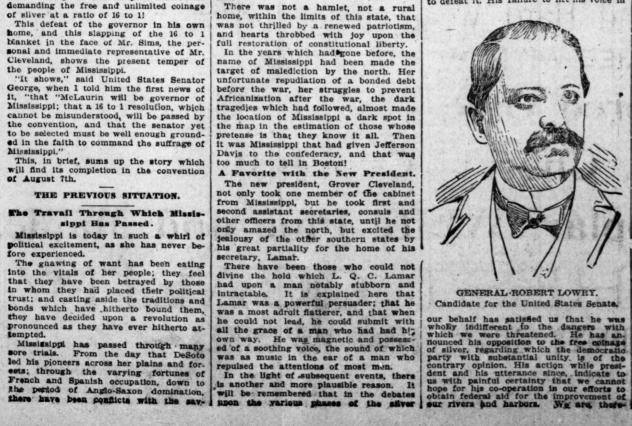
"Since you have had such success in

killing the subtreasury scheme, said the president, with the air of one scoring a good point, 'I should think that you could equally check the silver movement."
"Ah, Mr. President,' I replied; 'I got them away from the subtreasury by prom-ising them silver!"

The Political Jekyll-Hyde.

In these days there was no man more abusive of President Cleveland than Tom Catchings, the member of congress from the Vicksburg district. The stories told around here of Mr. Catchings's characterizations of the president are in strange contrast with the cuckoos who now advecate "sound money" coincident with the free access to the patronage swill tub. As showing the views of Mr. Catchings in 1891,

free access to the patronage swint tub. As showing the views of Mr. Catchings in 1891, the following resolution, written by himself, and adopted by the Warren county democratic convention, will be of interest. "We believe that gold and silver should be coined upon the same terms, and that when the government shall cease to discriminate between them they will freely circulate, side by side, and be equally useful and acceptable to the people. "During the pendency of the force bill in the fitty-first congress, when the fate of the south hung trembling in the balance, we had the right to expect that Grover Cleveland, who had been so honored and admired by our people, would give his personal assistance to our democratic leaders in their heroic struggle to defeat it. His failure to lift his voice in



GENERAL ROBERT LOWRY. Candidate for the United States Senate,

our behalf has satisfied us that he was wholly indifferent to the dangers with which we were threatened. He has announced his opposition to the free coinage of silver, regarding which the democratic party with substantial unity, is of the contrary opinion. His action while president and his utterance since, indicate to us with painful certainty that we cannot hope for his co-operation is our efforts to obtain federal aid for the improvement of sur rivers and harbors. We are there-

presidency in the year 1882."

In order to understand this fully, it must be recollected that Catchings had been a member of congress for many years; that during all these years he had full access to all the treasury books; that there was not a single condition existing in 1883 that did not equally exist in 1891, and before, and therefore it follows that it was not conviction, but Intention, that led to the flop-over of Mr. Cleveland's most virulent detractor into the most subservient of cuckoos.

servient of cuckoos. Is He Playing the President?

Is He Playing the President?

In conversation with a leading statesman the other day, he ventured this as the best possible explanation of Catchings's apostacy from his convections:

"Mr. Catchings represents the river district of Mississippi. The protection of the levees is the great solicitude of all who live therein. Mr. Catchings occupies so good a place to secure appropriations for this object that usually he might vote any way he plessed on anything else. So deep is the feeling of the people on the silver question, however, that we could have defeated him in the last election had we not decided to allow him re-election for the sake of the river appropriation I for the sake of the river appropriation I satisfied that Mr. Catchings is now a am satisfied that Mr. Catchings is now a goldbug only for the purpose of getting Mr. Cleveland's aid for large river appropriations. But the silver feeling has now grown so strong that even the river will not save him next time. I know of two New Orleans firms which have foreclosed 400 mortgages in his district this season, and you may depend upon it that these men will not vote again for Catchings. In the present campaign the three counties In the present campaign the three counties of the Catchings district which have acted have declared for McLaurin for governor, for a silver senator and for the ratio of

The People Are Announced, But Tom Catchings's Jekyll-Hyde record aside, the people of Mississippi, as will be seen from what has been said, have no cause of quarrel with President Cleveland on personal grounds. He represents a financial policy which means serfdom for the farmers of Mississippi—the results of which will be that the entire state will be covered by a blanket mortgage, and that in a very short time will make the white in a very short time will make the white men of the state common hired Jaborers in the fields with their late regro slaves. As the issue has been thus formed the people have resolved to stand in the last ditch for the American policy of free silver coinage, without bending the knee to the inferior peoples of Europe. The earnestness of that fight cannot be mistaken by any one who pays a visit to this state during these warm July days.

THE CRISIS COMES.

McLaurin Appears as the Expression of True Democratic Manhood. As every crisis has its hero, the present

one has its McLaurin! A brainy man, a brawny man, a hearty man, one who is of the people and for the people, whose blood beats in responsive throb to the pulse of the people—he is one of those men who, produced by an occa-sion, makes the occasion great!

This man, comparatively young, having but once held a minor office, and seen legislative service in the (constitutional convention of 1890, lived in quiet retirement in Brandon, a few miles from Jackson. He was of those who had felt the sting of existing monetary conditions; he saw around him honest men who could not make a living; he saw families rendered homeless because they could not pay their debts with 5-cent cotton; he felt that the agriculturist and the laborer were both being driven into a serfdom by which that of Russia would pale into insignificance.

The grandfather of Anselm J. McLaurin came to Mississippi from one of the northern counties of South Carolina, where many of the same name still live, one of whom is now a member of congress from the Palmetto State. Inheriting all the sterling qualities which enabled the first Mc-Lauris to face the vicissitudes of frontier life upon this continent, the Mississippi McLaurins have been vigilant, hard-working, enterprising and stanch men of affairs



HON. H. D. MONEY.

Candidate for the United States Senate. in every community in which they have

It was something over eighteen months ago when Senator E. C. Walthall, having an unexpired two years to serve as well as a full term of six years thereafter, de-cided to resign his unexpired term for the purpose of securing recuperation in health. purpose of securing recuperation in health. The Mississippi legislature was in session at the time, and the members, fresh from the people, were fully aroused to the necessity of fighting goldbugism in all of its shapes and forms. It had become evident to them that Mr. Cleveland was wholly and completely the victim of Wall street delusion, and that notwithstanding his profession of friendship for sliver in reality he was absolutely committed to the single gold standard. President Cleveland, on the other hand, was equally anxious to secure other hand, was equally anxious to secure a pliant senator from Mississippi, and the result was 'be announcement of the candidacy of Governor Stone.

dacy of Governor Stone.

It was felt that the services of the governor in 1876 would cause the members to be blind to the golden giamour which was hanging over them. That body, however, not to be baited in such a manner, decided upon a caucus, in which the candidates for the senate might express their views.

And McLaurin Appears. Governor Stone announced his advocacy of the gold policy of his master, and as a consequence he was dropped from consider-

kept on unmasking more and more the true purposes which furnished the motive for all his actions. It became plain that the moneyed classes alone held his sympathy, and that those whose fate it was to earn their bread by toll and sweat were only subjects for exaction and repression.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENS.

And Mr. Cleveland Appears in the Guileless Form of a Letter Writer.

And thus the campaign is on in Missis-

And thus the campaign is on in Mississippit!

Early in the year Senator J. Z. George announced his purpose not to stand for re-election. This opened up both the senatorship and governorship as prizes for the state election of 1896.

The administration cuckoos were prompt to claim the indorsement of the state for Mr. Cleveland's personal policy, and it was in connection with this that Grover Cleveland, in his celebrated letter to Governor Stone, declared that the advocacy of free silver coinage by federal officers would meet with his displeasure. That letter, as indicating Mr. Cleveland's peculiar ideas, was not intended for publication, and it was only on a straight "tip" from Washington that Hoa. R. H. Henry, proprietor of The Clarion-Ledger, was put upon it, and insisted upon its publication. The letter is as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, April 26, 1895.—Hon. J. M. Stone, Governor, etc.: My Dear Rir—Your letter of the List in stant is at hand. I do not feel inclined to

Marshal McNellly, with some other bugs, has sought out The Vicksburg mercial-Heraid, paying for it an arg gant price, and turning its columns the advocacy of Stone for the sense McCabe for the governorship Aith the fact is known to Mr. Cloveland United States Marshal McNellly more of his time in writing goldburg ture for The Commercial-Heraid the does in serving writs from the does in serving writs from the Units States building, yet no effort has made to discipline him for his offers

partisanship. In commenting upon the letter, The Clarion Ledger had this editorially: "The much talked of and greatly for letter of President Cleveland to Gernor Stone was sent to the Associate Press Friday night, and The Clario er reproduces it from that sou the governor having previously give it out. As will be seen, the in reply to one addressed the by Governor Stone, as Mr. Clevel

he thinks 'the matters you refer to so be judged in the light of circumstactisting at the time. participation in bringing about a condu-in officeholding which may not be all a could now be desired.

"Then follows a remark of the prediction of the president then warns federal office gaged in doing 'political mischief less those favoring the free co



HON. ANSELM J. McLAURIN.

find fault with your criticism, but I think the matters you refer to should be judged in the light of the circumstances existing at the time the things were done. I never had an idea of building up or fostering a personal following, but so far as politics should properly influence me in making appointments. I have tried to be democratic and not proscriptive. I am glad you are frank enough to admit your participation in bringing about a condition in office holding which may not be all that could how be desired.

"Whether those appointed to place shall,

ordice holding which may not be all that could now be desired.

"Whether those appointed to place shall, in speech and action, behave decently toward the administration under which they hold office, must remain to a large extent a matter of taste and good breeding. There are, however, some officials who device themselves so industriously to vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of the duties in a manner creditable to the administration, and who apparently assume that they may spend the time they owe the public service in doing political mischief. In the interest of good government such office holders must not be surprised if they are summarily dealt with. "When I received yee" letter I had just finished reading a letter of yours in which you explain to the citizens of Mississippi your views of the currency question. It seems to me you have in that letter contributed in the best possible style and in a most valuable way to the fund of argument in favor of sound money. tributed in the best possible style and in a most valuable way to the fund of argument in favor of sound money.

"I have never ceased to wonder why the people of the south, furnishing so largely as they do products which are exported for gold, should be willing to submit to the disadvantages and loss of silver monometalism, and to content themselves with a depreciated and fluctuating currency, while permitting others to reap a profit from the transmution of the prices of their productions from silver to gold.

"I hope this letter of yours will be given the widest possible circulation, especially anong our southern fellow citizens, and that they will be permitted to see the pittall which is directly before those who madly rush toward the phantom light of free, unlimited and independent silver colnage.

"If we who profess fealty to the demo-

pitfall which is directly before those who madly rush toward the phantom light of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

"If we who profess fealty to the democratic party and are sincere in our devotion to its principles, and if we are right in believing that the ascendency of those principles is a guarantee of personal liberty, universal care for the rights of all, non-sectional American brotherhood and manly trust in American citizenship in any part of our land, we should study the effects upon our country, and consequently upon our country, of a commital of the national democracy to this silver aberration,

"If there are democrats who suppose that our party can stand upon a platform embodying such doctrine, either through its aftirmative strength or through the perplexity of our opponents on the same preposition, or if there are democrats who are willing to turn their backs upon their party associations in the hope that free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver can win a victory without the aid of either party organization, they should deceive themselves no longer, no longer refuse to look in the face the results that will follow the defeat, if not the disintegration of the democratic party upon the issue which tempts them from their allegiance.

"If we should be forced away from our traditional doctrine of sound and safe money, our oil antagonist will take the field on the platform which we abandon; and neither the votes of reckless democrats one reckless republicans will avail to stay their easy march to power. This is as plain as anything can possibly be.

"It, therefore, becomes the duty of every democrat, wherever he may be, to consider what such a victory would mean; and in the light of a proper conception of its results, he should deliberately shape his course."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Letter Explained.

Governor Stone announced his advocacy of the gold policy of his master, and as a consequence he was dropped from consideration.

The other candidates were ex-Governor Lowry, Congressman John M. Allen, Mr. McLaurin and others. It was in his speech before this caucus that Mr. McLaurin, breaking the reserve which had hitherto attended the mention of Mr. Cleveland's name, boldly declared that if he was in the senate he would not vote to confirm such republican nominations as that of Mr. Hornblower.

He also declared himself in complete sympathy with the southern and true democratic policy of the free coirage of silver.

Elected to the United States senate, he repaired to Washington, and one of his first duties was to vote against the causily objectionable nomination of Mr. Peckham for the United States supreme court. All through his service in the senate he has voted stoadily for the larger policies which would benefit the people of the whole country instead of being to the advantage of a few bankers.

In the meantime President Cleveland Cleveland of the fact that United States

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Letter Explainacd.

Since coming here I have been told that the real story of this letter is as follows:

"Senator McLaurin, having iannounced his candidacy for the governorship, was antagonized by that of Henry Clay McLaurin, and Governor Stone was stated as the goldbug senatorial candidate. The state democratic committee on meeting to settle a pian of reaching a nomination, was attended by one of Senator McLaurin's brothers who happened to hold a federal office out west. It was his presence that moved Governor Stone to protest in a letter to Mr. Cleveland against the interference of federal officials in state political. It is needless to say that Mr. Cleveland wrote the letter quoted in reply, which for ponderosity rivals some of the federal officials join the "sound money" club of Jackson, where they knew they would bask in the fact that United States

silver—that 'they must not be sur if they are summarily dealt with'— out of office for daring to differ with distinguished chief on the financial

"The whole object of the letter bolster up the waning goldbug ca to endorse the views and candidac ernor Stone. It is another of the sevidences of the president's implementity to silver. Read at your leisur. Commenting on the letter, The New Cleans Times Democrat said:

"The letter of President Clevies would scarcely deserve comment for a contribution that the make the second."

contribution that it makes toward the contribution that it makes toward the tion of the vexed question; for it con merely of a string of sentiments which president of the United States and who think with him on the money que have reiterated so often that they have en on largely the nature of pla the majority of the democratic party not ready to part with their opinions silver and adopt the opinions of the

THEY STAND BY McLAURIS, And Special Representative Knocked Off His Feet.

Notwithstanding the popularity of ernor Stone, the admiration of the per-for McCabe's character, and the brill literary work of the president and Maria McNellly, the counties that have act far have declared right along for rin, a free silver senator and the 16 to 1.

This part of the news has reached We ington and attracted the president's tion. Assistant Secretary of the lates Sims, whose home is in Columbus, his is now in this state on a leave of the sence which will last until the convent meets.

Knocked Out in the First Rous It was a singular coincidence the first speech should have been delived fore the Tishimingo county mass held in Iuka, the home of Governo and that Governor Stone should be there. there in person to add the weight there in person to add the weight of office to the introduction of Mr. Sim. two long hours the thousand years. Tishmingo listened to the address of Mr. Carlisle had prepared for Mr. Sim deliver as the utterance of "the goment." Fortunately Hon. John M. Allen there, ready with the form of the second of the sec there, ready with a few of his ere inimitable jokes to lighten up wha have been otherwise a very heavy sion. The moment the sr and the people got a chance they



The Goldbug Candidate for Go McLaurin delegates and passed resin favor of a silver senator and the of 16 to 1!

It is not known whether Mr. S graphed the news to Grover or certain it is that he knows mo

est esteem personally in the stilleutenant governor with Gov in 1876. He was a delegate to

t terms of respect inments, but the p ow roused up to rinciple dominates, lity plays no part The Elec The state convenies composed of 356 lie the number of sembly. There as in the state. The state varies. In some settled by convenies enerally by

more generally by counties so intense dnancial question it direct by way of The Only Candi

In speaking to of wilkinson county, date for lieutenan that the people as pervisors and road ver question. At a in which several carafroad commission that first speaker the first speaker financial question. his remarks by de the 16 to 1 ratio, sumped up simul leave to make the To show how the

acting a resume will be sufficient. the first to act dit is the home of state offices who o gates being on might hurt them mass meeting Shar McLaurin and fre went the same there were seven ing. which was raply was a McL silver resolution. for free silver. Cl stood 5 to 1 for nflower county, ing's district, sto free silver. The s in Wayne county Issaquena that it appoint the deleg

ounty voted free The primary in which much in out the state. For cast of which on standard. The re ty, the home of ready been allude which includes ends claim to majority. A Sp

Washington co tion delegation, ever, to the sill been so severel not be repeat which is making

which is making ple, says:

"The Clarionwer men of the mises with their doubtless resort od known to sevention. Efforts made in this di nipped in the tion—the only a publio—is to be at stake, a ma be settled, and rizing with our "The Clarion compromise we have county co no chances whit the state co no chances to the state milk and cid

Pate:

OUR Che







est terms of respect of his qualities and at-tainments, but the people of Mississippi are now roused up to a condition in which principle dominates, and in which person-ality plays no part.

The state convention of Mississippi will be composed of 356 members. This is dou-ble the number of members of the general in the state. The plan of selecting discrete warfes. In some counties the question is settled by convention of delegates, and more generally by primaries. In most counties so intense are the people on the counties so intense are the people on the senatorship, in which the free silver candidates received over 800 votes, as against 150 for Stone. inancial question that they are voting on t direct by way of instruction to the mem-ers whom they select for the legislature. The Only Candidate for Lieutenant

Governor. In speaking to Colonel J. H. Jones, of wilkinson county, who is the lone candidate for lieutenant governor I was told that the people are pledging bailiffs, suwhich several candidates for one of the raffroad commissionerships made speeches the first speaker said nothing about the financial question. The last speaker opened his remarks by declaring his advocacy to the 16 to 1 ratio, when his predecessors jumped up simultaneously and begged leave to make the same announcement. cial question. The last speaker opened

To show how the people of the state are acting a resume of the counties thus far will be sufficient. Obt 10-11. to act declaring for free silver state offices who objected to any gold delegates being on the list for fear it might hurt them in other counties. By meeting Sharkey county declared for aurin and free silver. Jones county went the same way. In Leake county there were seven hundred in the mass meeting, which was addressed by McCabe. Th reply was a McLaurin delegation and free silver resolution. Newton county also voted for free silver. Cluckerson county primary stood 5 to 1 for the cause of the people, Sunflower county, in Congressman Catch-ing's district, stood solid for McLaurin and silver. The same unanimity prevailed in Wayne county. So unanimous was Issaquena that it authorized McLaurin to oint the delegates himself. Pontotock county voted free silver and McLaurin The primary in Copiah county was one which much interest was taken throughout the state. Fourteen hundred votes were cast of which only 170 were for the gold

tandard. The result in Tishiningo county, the home of Governor Stone, has already been alluded to. In Warren county which includes Vicksburg, McLaurin's friends claim to carry it by four hundred majority. A Split Condemned.

standard. The result in Tishmingo coun-

Washington county has split its convention delegation, giving the legislature, however, to the silver men. This action has been so severely condemned that it will not be repeated. The Clarion-Ledger, which is making a noble fight for the peo-

"The Clarion-Ledger would warn the sliver men of the state against any compromises with their goldbug friends, who will doubtless resort to every honorable method known to secure seats in the state convention. Efforts are now quietly being made in this direction, and they should be nipped in the bud, unless the silver question—the only great issue now before the public—is to be abandoned. A principle is at stake, a matter of vital interest is to be settled, and there should be no temporizing with our goldbug friends.

"The Clarion-Ledger is opposed to any compromise whatever. When silver men have county conventions they should take no chances whatever in electing delegates to the state convention. They should elect only well-known silver men, not of the milk and cider order, but outspoken friends of free coinage at the present ratio. Friendships and sentiment should not weigh a feather's weight in the matter. "The Clarion-Ledger would warn the sil-

it goes without saying that they will name gold delegates to the convention, as they should a sking no favors of gold men, the sliver people should show them none."

In Lauderdale county, in which Meridian is situated, the senator and their representatives nominated are sliver men. Captain W. H. Hardy is the senatorial nomines. He is the man who built the New Orleans and Northeast railroad, of which he was vice president The representative nominees are A. J. Russel, W. R. Denton and J. D. Sten-

An incident of the campaign in Sunflower county was that one of the beat meetings instructed its delegates to the count

The senator nominated from Hinds counare also free silver men. Jackson county, largely peopled by New Orleans merchants, is the only one that has selected a Stone



GENERAL HOOKER.

from Harrison county, is also a silver man, as well as the state senator, Mr. E. J. Bowen. In Attalla county Mr. J. C. Clarke for the senate and Messrs. J. L. Allen and J. F. McCool for the house are for free silver.
Other counties are acting in the same proportions, and even the gold men them-

A VETERAN EDITOR TALKS.

selves do not claim more than five counties

out of the seventy-five.

Hon. R. H. Henry on the Political Situation as It Is. Mr. R. H. Henry, the manager and editor of The Clarion-Ledger, the official organ of the state, is one of the best posted men in Mississippi, having a wide political

acquaintance throughout the union. Mr. Henry has attended five national conventions of the democratic party, in three of which he was a delegate. He was a member of the delegation which went to Chi-

cago in 1892.
"The present campaign in this state," he said, "takes no notice of personalism, but is carried on purely on a line of principle. Mississippi is largely an agricultural state. The appreciation of gold has marked the depreciation of everything that Mississippi has to sell. The financial question, you will see, comes very close to them. Our people have no cause of complaint with Mr. Cleveland on the ground of patronage. We have been fully taken care of in that

in policy. That it is now thoroughly de of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They have no patience with the movements that would delay the solution of that question. The men who are at the head of the gold faction in this state are highly thought of personally. Governor Stone has given the people a clean administration. Mr. McCabe is a man of sterling worth. Assistant Secis a man of sterling worth. Assistant Secretary Sims is one of the best men in Mississippi. They are all three men of such character that if there was any plausibility in their present creed the people would flock to them. The people, however, are not being influenced by personal likes and dislikes. They believe that the free coinage of silver would bring prosperity to the agricultural industries and commercia classes. They know that under no circumstances could affairs be any worse than they are. The candiates on the silver side are men the equals of any who have ever illustrated Mississippi. A. U. McLaurin, though a new man in the leadership of politics, has taken a place for which nature has fitted him. The secret of his success 18 that he comes direct from the people, his heart throbs with the average heart of the state. Coming from the plow handle he knows and feels the necessity of the common people. He is vigilant, energetic, adaptable, knows every one, anticipates their wants, and is a born leader of men. He is the man for the occasion. There is but one side to the contest now going on in this state. The people are on that side, and when they are truely moved there is

nothing that can resist them. "The Clarion-Ledger has taken the posi-tion that the silver counties should not send goldbug delegates to the state convention. The suggestion seems to have been well received, and you can safely count upon it that 90 per cent of the delegates to the state convention will be strong advo-cates of free silver.

"The people have been disappointed in Mr. Cleveland and stand by their con-gressmen as against him. The state convention will adopt a cleancut deciriation in favor of the free and unlimited coinage in favor of the free and unlimited consige of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I cannot conceive what the few goldbugs in the state are keeping up the fight for, except it is to make records for the future. The administration men seem to think that they ought to make some kind of a showing for

"The goldbugs have made every effort to distract attention from the silver question to other matters, but the people understand

A Word with Colonel Jones. Colonel J. H. Jones, the candidate for lieutenant governor, tells a good joke at his own expense. There are nine thousand can-didates in all for the offices in the state uppealing to the people for their suffrage. The result is that the printing of the county ballots is somewhat troublesome, and in such a number of candidates it is no wonder that the chairman of the count commit-tee cannot remember all the names which should go upon the tickets.

A few days ago Colonel Jones received a letter from a distant county that if he wanted his name upon the tickets he would have to forward \$1 as his part of the expenses. In a couple of days he received a reply which read: "Your dollar received. What office are

you running for anyhow? Please answer." The Candidates Talk.

At this writing all the candidates are on the circuit, keeping up with the county meetings. I met General Hooker for a few moments as he was taking the train for a point in the northern part of the

"It is passing strange," said General Hooker, "that it is the very men who brought about the present state of affairs

who are most dissatisfied. They declare for the gold standard, and yet their discontent with gold is shown by their neverending discussion of international bimetallism. They offer no solution but sulk ever what they have done. The British members of the monetary conference, through Mr. Chaplin, have expressed their dissatisfaction. The Germans are also

isfaction. The Germans are also in turmoil. Agriculture is prostrated everywhere. The demonstization of silver was secured by sfealth, and ever since labor has been at a discount and usury at a premium. The people did not ask for the demonetization, but they are in the field now, calling for the restoration of silver to the place it held before 1873. The people of Mississippi are so solid in the cause that there is no room for a contest, and as a consequence, the real centest is now between silver men themselves as a

General Lowry True. General Lowry, also a candidate for the senate, has sound views on the money

question. Upon the present status he has "I regard it as a cardinal principle of our theory of government that those who ask to participate in public affairs, should be in close touch with the people, and especially so at this particular time, for the American people have passed through a financial ordeal unprecedented in their history. Agriculture as well as every other character of husiness has been reclavated. character of business has been paralyzed, the ruin extending all over the country. I chanced to be in Washington during the special session of congress and heard the discussions. I have been an advocate of the free coinage of silver. Both metals are money under the constitution, and each in my judgment should be acted upon at the mints in the same way and the same man-ner. In 1873 when it was attempted to demonetize silver, when General Grant signed the bill he said: 'It was so far reaching in its character that he scarcely knew it would be advantageous to the country

"I stand here as an advocate for repealing every law that is unfriendly to silver, and leaving the two metals where the constitution and traditions of the placed them. I call attention to the fact that the democratic convention of Missis-

may do much also to settle the question.
The conservative cabinet is favorable to
it. Notwithstanding the declaration of Mr.
whatstone in 1863 that as England was the great creditor nation she would have to preserve the gold standard, it would appear that true statesmanship is on the other

side. The gold standard would benefit holders of dormant capital and owners of fixed incomes, but bimetallism would benefit every interest, reviving trade and encouraging agriculture. It has become the say-ing in India and the east that the yellow man and his white dollar are driving out the white man and his yellow dollar. I have been campaigning in Mississippi for twenty years now, and have never seen the people so aroused as they now are."

"Private" John Allen. It is needless to say that "Private" John Allen, who is also in the race for the senate, is sound on the money quesiton, and is doing campaign work that tells.

Several weeks ago when Colonel Josiah

Patterson, after having deposited \$5,000 in a Memphis bank, came to Mississippi, he was met by Mr. Allen. With the courtesy for which goldbug orators are noted, he punctuated his speech with such expressions as, "Mr. Allen cannot answer this—it may remind him of a joke." Mr. Allen, who followed, crushed out the declaimer of a prepared speech, and has since had the joke on the trimmers right along. In the first attempt of Grover Cleveland to carry a Mississippi county through Assistant Secretary Sims, at Iuka, Allen was on hand, and the joke was that Tishmingo answered Sims's gold speech by passing 16 to 1 resolutions. It is to such jokes as this that Mr. Allen is treating the cuckoo wherever he comes upon them, and it is his purpose to make the joke national next year. Mr. Allen is one of the most effective campaigners of the day, and arouses a Mis-issippi audience wherever he finds it.

SENATOR GEORGE TALKS.

Is True to His People. The greatest event of today was the speech of Senator J. Z. George, delivered before an enthusiastic meeting in Winona. The senator is regarded by all Mississip-

reports, I made a remarkable discovery—that the railroad tonnage of 1894 was 15 per cent less than it was in 1898. The movement of tonnage is the highest proof of the extent to which people are buying. A reduction of 15 per cent on the entire purchases of 65,000,000 people is a startling contraction of consumption, and proves that the purchasing power of the people decreases as the purchasing power of gold decreases as the purchasing power of gold decreases as the purchasing power of gold

that the purchasing power of the people decreases as the purchasing power of gold increases."

From this the senator went on to warn the people against the delusive hope that they would win an easy victory over the memies of silver.

"There have been many times since 1803," said he, "that congress would have restored silver, but the enemy was always in the whitehouse. The bankers, the money holders, corporate interests of almost appalling power, will right to keep silver demonetized. These interests, allied with the government, cannot be defeated, but let the people and the government get together and all the financial power of the world cannot stand in their way. The United States can maintain its money at the ratio of 16 to 1, even though for several years adverse influences cast every obstacle in the way. The enemies of silver will finally submit when they see that the people have the nerve to take action and the will to stand by it."

The speech was so strong and its arguments so well knit together, that it must have a powerful influence, not in Mississippi alone, but throughout the union.

THE GREAT CHIEF IS SATISFIED. For All the Counties Are Instructing

Their Delegates for Him. There lives in Mississippi no more con-

tented man than Senator A. J. McLaurin.
The voice of the people is so unmistakably
for him that his nomination is now assured. When I found him in a north Mississippi town he had just heard that his only free-silver rival, Speaker Vardaman, had retired, thus taking the only element of chance out of the way.

"I cannot but appreciate the confidence the people of Mississippi have shown toward me," said the senator, "but I fully realize that it is the cause that I represent that has aroused them to the almost unanimous work in which they are now

engaged.
"These people," he continued, "are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage and leaving the two metals where the constitution and traditions of the country placed them. I call atfention to the fact that the democratic convention of Mississippi in 1891 declared, 'we believe that gold and silver should be coined on the same terms and conditions, and when the governation and conditions, and when the governation and the country of the country in convention at Chicago in be equal in value to the people. The democratic party in convention at Chicago in leaving the country, and to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating between either metal, or charge for mintage, but must be of equal intrinsic and exchange able value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such asfeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals. I agree in toto with the action and votes of cur senators in regard to silver.

Mr. Money Gutspoken.

Hon. Henry D. Money was seen a day or two ago at his home in Carroli county. Mr. Money is the chevaller Bayard of Miscandors in regard to silver. At the canonic of the country of th of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. There are

D. C. BACON, President.

M. F. AMOROUS, Gen'l Manager,

ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY.

WITH OUR RETAIL YARDS IN THIS CITY, AND OPERATING SAWMILLS IN DODGE COUNTY, WE HAVE SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR SUPPLYING

ALL KINDS AND GRADES OF LUMBER AT THE LOWEST PRICES AMOSKEAG BRAND SHINGLES,

"Bone Dry" Flooring, Dressed in Atlanta. PERFECTLY MATCHED AND SMOOTHLY DRESSED.

Patent Sheathing Lath, Baled Shavings, Twist Balusters and Columns and Grill

Work, Yellow Pine and Hard Wood Mantels. OUR INTERIOR FINISH FACTORY IS SUPPLIED WITH

Choicest Mahogany, Quartered Oak,

Sycamore, Birch, Cherry, Cypress,

Poplar, White Pine and Maple.

ONLY THE HIGHEST QUALITY

WE ARE PREPARED TO FINISH RESIDENCES, STORES, BANKS AND OFFICES.

TELEPHONES:

752, Office, 17 South Forsyth St. 897, Yards and Factory, Humphries & Glenn Sts.

ATLANTA, GA.

old-oo-hoo, I know I ain't so powerful young, but ef it's the oldness; ef it's my age, you aire a-hintin' at, I haint so young, but I can tell you now, you haint no spring chicken your own se'f!"

And with that, she riz in a hurry from the bench, put her snuff box in her pocket and waiked off, leavin' the po' old man to wonder what he hed done

That night after Brother Morris had preached a real good sermon, old Brother Cole riz in conclusion and took for his text,

"A Christian Is a Hard Thing to Find."

Now old Mrs. Cass is a widow, and al-

ways sets up nigh the pulpit ready to shou

if Brother Cole preaches. She don't shout for none of them high-larnt, high-falutin'

town preachers, but sho as Brother Col

opens his mouth she sets into whoopin' and

bollerin' and goes off into a trance.

"My bretherin' and sisterin', says he,
"a Christian, a real sho nuff Christian, is a

folks what calls theyselves Christians-ar.

"My bretherin' and sisterin', ef I was called upon to shoot a Christian—ar, whar do you spoze I'd go to find one—ar? Why.

see who I'd shoot and who I wouldn't—ar." Old Mrs. Cass was listenin' and waitin' for

the time to shout. Miss Patience Potter fanned away with her turkey-tail hoping he would p'int at her for a Christian. "And.

Brother Roberson, I wouldn't shoot you—ar, and brother Thompson, I wouldn't shoot you—ar, and Sister Pinkney, I wouldn't shoot you—ar, nor likewise you.

Sister Jenkins-ar (old Mis' Jenkins dodged

behind Sister Pinkney), nor likewise you. Sister Haskins—ar, or none of you worldly-

mindings on that bench over thar (Mrs. Haskins wore a new Sunday bonnet). I tell you my sisterin', fine clothes can't take nobody to heaven—ar, and folks can't go

of them onconsarned sinners on them back benches—ar, what comes here to meetin' to laugh and to talk—ar. Oh, you onworthy, onconsarned, benighted sinners—ar, you needn't dodge, kase I wouldn't shoot a hair of your heads—ar. You that has backslid and backslid and backslid, till you done got plum on them back benches—ar; I say it, and I say it agin—ar, I wouldn't shoot nair one of you'uns—ar. O, you onworthy, onconsarned sinners, I wouldn't, in reason, shoot nair one of you'uns—ar. As I was a-gwine

nair one of you'uns—ar. As I was a-gwine on to say—ar, a Christian is a powerful hard thing to find—ar, and when you starts out to shoot one hit ain't like shoot-

in' of squirrels that you can find anywhere on the spring branch—ar. Christians, my bretherin', is as scase as hen's teeth—ar.

and when you tries to find a Christian to shoot—ar it's pine blank like huntin' for a needle in a haystack—ar. "As I was a-gwine on to say-ar, ef !

was commissioned to shoot a Christian. bretherin'. I'd load my gun—ar, and I'd put in a big load of buckshot—ar, and I'd ram the load in good—ar, and I'd take pertickler aim—ar, and as I said afore—ar. I wouldn't aim at none of you'uns—ar, I'd p'int it right down thar at Sister Cass—ar, and Sister Cass—ar. I'd pull the trigers and I'd sister Cass—ar.

and Sister Cass. I'd pull the trigger and I'd fire the whole load into you—ar."
Old Mis' Cass sot into shoutin' and meetin' broke up, and Miss Patience mounted her little bobtail sorrel pacin' nag and rode sorrowfully homeward.

Thus ended the Coosa Valley campmeeting.

Brother Cole afterwards married one of

the sixteen-year-old girls, and the last we heard of Miss Patience Potter she was still

TO SPEAK AT DECATUR

Congressman L. F. Livingston Will

Address the Bimetallic Meeting.

A rousing meeting will be held in Deca tur, Monday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock

It was called by the Clarkston bimetallic

citizens' meeting which was held last Tuesday night and which, after selecting delegates to the Griffin convention, passed a

resolution calling the county meeting for

Monday, at which all the democrats of DeKalb who favor the restoration of sil-

ver to its full function as a standard money

metal should have opportunity of meeting together and electing delegates from the

A resolution was adopted inviting Con gressman L. F. Livingston to address the

He has responded accepting the invita-tion and announces that he will speak at

Decatur on Monday, at the nour des.y.

The occasion will no doubt be an interest-

The Mayor Will Sue.

based on an article which appeared in the

Dispatch Thursday, which Fishblate's law-

should communicate

Gould Building.

We can offer very low rates of

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,

thur sun op ed p

yers say is certainly libellous.

Interest and Commission.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13 .- S. H. Fishblate, who is mayor of this city, has in sti-tuted an action for criminal libel a anst the editors of The Evening Dispatch. It is

county to the Griffin convention.

meeting in Decatur.

ing one.

Property

with us.

BETSY HAMILTON.

Miss Patience Potter.

Auburn, Ala., July, 1895.

of them onconsarned sinners on them

wonder what he had done.

BETSY HAMILTON.

Sister Patience Potter at the Old-Time Camp Meeting.

(Copyrighted by the Author.) The old time camp meetings in Alabama and Georgia were seasons of great social as well as religious enjoyment; they were annual reunions of families and friends, coming as they did, when the crops were "laid by" and the farmers were at leisure for a few weeks. A cool shady grove in the country, where there was plenty of good water for man and beast, was selected for the camp ground; rough cabins were constructed, or tents spread, for the accommodation of the multitudes who attended these occasions; and the meetings would continue two or three weeks, according to circumstances. No locks, no bars were used, on the doors-in fact, many of the tents had no door shutters at curtains being used as screens; hos pitality by common consent was extended alike to all visitors, whether of high or low degree, whoever chose to attend these religious meetings. No hostess ever knew just how many guests would, at any meal, sit down to her bountiful table, nor how many tablesful there would be before the hungry throng was fed; ample preparations were, therefore, always made at each tent for any emergency. The "stand" occupied the center of the grounds-an im-mense shelted it was, with rude benches to accommodate large congregations; wheat straw spread on the ground between the benches—(I fancy I can smell that sweet, fresh straw now)-the pulpit

one end of the shelter, and seats reserv

and a benighted sinner at that. She be-meaned and abused herse'f powerful. He told her she wasn't no wussern thousands that walked to and fro upon the earth. But she wen to him reg'lar ever mornin',

do you spoze I'd go to ind one—ar: wis.

I would take pertickier aim—ar, and I
would p'int my gun all around—ar, at fust
one and then t'other (everybody dodged) to
see who I'd shoot and who I wouldn't—ar."

Clad Mer. Cheer per letterpl' and waitin' for I am a sinner, a turrible, benighted sinner, and, " says she, wipin' a tear from her ner, and, "says she, wipin' a tear from her eye, "a lone, lorn creeter, and I needs somebody to lead me down the dark, thorn-besot path of life in this benighted, sin-struck, until solution."

ed; he disputed her bein a sinner, and contradicted her ever time she talked agin herse'f, and he said ever'thin' he could think of, but it never done no good and he was at his row's end, and fidn't what else to say. At last he made nobody to heaven—ar, and folks can't go
to heaven with year-bobs in ther years—ar,
and Brother Johnson, I wouldn't shoot you
—ar, nor Brother and Sister Jones, I
wouldn't shoot nair one of you'uns
—ar, and Sister Potter, you know I
wouldn't shoot you—ar, no that I wouldn't
—ar. (Here everybody smiled.) And likewise also I wouldn't take aim at nair one
of them opcovered singers on them



"YES, I'M A SINNER."

took part in the services. They would have sunrise prayer meeting; 11 o'clock a.

m. sermon; 3 o'clock p. m. sermon, and services again at twilight.

The first bench in front of the pulpit was called the "mourners' bench," or "anxious seat," and during the revivals it would sometimes be crowded with anxious souls seeking comfort. Many happy ious souls seeking comfort. Many happy Christians date their conversion from these glorious old camp meeting revivals. Many happy couples, too, date their en-gagement from a certain delightful camp meeting long ago.

But we must let Betsy Hamilton tell you about a camp meeting she attended

you about a camp meeting sie attended in the backwoods of Alabama.

Craps was laid by in the Coosa Walkey settlement, and ever'body went to camp meetin'—young folks, old folks, old maids, old bachelors, widows the forther was before the component of the cook with the forther was the forther or the cook with the forther or the cook with ever'body and widowers. Betwix the frettin' and squalin' chii'n, fightin' dogs, loud talkin' boys, brayin' mules and snoutin' you couldn't hear nairy word the preache said. People came in gangs for miles along the Coosa river and tented, and t'others camped at their waggins outside the grounds-and, sold watermillions and cakes and cider, and didn't go to in'. Camp meetin' is a great place preachin'. for some'n good to eat, and for couples to court, and for old folks to get together, and talk over old times; but it hain't no place for babies; and I know in reason if bables had their druthers they'd never 'tend no camp meetin's. Poor little things lugged about in the hot bilin' sun, whinin' and frettin' all the time, and fed on gin-ger cakes and green apples, and set on a old quilt whar the dogs come along and snatch the chicken legs out'n ther hands-when maybe so ther mammies are right then hollerin' and shoutin' and don't know

what's become of the poor little critters.

The camp ground is two miles or better from gran'maw's. Me and Caledony and Cousin Pink and all our gang pitched out and walked. Gran'maw and them rid in the ox waggin. Miss Patjence Potter rid her little bobtail sorrel pacin' nag. Miss Patience is a tall, lean, lank old maid, and has rid that old po' critter so much, and so long, folks 'lows they fayor; Cale-dony says they both look like they had been raised on nubbins. Miss Patience rigs herself out in all the colors of the rainbow, and people say she wears her frock short to try to look young.

It was the talk at camp meetin' that year that Miss Patience was a settin' of her cap to ketch old Brother Cole, a widower preacher. But the po' old man never seemed to suspicion it—he was anever seemed to suspicion it—he was a-a-flyin' around with the sixteen-year-old

Miss Patience had a way of gwine to him ever' mornin' 'fore preachin' to talk about her "sperritual welfar." She 'lowed he was her "pasture," and she reckoned as how she had a right to talk to him about how she had a right to talk to him about her soul, and it wasn't nobody's business but hern. She told him she was a sinner, "An' ef you mean to hint that I am o-o-

CARPETS.

up his mind next time she called herself sinner that he would agree with her.
"You thinks I hain't no sinner," says she, "but ef you calls a tettin" up of a idle on the yeth, like it was a golden cair, and a-fallin' down and a-worshipin' of it a sinner, then I knows I am a sinner and a benighted sinner at that; leastways the idle I worships ain't no calf, nor is he—is it, I mean—any ways liken unto a calf, but I worships it all the same as if it was a

Miss Patience then opened her snuff box Brother Cole pulled off a big quid of to-bacco and put it in his mouth, chawed it

a time or two, and then went on to say:
"I've said all I ken say, Sister Potter.
I don't pertend to know the workin's of no man's heart, nod 'oman's, nuther, for that matter, and ef you thinks you aire a sinner, and in course you knows the in-'ardness of your own heart better'n me, and it haint for me to 'spute your word nohow, long as you aire a 'oman, and a old 'oman, it do look reasonable to 'spose as how you knows your own heart, so ef you maintains aire.

By this time the big tears was a-standin' in po' old Miss Patience's eyes—tears of disappointment, and the "benighted sinner" was mad. She wasn't expecting him to agree with her that she was a sinner; she thought he would keep on sayin' she was good, and would maybe tell her she was good enough for anybody, and that he would be glad to take her by the han' and lead her down "the dark, thorn-besot path of life." But instead of that, he agreed with her that she was a sinner, a mean, miserable sinner; she didn't like it and was mad, and was makin' up her mind to tell him that she was as good and a sight bet-ter'n some that sot theyselves up for Christians—some of the widows and young gals, too, that he was flyin' aroun' with. But by this time she had choked up so she couldn't speak.

He went on to say: "A Christian is a monstrous hard thing to find; I tell you, Mother Potter, a Chris-tian, a real, sho nuff Christian, is hard to find, powerful hard to find, and, Mother

Potter, you don't hardly know a real, sho nuff Christian when you meets one, they are so hard to find, and all that's left for me to do now. Mother Potter, is to"—
But the old maid riz in her wrath. "You needn't 'Mother Potter' me!" says she, not giving him time to say another word. She could have stood his agreeing with her said could have stood his agreeing with her and callin' her any sort of sinner, but when he come to callin' her "Mother Potter" it was a litte more'n she could stand. She was hoppin', sizzing' mad; almost too mad to talk. She riz her voice high, and talked fast. "You needn't Mother Potter me. I'm no mother: I'm not the mother of nobody nor likewise the stepmother of nobody; and

ef you mean" Here she broke down, when she thought

that walked to and fro upon the earth.

But she wen to him reg'lar ever' mornin',
and ever' time told him the same thing,
that she was a powerful great sinner. He
would always praise her ever' time and
tell her she was as good as anybody.

O, if he could have seed deep down into
the bottom of her heart, how she loved to
have him tell her that she was good, and
wasn't no sinner at all, but was a-gittin'
riper and riper all the time for the grave!
She kept on a-gwine ever' day and ever'
time abusin' and a-bemeanin' of herse',
and ever' time hopin' and expectin' him to
praise her, and tell her how good she was,
and he did, he'd tell her ever' time over
and over ag'in, that she was as good as
the most of folks, and wasn't no sinner at
all.

monstous hard thing to find.

"A counterfeit dollar or a spiled aig looks as good as any, till you come to examine one and bust t'other—ar, then you'll find.

my bretherin', a mighty sight of difference—ar, and so it is with a Christian, or folks what calls theyeslyes Christian—ar.

"Yes, I am a sinner," says she, "at heart

untimely worl."

The old man had done said all he could to console her; he told her she was powerful good, better'n most anybody he knowed; he disputed her bein a sinner, and contradicted her ever' time she talked early herself.



EVERYTHING RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

. . . Branch, Corner Peachtree and Decatur . . .

6年至3000年代	
Smith's Su	re Catch Sticky Fly Paper, a dozen
cheets	
Tacobe' I as	render Ammonia
Aunt Fann	y's Blackberry Cordial50c
Aver's Sar	saparilla68c
Aver's Ha	ir Vigor57c
Brown's Ir	on Bitters68c
Bradfield's	Female Regulator68c
"R B B"	(Botanic Blood Balm)68c
Benson's C	apcine Plasters15c
Beef Wine	and Iron (Jacobs')25 and 50c
Carter's Li	ttle Liver Pills
Castoria	25c
Cuticura S	oap15c
Cutilina So	ap10c
Cuticura R	esolvent75c
Cuticura S	alve35c
Chichester	s English Pennyroyal Pills\$1.50
Canadian (Catarrh Cure35c
Catarrh Cu	re, Palmer's, Warranted50c
California	Fig Syrup34c
	Typophosphites99c
1 01.011 5 1.	Mehmehmmen

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Jacobs' Bed Bug Killer25c
Sun Cholera Mixture
Blackberry Diarrhoea Cordial25c
Tiger Paste25c
Tiget 1 dstc25c
Talcum Baby Powder
Malted Milk40 and 750
Malted Milk, hospital size\$3.00
Mother's Friend75c
Mad. Yale's Hair Tonic
Mad. Tale S Hall Tollie
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Dr. Miles' Liver Pills
Mad. Robinnaire's Face Bleach\$1.00
Munyon's Homeopathic Remedies-
25c size.\
250 5120
50c size35c
Mad. Rupert's Face Bleach\$1.50
Dr. Pierce's Golden Med. Discovery
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets15c
Di. Heice's Tulgative Teners
Paine's Celery Compound68c
Palmer's Sandal Wood Capsules
Dr. Palmer's Little Black Pills

sto

and

for

dul

stre

TIO



1	
1	Hire's Root Beer18c
I	Hood's Sarsaparilla68c
١	Injection "G"
1	Injection "Malado"
1	Injection "Black Crook" Cures unnatural dis-
1	char ges
	Imperial Granum60c
1	Jacobs' Emulsion Cod Liver Oil50c
	Japanese Pile Cure50c
1	Dr. Long's Hair Balsam30c
	Lydia Pinkham's Female Compound68c
	Luxomni68c
	Dr. Long s Sarsaparilla, the Best, Large Bottle,
	Strong Mixture, Small Dose50c
	Liquid Celery Phosphate, for building up weak,
	nervous people. Strongly recommended60c
	Wampole's Cod Liver Oil68c
	Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure85c
	Wilcox Tansy Pills
	Wilcox Tailsyl ma

P. P. P	68c
Peruna	68c
Pozzoni's Face Powder	34C
Pond's Extract	340
Royal Germatuer	67C
Simmons Liver Regulator, Red 7	150
Simmons Liver Regulator, Liquid	080
Santal Midy	750
Swan's Capsules Copaiba.	TO and ISC
Shaker's Digestive Cordial	. 83c
5. S. S., Small 55c; Large	950
Sage's Catarrh Cure	34C
Scott & Bowne's Cod Liver Oil	66c
Tyner's Dyspepsia Cure	300
Thedford's Black Draught	150
Wine of Cardui	68c
Williams' Pink Pills	35c
Mellin's Food	37 and 590
Raspberry Vinegar	35c
Cutilina Skin Lotion	

EDUCATIONAL. ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va. Courses for degrees, with electives. Large library Working laboratory. Healthful mountain location. Good morals. Very moderate expenses. Catalogue, with views, free. Address the Treasurer. proved Residence or Business july12-1m fri sun wed

FAQUIER INSTITUTE for young ladies, .Warrenton, Va. Thirty-fifth year begins September 19, 1896. Situated in the Piedmont region of Virginia, 54 miles from Washington city. Limited in number. For catalogue address George H. Butler, A. M., principal. july 14 16t sun tue

232 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. Prescribed and elective courses of study Special department of vocal and instrumental music, art and modern languages. Prepares for Wellesley, Vassar and other colleges. Location excellent, patronaga select, methods thorough and progressive. Fall term begins the first Monday in September. Catalogues on application.

july 14-lm-su wed.

We Have the Most Beautiful and Appropriate Souvenir of the Season For Our Patrons.

During this entire week every purchaser of two pounds of Coffee, one pound of Tea, two bottles of Extracts, 50c worth of Spices, or one pound of Baking Powder will be presented with a beautiful hand-

JAPANESE FOLDING FAN.

The Fan is very handsome and has no printed matter whatever on it. We will cheerfully supply the entire population of the city with these beautiful Fans on the above terms. These Fans are very costly and it is not sufficient merely to be a customer, in order to obtain one but you make a purchase during this week. See them in our window today.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEACU. Headquarters 75 Whitehall Street.

Branch House, 116 Peachtree Street.

MATTINGS.

PIERRE M. BEALER, MANAGER.

SHADES,

FIXTURES, Etc.

HERE IS A POINTER that you can absolutely depend upon. I am determined to offer some of the Greatest Bargains to be had in the city. Be your own judge. Come and see what we have in

CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Everything made, laid and lined in way of Carpets, and other goods

placed in your home to order. . . Suit yourself in way of terms.

T. CORBETT PEACHTREE ST. The Exclusive Carpet House,

Men's Sa

WITHOUT MERIT





It would be IMPOSSIBLE to draw CONTINUOUS CROWDS. These SPECIAL SALES at "THE GLOBE" are the talk of the public, both far and near. We attribute the great store's PHENOMENAL SUCCESS to the people's RELIANCE in our ANNOUNCEMENTS and their FAITH in our VALUES -- Statements that are as good as gold, which have won for us a CONFIDENCE so justly earned that it would be more than folly to in any way indulge in its abuse. ANOTHER WEEKLY SALE, commencing TOMORROW, which will strengthen our business relations, eclipse all past records, and COMMAND the ATTEN-TION of thousands upon thousands of interested buyers.

IF YOU WILL COMPARE QUALITIES AND PRICES "THE GLOBE" WILL GET YOUR TRADE.

\$10 and \$12 Suits Made from all-wool black and blue Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Nicely made up, this season's patterns; well worth the original price, Special Sale Price.........















\$13.50 and \$15 Suits Made of Worsteds, plain and fancy Cheviots, Cassimere, Thibets, etc. Well trimmed in all the newest styles, Excellent values, Special Sale Price......

















\$16.50 and \$18 Suits Made from Clay Worsteds, Serges, Thibets, Cheviots and Twills, Handsomely finished. The greatest bargains offered. Special Sale Price......



\$10.00







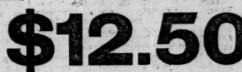






\$20 and \$22 Suits Made from desirable materials, highest grade of tailoring. Beyond a doubt the greatest values ever offered. Special Sale Price.







Souvenir

ds of Coffee, utiful hand-

atever on it. with these costly and

tain one but

MANAGER

Bar-

Etc.











When the clouds leak, use one of our Mackintoshes, \$3.08.

"They win in the stretch," our Suspenders, 10c, 15c, 25c, 38c and 48c.

Are you aware that our Underwear will outwear in wear any Underwear sold elsewhere. 25c, 38c, 48c and 75c. Hot, ain't it! You ought to be in one of our thin Coats, 50c,

White and Fancy Vests, cut low in neck and price, 48c, 79c, 98c and \$1.48.

Take your pick out of eight hundred Straw Hats, 25c 38c and 48c.

Got some more Laundered Negligee Shirts, better than the last lot. We could sell them at \$1. Take 'em at 48e. More Knee Pants for more boys, 4 to 15, splendid value, 48c and 75c.

Our buyer sent us 97 doz. 50c Ties. We have half a notion to sell them at 25c. On sale next week, choice a quarter. Scriven's Drawers are only \$1 any place, here 70c.

For that "attired feeling" use one of our GLOBE SHIRTS, laundered, 48c.

Shoes! Shoes!

\$1.98



Our Mail Order Department.

We make a specialty of mail order business, sending goods to all parts of the country. We guarantee all goods to be exactly as represented, or refund the money. This feature of our business secures and retains the confidence of a vast patronage who have found it a pleasure to deal with a house whose reliability is assured and where orders are promptly filled.

Samples of suits and pants or price list of shoes sent to any ad-

MOONSHINERS.

Bill Arp Meets Two Prisoners on a Train Coming to Atlanta.

THE DANGER OF BEING CAUGHT

Generally There Is Somebody Who Will Give Away the Secret for a Few Dollars.

"Here! Come in here! Come right along." said the deputy marshal, and four prisoners followed him into the smoker and sat down where he pointed. Two of them were white and two colored. There were three officers in charge and the party was bound for Atlanta. The younger white prisoner sat just behind me and after a glance at him and seeing his hand bound up in rags I ventured to ask him what was the matter with it. He said that a piece of timber fell on it and mashed it. He was a young man with barely any beard and had s pleasant face. He seemed grateful that I had inquired about his hand.

"What have you all been doing?" said I. "Moonshining, they say," he said, with a weak smile. The officer sitting next to him then informed me that this gang was captured in Polk county yesterday, not far from Taylorsville, and they had the biggest still that had ever been found in the woods. It was so big that it would not go in at the car door and had to be hauled on a flat. "Where in the world did you get it?" said I to the young man,

"I didn't get it," said he, "but they say it come from Rome."

"He don't admit anything," said the officer, smiling, and you musent press him too hard. He has just been bound over to the federal court, and if he can't give a bond will have to lie in fail till October.' 'You are not married?" I asked.

"No," said he.
"That's good," said I. "How about that

"He has a wife and one child," said he. The other white man looked about thirty and was well dressed. He was the designer and promoter, the capitalist, and dident seem to be much concerned. He bought some candles from the newsboy and hand-ed them to the young man and the officer and the two negroes, and was quite chatty. The negroes seemed unconcerned and en joyed the ride. One said:

'Dis de fust free ride I have in a long time. Hit beats a scurshion."

After awhile one of them dropped to sleep.

But the young white man was evidently both physically and mentally. His face had a sad and dreamy expression. "Is this your first experience in this line?"

Yes, sir," said he, "and it will be my last. I never thought about it much until I was into it."

'How long has that still been running there," said I. 'About three months." he said.

"Where do your folks live?"
"Up in Union," he said, and I could al-

see his thoughts going back to the

was happy and free.

After awhile he was called on the other side, and I discoursed with the deputy more freely about their moon-shine business. He said it was increasing in his territory—that fifteen or twenty selzures had been made in Polk county within the last twelve months—that generally the business fell off in the summer months, but business fell off in the summer months, but this was a great fruit year and very fair spirits could be made with a little meal and either apples or peaches or blackberries mixed with it. And besides, said he, the times are awful hard on poor folks and a young man like this one is easily drawn in. Some moonshiners are bad men and desperate, but these are not But all of them set but these are not. But all of them get fooled sooner or later. For ten dollars some fellow will tell on them. I reckon there were twenty or more men who knew about this still and the meanest one in the lot is generally the one to give the officers

stills and we never would find out if some-body didn't give us à cue."

"Where do they get the stills and how do they get them to their hiding places,"

a hint. We don't know where to hunt for

They buy them in Atlanta or Rome of Chattanooga and haul them away in the night and keep off the public roads. Some buy the sheet-copper and rivets and make their own stills. More than half we find wooden bottoms that set flat on the d and the fire is built d the still instead of unground around the still instead of underneath it. Sometimes they use a big washpot or caldron. Their hiding places are very peculiar. They used to have them under the floor of the house where the smoke could go up the chimney, but that has played out. They can hide them from the officers easy enough on these mountains, but they can't keep the secret long from hunters and framps. Of course they have to buy these fellows with whisky, but that costs too much, for one fly will draw that costs too much, for one fly will draw another and if they are not caught they have to move. It is an all night business, moonshine or no moonshine, and if the poor devils would work half as hard at something else they could make a good living. The most pitiful part of the busi-ness is the suffering and trouble it brings on the women and children when the hus band or the father is serving a term in prison.
"Well, is there no remedy-no stopping

the business? "No." said he. "There are some people in every community who had rather dodge the law than obey it. They like the risk and t the peril of moonshining. Regular honest work is too tame for them and, be-sides, they have a spite against the government that allows a rich man to run a bis distillery and says to a poor man you shan't run a little one. The only remedy that I see is to stop them all, big and little, or turn everybody loose to make it.

But the government is obliged to have that two hundred millions of revenue and of course the present system must go on." 'What had these negroes to do is case?" said I.

"What had these negroes to do with this case?" said I.

"Oh, they always have one or two black lieutenants to help around and buy corn. or steal it, and to sell the whisky by the jugful to other negroes. They are the best sort of trusties and will keep a secret better than a white man. Those negroes will swear that they "just happened dar" and had nothing to do with the still."
"Will either of these men be able to give bond and keep out of jail until court?" said I.
"I wouldn't be surprised," said he. "They

I. wouldn't be surprised," said he. "They wouldn't be substantial friends in their horhood. The bonds are \$300 each and will be sent back tomorrow to get setty. It is astonishing how many people a community sympathize with the

onshiner and are down on the informer en they find him out. That's a secret t we officers have to keep thate or we would never eatch few years.

violate or we would never catch another still."

A few years ago, when I was getting the right of way for the East Tennessee railroad, I was belated one moohight night in Paulding courty, and had to ride several miles to the house of an acquaintance who was with me. Pown in an ugly ravine our road crossed a little branch, and near it was a covered warpon and a yoke of steers and two rough-looking men sitting by a campfire. "Moonshiners," said my friend. "There is a still up the branch about a mile, and these fellows have started to market with some whisky. I know them, and they know that I know them and their business. We must stop a minute and be friendly, or they may suspect that you are a revenue officer." We stopped and chatted awhile, and my friend told who I was and what I was doing. They were easily satisfied, but I didn't like the looks of the two guns that were leaning against a tree. Not long afterwards I was driving to my country home near Cartergrille and overtook a tired man who had a little black valise in his hand. I asked him if he wouldn't like to ride, and he thanked me and got in. "How far are you going this way?" I asked.

"To Fannin county," he said.

"Did you come on the train this evening?" I asked.

"No, sir," said he: "I have walked from Atlanta. Been staying there for three months."

"Moonshiner?" said I.

"That's it," said he.

months."

"Moonshiner?" said I.

"That's it," said he.

"They took you down on the cars and sent you back on foot?" said I.

"That's it," said he.

"Well, my friend, I reckon this will make you quit the business, won't it?"

"Well, I don't know about that. We rather like it up in the mountains, and it's about the only way we can sell our corn. One bushel will make three gallons of whisky that we can sell for \$2, but we can't haul the corn sixty miles to market".

"But it is against the law," said I.
"Yes, I know it is, but there is no sin in dodging a law that was made for rich men to get richer and keeps a poor man dewn.
There is no justice in these revenue laws."
And so it goes on and will continue to go on. It is very like the smugglers on the coast. The very hazard of it is fescinatin to those who pursue it. There are smugglers now on the Florida coast whose fathers and grandfathers smuggled before them, and the business will continue down for generations to come.

BILL ARP.

On and after August 1st, I will be sole proprietor of the Golden Transfer Company, and hope all my old and new customers will favor me with their patronage as heretofore. I will be thoroughly equipped to move their freight from W and A. R. R.; also safes, machinery, etc. I insure prompt delivery and responsibility for all damage. Frank Golden, office W. and A. R. R. Telephone 473. Notice.

To Amelia Beach To Amelia Beach.

If you want a day's outing that you will never forget come with the grocers' excursion to Amelia Beach. Surf bathing absolutely no undertow; seine drawing, fish fry on the beach, bicycle racing, match baseball game, grand fireworks illumination Wednesday night as the excursionists leave for home.

Return made in time for business Thursday morning.

\$3.50 ONLY!

Round Trip to the Ocean!-Amelia Beach. Lowest rate, most accessible beach to At-

Lowest rate, most accessible beach to Atlanta. Train leaves union depot 8:20 Tuesday night, July 11th, arriving at hotel right on the beach in time for breakfast. No delay; no transfers, solid through train of handsome coaches and Pullman sleepers. Secure your tickets in advance. On sale Monday and Tuesday at Southern railway ticket office, Kimball house.

THE CALDARIA.

From The New York Advertiser.

Johanns, the wife of King Philip the Fair, of Spain, was passionately fond of painting. If she saw no matter what face, once, she could from memory so sketch it that every one would be struck by the

One day it pleased King Philip to inspect the queen's sketchbook. At that time Johan-na was styled "royal highness," while Philip, belonging to a royal family of foreign blood, was only styled "highness," and in all the state documents her signature was appended first and his afterwards. Glancing through the pages of the sketchbook King Philip particularly noticed the face of a man which had been drawn in a variety of positions. Now he appeared variety of positions. Now he appeared as a famous hero, now as a praying monk, now on bended knee before the lady he adored. This man must indeed have taken possession of the queen's imagination, see-ing in how many different characters she had portrayed him, and the tenderness of touch and delicacy of art which character-ized these sketches seemed to show that, unfinished though they were, the heart had

He went to the chief forturer of the inquisition and commanded him to discover which Spaniard in the kingdom most One mere hint was thereupon given to the hundred thousand spies of St. Her-mandad and in a week's time the reply ar-

in this case assisted the hand and head.

rived-namely, that the slender bronzed face was none other than that of Don Jayme d'Avila Marrano.

In the glorious period of the inq Marrano was the name of those Moorish knights who became converts to Christ-ianity. Yet they were the bloom and flower of Andalusian nobility. Otherwise the word "Marrano" also signifies, in the Spanish language, a "pig." At the period of which we write there was a certain celebrated painter at Castile named Luis de Lucero. His particular distinction lay, not in exquisite refinement, but in marvelous rapidity. Although his name was Lucero, he was nicknamed at Rome Fra Presto ("make haste").

Presto ('make haste').

Philip the Fair directly he heard that
the face of the mysterious figure had been
discovered in his dominions, sent for Lucero. "Master," he said, "I require you to make several sketches of a living person. He will remain before your eyes two hours. How many sketches in that space of time can you make of him?" "As many as your royal highness re

the Algyazil, You will be conducted to the scene of operations in about an hour's time. Meanwhile your artistic commiswill be duly signed and brought to

At the end of an hour sketchbook and pencil were handed to the artist and he was placed in a closed vehicle resembling a sedan chair. In this he was carried through long winding passages, upstairs and downstairs, hither and thither, and finally he arrived in a dark chamber where the footsteps of the carriers could scarcely be heard, perhaps owing to the apartmen being very deep and underground, perhaps

20c Fancy Hose,

QC.

35¢ Ladies' Black Hose,

IQC.

25C.

50c Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose,

33 I-3c.

15c Children's Hose,

8 1-3c

25c Infants' Socks.

15C.

18c.

eamless Black and Tan.

IOC.

50c Gents' Hose,

Black Balbriggan and Tan,

23C.

49c and 89c.

Hermsdorf Dyes,

because there were already so many persons present. Here the door of the vehicle was opened and its occupant told to get out. At one glance the painter discovered where he was.

At the further end of the room sat a number of men in black garments, with pointed caps on their heads. Their faces were covered with thick veils, and the whole chamber was lit only by a glimmering oil lamp which hung from the middle of the ceiling. This was the torture chamber of the inquisition.

The grand inquisitor, and he alone, wore

The grand inquisitor, and he alo no mask. He sat on the raised platform amid the judges, and was attired in a long black velyet cloak. Close to one of the walls stood a table, at which sat two persons. One was thoroughly veiled, while the other wore a black velvet mask.

Not a sound was heard. Suddenly the grand inquisitor made a sign. In an instant two disciples of St. Hermandad stepped forward. They removed a black coveriet from off the floor and thus disclosed, beneath it, the subject which Lucero was to treat. It was a head, not severed from the body, but living, with a fierce looking brave countenance, wearing an expression of lofty dis

As to the worthy Torquemada, we can As to the wortup Torquenaua, we can only speak of him in terms of praise, be-cause he had invented, among other instru-ments of torture, the famous caldaria. This was a copper vessel shaped like an inverted bell and filled with oil. The prisoner was put inside of it, and his head alone protrud-ed from the top. His body remained im-mersed in oil, which would be heated, now more, now less, according as his confes-sions were reluctant or outspoken. He had to confess to everything or die! That was justice—that was the caldaria. The living study was situated in the middle of the room-very well illuminated by the lamp just overhead. The head, holding itself supreme defiance from beneath the knitted prow. This was a splendid subject for a first sketch, thought the artist. The grand inquisitor had just whispered to the chief torturer, who now exclaimed:

'Don Jayme d'Avila, confess before your judges as to when you first spoke to Johanna, the daughter of Fernandez, and when ast spoke."

He had commenced to reply:

"I have seen her at a distance, but never spoken to her."

"What keepsake of hers do you possess as proof of her attachment for you?"

The face of the hero turned scarlet with anger at these words. His eyes flashed at

the interrogator as he replied:
"Your question is an insult to one whom you should revere with loyal devotion. The

queen is virtuous."
"Stay," whispered the masked man, who was sitting next to him, and who grasped his hand. "Put down your pencil. A better subject will present itself directly."

The inquisitor made a sign to the tor-turers. They set to work and ere long the face changed its expression. The heating process had commenced beneath. The eyelids of the head had commenced to swell and the features visibly twitched

This was an admirable subject for a second "Will you reply to our interrogation, Don

Jayme d'Avila?' sounded the hollow, dre words of the inquisitor.

At these words the head returned a haughty look, as though trying to regain its heroic determination.

"Cursed be the tongue that should reply

On this it pressed its lips together, as though attempting to control the various contortions of pain which were becoming visible. What a capital subject for a third

The fire is being constantly stirred be-neath the victim. On his forehead the veins were swelling, and his bodily anguish as well as the internal struggle were obvious. well as the internal struggle were obvious.
All at once he screamed out, lifting his face
upward, with the air of one whom diabolical pain had at length conquered.

"Look there, Fra Presto," said the figure;

VOL.

"there is a beautiful study for you."

Every feature has lost its original er. pression. The soul was no longer master of the frame. The eyes glared from their sockets, the mouth was foaming and cursing heaven and earth.

"If this picture," continued the figure, "is worthy of your pencil, how much more interesting will be the next." The fire was getting flercer and flercer. "Do you wish to reply to our interroga-

tion, Jayme d'Avila?" tion, Jayme of avila?

The head did not reply. It was no longer agitated and twitching. It began to smile. It began to assume that tranquility of death after the final agonies have been passed. Once it laughed alond, with the most awful laughter imaginable.

Lucero was sketching this very rapidly. The masked face signaled to the inquisitor that he should have the fire decreased, for he was afraid the victim would die too soon. But all expression on the face was now by quick degrees vanishing; the head drooped and hung downward. Lucero was busy with his sixth study. The inquisitor once more demanded:

"Don Jayme d'Avila, will you reply?"
At this question the knight fairly lifted his head and opened his eyes, the whites of which were visible from afar. His face, on which there was a ghostly pallor, was no longer human; it was the face of a specte that lifts its head from the grave and speaks from thence. The dreadful face commenced to speak in a heavy, groaning tone: "Philip, in seven days I shall answer you before heaven."

With this the eyes were convulsed, and the head dropped over on its side to the floor. All expression had now fled. "Put out the fire-quick," cried the in

quisitor.
"Is not this a splendid seventh study?" said the masked figure.
But the figure was mistaken, for the knight had breathed his last, and could furnish no more studies for the artist's pencil., "Curse him for balking myeeighth study," exclaimed Lucero. "By dying too fast he has robbed me of 100,000 reals."

"Don't be afraid," replied the figure; "you will receive the full amount. You have done your work most charmingly. Now, go home, and finish those sketches off."

The artist did so, and his pictures were

characterized the most wonderful realism. King Philip made a present of them to his wife; and then the news went abroad that wife; and then the news went abroad that the queen had gone hopelessly mad. Six days afterwards the king summoned the grandees of Castile, and informed them that her royal highness was quite insane. On the seventh day Philip was proclaimed king, and his signature now preceded that of Johanna in state documents. On the eighth day the king was lying in his hearse. They say he was poisoned. May heaven be merciful in judgment on those who have died.

SPECIAL SIX DAY



Busiest Store on Atlanta's Busiest Street.

Polite Attention. Correct Prices.

\$1.75 Black Crepon Crepon, All Wool, 98c.

\$1.00 Black Crepon rman Crepen, All Wool, 55C.

c Figured Brilliantine Dressy, Newest Designs, 38c. 75c Black Henrietta

49C. 40c Henrietta All Wool, 36 Inches Wide,

25C. 15c Black Cashmere Double Width,

IOC. 50c Black Serge

35c. 65c Black Brilliantine 40 Inch Silk Lustre. 45C.

35c China Silk 22 I-2C.

50c Summer Silks, 25c pieces, Plaid Summer Silks in all desirable shades, 22 inches wide,

33c. 65c Black Satin 49C. 75c Navy Blue Serge All Wool, 46 Inc 48c. 35c Colored Henrietta

All Wool, Tan and Brown 25C. 15c Colored Cashmere Double Width, All Colors,

IOC. 60c Colored Crepons, all wool, light shades,

37 I-2C.

10c Bath Towels 36x18 Inches. 5C. \$1.50 Linen Fringed Table Cloths

08c. \$12.00 Marseilles Spreads Slightly Soiled, \$4.99. \$1.50 Marseilles Spreads Full 12-4, 99C.

roc Marseilles Stripes Assorted Stripes 7 1-20. 25c and 50c Turkey Red Damask

15c and 25c. 40c Bleached Table Damask

. 23c. 65c Half Bleached Damask 70 Inches Wide, 43C. 6c Crash Towelling

18 Inches Wide, 4C. 25c Linen Huck Towels, 44x 22 inches, 15c.

7 1-2c Stripe Lawn, assorted patterns, 5c. 10c Stripe Lawns Elegant Designs, 7 1-2C.

oc White Dimity Check and Stripe, 7 I-2C. 10c India Linen 36 Inches Wide, 7 I=2C. 15c Dotted Swiss IOC. 35c White Mull Very Fine, IQC. 20c Stripe Organdy 9 I=2C. 12 1-2c Atlantic Organdy 8 I=2C.

12 I-2C.

\$2.50 Muslin Emb'd Skirts. \$1.25. \$3.00 Jersey Jackets, Good for Sweaters, 39c. 35c and 50c Muslin Aprons, Fine Domestic, 15c and 23c. \$1.00 Ladies' Corsets, Warner's Health, Soc. \$1.25 Ladies' Corsets, 89C. 75c Ventilated Corset, Extra Values, 49C. Black and Gray, \$1.60. \$1.50 Satine Underskirts, Only in Black. 990. \$1.00 Muslin Night Gowns, Fine Cambri

35c Chemisettes, All Colors, 19C. \$12.00 Silk Gowns, \$4.99. \$15.00 Silk Opera Shawls,

\$5.00. \$2.00 Child's Cashmere Dresses, Light Blue, Cream and Pink \$1.00. Shawls,

8c Stripe Lawn and Colored Gloria Silk, \$1.99 15c Jaconet Duchesse heavily embroidered,

\$3.00 Brilliantine Underskirts, 73c. 35c and 50c Muslin Chemise, Big Bargains, 15c and 23c. 50c Gingham Bonnets, Checks and Solid, 23C. 35c Muslin Corset Covers, Good Quality, 15c.

Ladies' Black Cashmere

\$1.50. \$4.00 Silk Underskirts, Black \$5.00 and \$7.50 Infants' Cloaks,

\$1.50 and \$3.50.

Champion Low-Priced

350 Misses' Black Hose, Hermsdorf dyes, double knees, 25c Gents' Imported Socks, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Gents' Night Shirts. 75c Men's Unlaundried Shirts,

New York Mills muslin, linen bosom, reinforced, 48c. \$2.50 Silk and Wool Outing Sbirts, special for seasbore, \$1.80.

75c and \$1.00 Gents' Suspenders, 35c and 5oc. 25c Windsor Ties,

12 I-2C. \$1.00 and \$1.25 Gents' Colored Bo som Shirts, 69c and 89c.

\$5.00 Gents' Bath Robes, \$2.89.

the South

75c Black Silk Gloves, Double Finger Tip, 48c.

25c Black Silk Mitts, All Silk, 15C. 40c Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, 25c and 35c Gents' White Cotton

Just the Thing for the Military. oc and 16c. 35c Gents' White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,

All Linen, IQC. 10c Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs, b. s. figure initial,

25c Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

15c. \$3.00 Feather Fans, Light Bine, Pink and White. \$1.48. \$1.00 Silk Gauze Fans,

In All Shades, 73C. \$1.50 Collar and Cuff Box, 98c.

\$1.50 Ladies' Hand Satchels, 75c. 75c and \$1.25 Leather Music Rolls Black and Ta 49c and 89c.

\$1.00 Bath Brushes, 49C. Liquid Putz Pomade, 8c.

35, 50 and 75c Shaving Brushes, 9, 16 and 24c. \$1.25 Perfume Bottles,

> 69c. 75c China Pin Trays, Satin Lined, Hand Painted, 33c. 25c Gilt-edge Shoe Polish, Black and Tan,

\$1.25 Gents' Solid Buff Bals and Cong 990, \$1.50 Men's Satin Calf Bals and Cong

\$1.28. \$2.50 Gents' Vici Kid Bals Razor Toe Patent Tip, \$1.89,

\$2.50 Men's Heavy Calf Shoe \$2.00. 4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 Gents' Shoes Patent Leather, French, Calf and Tan, \$2.99.

\$1.25 Boys' Buff Bals Plain and Tip Toe, 08c. \$1.25 Little Gents' Lace Shoes Black and Tan, 98c.

75c Ladies' Dongola Oxfords

Black and Tan,

48c. \$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords 8oc. 85c Infants' Strap Sandals

Hand Sewed, Bluck and Tan, 48C. 75c Child's French Kid Button Wide Heel, Tip and Tassel, 48c \$2.00 Tan Oxfords Lace and Low Button, \$1.49

\$1.10. 50c Gents' Tennis Oxfords 35c.

\$1.50 Tan Oxfords

75c Infants' Soft Sole Shocs 49C. 25c Infants' Slippers

Red, Black, Blue, Tan, IOC. \$1.50 Men's Kip Dom Pedro Good Working Shoe,

\$1.17. \$3.00 Gent's Southern Ties, Kangaroo, Vici Kid and Calf

Clearance Sale Wash Goods.

3 Bargain Counters.

Choice No. 1, 2 1-2c.

Of

Merchants

IQC. \$2.19. Choice No. 2, 5c. Choice No. 3, 7 1=20



Assets, \$204, Surplus, 22,

The following i "State of Geor My Dear Sir-I will fire insurance compa

"I. What is the "2. How much How much

4. How much What is th

What is th

"7. Is there as me offices are loca ans in Georgia real

For inform

Buff Bals and

Calf Bals and ici Kid Bals

vy Calf Shoe

.oo Gents' Shoes **Buff Bals**

ts' Lace Shoes

ongola Oxfords

trap Sandals

Oxfords Oxfords

ennis Oxfords

s' Slippers

p Dom Pedro Southern Ties,

Kid and Calf 19.

3, 7 I=2C.

36 PAGES THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. PART'S. 25 TO 36.

VOL. XXVIII.

ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1895.

MUTUAL LIFE IN GEORGIA. F. SHEDDEN.

THE LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Has Greater Amount at Risk in this State than Any Other Company.

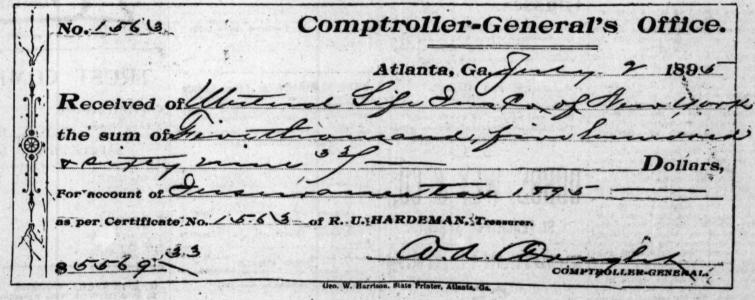
Did Nearly as Much Business in Georgia Last Year as Its Two Largest Competitors Combined Has More Money Invested in Georgia Securities than Any Other Company.

PAYS THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF DEATH CLAIMS. PAYS THE LARGEST TAX TO THE STATE.

If You Doubt It Listen to These Figures While They Speak GEORGIA RECORD APRIL 30th, 1894, TO APRIL 30th, 1895:

TOTAL PREMIUMS COLLECTED IN GEORGIA, 1894-95 TOTAL AMOUNT AT RISK IN GEORGIA, 1894-5...... 16,853,072 00 TOTAL DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN GEORGIA, 1894-5 151,946 00

Assets, \$204,638,783.96 Surplus, 22,529,327.82



Paid Policy-Holders since organization:

\$388,440,897.34

\$4,671,527

The Questions Asked By the Governor:

The following is the letter written by Governor Atkinson to Comptroller-General Wright:

"State of Georgia, Executive Office, Atlanta, March 15, 1895 .- Hon. W. A. Wright, Comptroller-General My Dear Sir-I will thank you to furnish me with the following information with reference to each life and fire insurance company doing business in this State:

- "I. What is the total investment of each of these companies?
- "2. How much of its total investment is in bonds of the State of Georgia?
- "3. How much is secured by liens on Georgia real estate?
- "4. How much is invested in bonds of the counties and municipalities of this State?
- "5. What is the total amount of assets of each invested or loaned in this State?
- "6. What is the total income of each of these companies received from its business in Georgia?
- "7. Is there any provision in the charter of these companies or in the laws of the States in which their home offices are located which prohibits them from making investments either in Georgia State bonds, or oans in Georgia real estate, or investment in our county or municipal bonds?

"W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor."

THE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Company's Georgia Investments:

State of Georgia 41/2 per cent. bonds.....\$1,000,000 County of Chatham 5 per cent. bonds..... City of Atlanta 41/2 per cent., 5 per cent. and 7 per cent. bonds...... \$ 588,000 City of Augusta 41/2 per cent., 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds...... 127,000 --Georgia Railroad and Banking Company 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds...... 439,000 Georgia Railroad and Banking Company Stock...... 100,000 Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah 5 per cent. bonds...... 489,000 Savannah, Florida and Western System-Atlantic and Gulf 7 per cent. bonds.....\$394,378 South Georgia and Florida 78..... 104,000 — 498,378 — 2,896,527

Company New York, Richard A. McGurdy, President.

For information concerning the New Debenture and Continuous Installment Contracts, apply to W, M, Elliott, Resident Special, Fitten Building

HE GRACES THE BENCH

Story of Judge Howard Van Epps-Ten Years on the Bench and the Years Preceding It.



were prophetic. The words of the blue-eyed maiden kept ringing in his ears as he fired

cartridge after cartridge into the ranks of the enemy. But the battle came to the closing stage and he was safe. The con-

closing stage and he was sare. The confederates were surrendering. The young soldier threw up his gun to break it on a log of wood and was seriously wounded by the last bullet fired by the enemy. "I recovered," is the way the judge tells it, "and have been questioning ever since whether it was worth the trouble."

whether it was worth the trouble."

He came back to Atlanta after the war

and went to the University of Georgia. He had a fine career there, winning his way

with characteristic energy. He graduated in 1869 with the second honor of his class. He was noted as a hard student and a deep

He was noted as a hard student and a deep thinker even in those days. He was also distinguished among the college speakers. He always inspired enthusiasm with his addresses. He had the happy faculty of interweaving fancy with fact and his speeches were always oratorical gems. He took the law course after graduating and left the university the following year with a legal "dip." He cast about him for a location and selected Atlanta.

He came here young and fresh from school to practice law and win fame and fortune. Like hundreds of other brilliant and worthy young men he did not immediately succeed. Clients did not rush over

each other in their eagerness to retain him and for a long time he found it an uphill struggle. No one who has not endured it

can imagine the bitterness of the beginning

when a young man leaves college with ex-ceptional honors to win his way in a pro-

experienced them. They know just how young Van Epps felt. This was a time when Judge Van Epps was not as ruddy and robust as he is now. The strain of care,

the worry, the doubt, the mental anxiety took the color from his cheeks and almost

the strength from his frame.

One day he appeared in the city court to represent a client. Judge Cowart was pre-

siding. It was a criminal case-not a big

one, but enough to give scope to the eager-ness and enthusiasm of the young attorney. He spoke with all the earnestness of his

soul, feeling that not only the liberty of his client, but that to a great extent his own future hinged upon the effort he made.

which the jury did not see and immediately appointed Van Epps the solicitor of his

court. Speaking of this, Judge Van Epps

"I remember I went off into a dark corner in the courthouse, under the steps, where there was some lumber and coal on cans and prayed for the judge—and for

Some months after this he was appointed solicitor by Governor James M. Smith. Af-

ter an interval of several years, during which he was a partner of Judge Lochrane and a member of the firm of Van Epps,

Calhoun & King, he was appointed by Got

calhoun & King, he was appointed by court.

ernor Gordon, and again by Governor

He has been on the bench ten years.

During that time the court has grown until its business is far beyond the capacity of the two judges who preside in it, to try

it. Such has been the volume of business

His charges to the jury are models of conciseness and logic. Frequently he gives

color to the dry legal instruction with a dash of poetry. He has a bright fancy which runs along poetic nnes and whenever

Cowart saw something in the speech

It is said of Judge Howard Van Epps that he has written that queer, unreadable s'gnature of his to more judgments than any other Georgia judge has rendered.

It is said of him that he has told more good stories and scattered more sunshine in the paths of his lucky companions than three occupants of the Georgia bench combined. And it is also claimed that he has found time during this industrious official career to win more social popularity than any of his fellow judges en-joy. Furthermore, he has devot-ed himself to a lovely faimly with a beauty and tenderness calculated to revive faith in the reality of domestic bliss. In addition, he has acquired a broad general culture, a knowledge of men and books and has proved his right to wear the title of

learned and dignified, Nor is this all; his universal popularity with the members of the bar is one of the finest tributes to his success. Nowhere is his fame more securely fixed than in the hearts and minds of the hard working attorneys who, almost daily, for ten years have plead in his court. They like for him to preside when they have a case in court; they like to meet him in social life, they like to meet him around his own fireside.

Altogether, his career in Atlanta has worn the hue of brilliancy, and the gradual steps by which he has gone into an enviable place in his profession have been marked by personal effort and individual merit. Alid the best point of it all, it seems to me, is that his success has been self-made and stands as a tangible illustration of what will and brains and pluck can do.

Judge Van Epps, as his friends know him, is hale, hearty and ruddy. He has a rotund figure, a round, good natured face that shines with fellowship, sympathy, learning and dignity. The blue eyes have a strong touch of the poetic and the imaginative, and the lips and chin are a type not uncommon among statesmen who have won great distinction. On the bench Judge Van Epps is the personification of judicial dignity. In social life he is tender, thought-

ful and devoted.

Perhaps Judge Van Epps is everything that his boyhood prophesied that he would

When he was ten years old he was very freckled. His thin little face was dotted all over with them and his physique was now. He had long, slender legs, thin coest and general appearance of thinness and lankness. He was of that hardy, sturdy type of boys, however, who grow into ro-

ustness and strength in later years.

It was well for him, then, that he was less stout than he is now. In those days a favorite occupation of his was stoning lizards on Lookout mountain, and when he was not doing that he was trying to pitch a flutter mill in one of the sparkling streams that dance around this famous mo breathed the pure ozone from the top of this mountain, gathered its strength in

his constitution and waxed strong.

He developed ambition at a very early age. He was born in Eufaula, and although he has no distinct recollection of it, it is said that it was upon his advice that his father moved to Chattanooga six months later. One of the first things that ever came under young Howard's notice was Lookout mountain, and as soon as he was able to climb he commenced making daily journeys to its summit. In the summer his father lived on top of the mountain, and it was then that the future judge develop-ed such activity in the slaughter of Fz-ards and the construction of flutter mil's. The jaybird and the woodpecker population was also appreciably diminished by reason of his residence on the mountain.

As the judge himself expresses it, "As I remember my boyhood I did little e're and

other trial judge in the state. The business of the court is extremely heavy. The litigation is of a very important character and many questions arise and are tried every term. Judge Van Epps lends himself to the heavy duties of his post with complete devotion and the thought and work which he gives to his duties have come to be the wonder of the local bar. He gives to each case his earnest consideration and his long experience gives him a comprehensive grasp of all the legal points involved. wasn't much of a boy to talk about." A little later, however, the elder Van Epps found something more useful for the budding judge to do. He put him on the farm, where he was given ample scope for the exercise of his activities. The farm on which the young man worked was of the peculiar kind on which Sol Smith Kussell's "Hosea Howe lived, in Peaceful val-

sell's "Hosea Howe lived, in Peaceful villey." It was flattened out upon the side of Missionary ridge and was bottomed with a soil that possessed wonderful powers in maturing fruit trees and farm products.

Fruit culture was young Howard Van Epps's favorite occupation, having a slight touch of the poetic in it. He budded and grafted trees, which he pinned up with rocks until they were strong enough to stand on their own account. These same trees were afterwards cut down by the minie balls, which were plentiful on the famous ridge or crushed under the wheels of caisson and cannon.

But for the war young Van Epps might have been the fruit king of Tennessee in the field and has always wielded an in-

But for the war young Van Epps might have been the fruit king of Tennessee instead of being a Georgia judge. But he did not foresee the war, "Otherwise," says did not foresee the war, "Otherwise," says lovely home at 227 Washington street. There he is seen at his best when surround-in most poetic. stead or being a Georgia Juage. 33ut he did not foresee the war. "Otherwise," says he, "I should have rested more, while my my father's eye was employed in another part of the field."

my father's eye was employed in another part of the field."

It was the war which drove the Van Eppses from Tennessee and placed their fruit farm in other hands. When the federal troops occupied Chattanooga, the Van Eppses found an asylum in Atlanta. Here young Howard went to school. He attended school until it became a question of Joe Brown's militia or the regular army. He selected the latter, and joined a veteran Tennessee regiment of infantry, fighting, as he says, when it seemed safer than to flee. He says, when it seemed safer than to fies.

But before becoming a warrior he became a lover. She had blue eyes and fair hair and sang to him until he knew each word by heart: "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying."

When he went off to war those words were ringing in his ears. A few weeks later when he was hurried into the battle of Egypt Station, Miss., he believed they

world delights to look; for the aggregate achievements of every man represent the possibilities that lie within the grasp of every other man. And more than that, the path of achievement is so strewn with splendid incidents as to appeal to the interest of all his fellows.

The career of Judge Van Epps furnishes a notable instance of this kind. His life has been plentifully sprinkled with the romance of adversity and prosperity.

Judge Van Epps did not come into success by inheritance. He struggled for it. He did not become a good lawyer or a ripe judge without effort; he was first a student and a worker. He came along discouraging paths, but did not lose hope. All along he had a spark of confidence that he would some day be successful. Even when he was least successful he did not cease to anticipate distinction in his profession. And it was during a time of severe reverses that his first taste of success came.

ROBERT ADAMSON.

CC	OK	REM	EDY	CO
	SYP	HILI	SI Boso	nd- or
0	We elimin	ate all pois	n 15 to 35 d on from the	ΣΕ Ο
00	Parties ca well as her	n be treat	e in any for ed at home same price intee,) but s	as U
Ö	those who will contra all money	prefer to act to cure and pay er	come here, them or rel tire expens	und O
~	Our Mag	cic Reme		are 1
D	nate cases for a case	we can not	the most of engo the we cure. Since true specific	the the
0	Syphilis he found unit was discov	il our Mored. We	ht for but ne agic Cyphil solicit the n challenge	ever lene lost
S	world for disease ha	a case we co	annot cure. ?	this kell
0	Absolute z	proofs sent	APITAL onal guaran sealed on ap	tee.
Z	COOL	ddress, K REMI	EDY CO.,	m. m
CC	OK	REM	EDY	co

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be giad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers, who have consumption if they will readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

A CLEAR HEAD,

good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use. of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver ceptional honors to win his way in a pro-fession and meets with no success. The waiting for clients, the longing for an opportunity to prove himself worthy, the struggle to keep up and to keep up appear-ance without any income—these things are known alone to those who have passed through them. And there are many now among the brightest lights at the bar and the most successful attorneys, who have experienced them. They know just how and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills



Jars and Glasses.

For preserving fruit. We handle the best and safest makes and our prices are no more than others charge for the defective kind. See our

'Woodbury" and "Globe"

improved Jars before you buy. Both are perfect in every respect. The Alaska Refrigerator is still without successful competition

that it is declared that Judge Van Epps has rendered more judgments than any other trial judge in the state. The busi-

61 PEACHTREE STREET.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, S, C., AND RETURN

Via Georgia Railroad. Tickets on sale every Saturday, good to return leaving Charleston the following Monday evening. The beach at Sullivan's island is the best on the south Atlantic coast, and the Atlantic Beach hotel ene of the best. Sleepers Atlanta to and from Charleston. For tickets or information, call on R. D. Mann, ticket agent, No. 4 Kimball house, or at the union ticket office, J. W. KIRKLAND, Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ca. JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.



THAT OTHER DROP!

Screened Lump Coal \$2.50 per Ton, Cash, irginia and Alabama Cont Co., J. W Wills, Sales Agent; Office and Yard Simpson St. and Southern Ry.

EDUCATIONAL.

The new brick building, with electric lights, water-works, steam-heating, accommodates 300 boarders. Campus of 25 acres. Library, nuseum, laboratory, telescope. Thirty in faculty. Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton and Miss Alice Cox, Directors of Music. Pupils attend Exposition; Alumnse Day, Nov. 7. European party next-summer. Address C. C. Cox, PRES., OR W. S. COX, BUS. MANAGER, MANCHESTER, GEORGIA.

july14-6w-sun, tu, thu

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE, Eufaula, Ala.

of it!"
Healthful, moral, select. Surroundings refined and elegant. Faculty the best. Literary course very thorough. Musical advantages equal to those of best European institutions. Catalogues gladly furnished on application.

T. J. SIMMONS.

President. on application. july 10-e o d

WASHINGTON & LEE
UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Virginia.
Academie; Law; Engineering. Opens
Sept. 12th. For calalogue address
G. W. C. LEE, President.
july 10-52t-e o d

NASHVILLE COLLEGE For

Central location, Large faculty, High-est advantages in Art, Literature and Sci-ence, Music Conservatory, Year begins September 2, 1895. Send for catalogue, Rev. GEO, W. F. PRICE, D.D., Pres., july2 2, cod Nashville, Tenn. ATLANTA WOMAN'S COLLEGE,

D. W. GWIN. L.L.D., Co-Presidents. W. B. SEALS, A.M., Assisted by a full corps of brilliant instructors in all departments. The scientific method of instruction persued. Liberal accommodations for boarding pupils. Address above, or NAT T. SEALS, Business Manager, july 9-im Atlanta, Ga.

NORWOOD INSTITUTE, A Select Boarding and Day School for

The fourteenth session will begin Wednesday, October 1, 1895. Number of pupils strictly limited. Application for admission should be made early. Address Mrs. Willam D. Cabell, Principal, Washington, D. C. julyil—Im

PORTRAITS LESSONS

JAMES P. FIELD, 68 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga. Southern Art School.

Lycett's CHINA PAINTING Studio,

Atlanta, Ga., (12th year in Atlanta,) Lessons in all branches at reduced prices during the summer months. Royal Worcester raised gold, figure painting, and all other effects taught. Studio cooled wan electric fans. Kiin and colors furnished free to pupils. Write for information. Large stock of china to select from.

Virginia College for Young Ladies, Roanoke, Va.

Opens September 12, 18%. One of the leading schools for young ladies in the south. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Virginia. Famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in art and music. Students from twenty states. For catalogues address the president.

W. A. HARRIS, D.D., Roanoke, Va.

WARD SEMINARY for Young Ladies.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. D. H. HOWELL.
Office removed to No. 101½ Whitehall
street, over Benjamin's drug store. Telephone No. 570. Office hours from 9 to 12
and from 3 to 5 july 11 Imo

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Griffin, Ga.
Prompt attention to collections.
References Merchants and Planters

Jas. K. Hines.

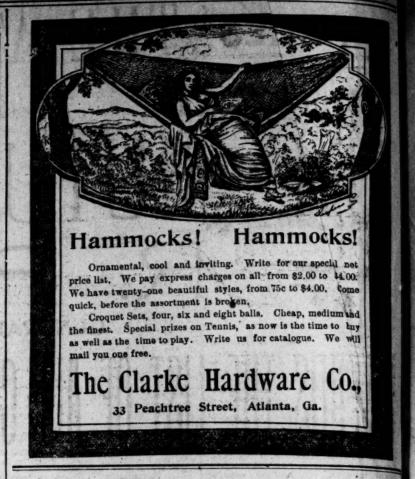
HINES & HALE
Lawyers, 24 and 25 Inman building, Atlanta Ga.
Commercial collections solicited.

Thomas L. Bishop. Walter R. Andrews. BISHOP, ANDREWS & HILL.

201/2 East Alabama Street R.T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS, Offices-1, 2, 2, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 59% Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

MARVIN L. CASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 208 Equitable Bullding, Atlanta, Ga. HALL BROTHERS,
Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City
bank building, Atlanta, Ga. Surveys of all
kinds. Special attention given to mines,
quarries and hydraulics.





The German American Mutual Life Association



Annual Renewable, Limited Term. Life Expectancy, Life Annuities, Prepaid Terms

Cash Surrenders No Lapses No Snap Judgments

The whole question in ance and securing responsibility and safeness, who can use the cor surplus to the best advantage, the insured or the insurance of Cor-espondence, inquiries, and an examination respectfully june30 tf sun wed



BYRD L. LEWIS, Palace Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

m better prepared to accommodate Boarding Horses than as in the City I have the Finest Carriages, Buggies, Horses, and Traps that money could buy.

eclal Attention given to Weddings, Funerals, Theater and Priva Horses and Mules Bought and Sold on Commission.

GIVE ME A CALL.

T. O. HARGIS, Salesman.

R. L. JONES.



Wall Paper a specialty. Ready-mixed Paints

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA

CAPITAL \$250,000.

ATLANTA

114-116

Acts as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, registrar for companies and micipalities, or as trustee in mortgages executed by individuals or corporations. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Porter King, H. E. W. Palmer, J. T. Dargan.

R. J. Lowry, E. Woodruff, St. Julien Ravenel, Johr M. Green, D. O. Dougherty,

Open from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. J. C. KIRK PATRICK, LITT BLOODWORTH, IL. Vice President Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Geo. Winship, C. D. Hurt,

T. C. ERWIN, Aust. Cashie

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga

Accounts of Srms, corporations and individuals eletent with legitimate banking.

H. T. INMAN, W. A. HEMPHILL, A. J. SHROPSHIRE,

DIRECTORS.

J. CARROL PAYNE,
EUGEN E C. SPALDING,
M. A. A. TKINSON.

LITHIA WATER AND BATHS CURES Kidn ey and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Insmnia and Got SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, Ca.

00 MILES FROM ATLANTA H. T. BLAKE, Prop.,

Massage Electric, Vapor, Needle, Sho wer, Steam and Mineral baths. Mo com hotel, dry climate, altitude 1,200 feet. Rates \$10 to \$20 per week, 5 per count by the month. When guests dine in Atlanta daily a rebate of \$2 per ade. Rooms with private bath, toilet, hot and cold running its trains daily to Atlanta, forty-five winutes' ride; also telephone communice opposite Aragon hotel. Accommodation for \$10 exposition visitors.

G. W. PARROTT, Pres. C. A. COLLIE B, Vice Pres.

CAPITAL, \$400,000.

Jean to him; althe quiet lass, she couman in all Gallow I thought of her when hidden und house; of the lit ture when my fat had saved both o were again in a were again in a me alone to aid. And here we we daft and fey, one near something,

had described had with the l comforted him spirt of revenge cave, in the fa loch to be quits Ghie. I, too, we while I stopped

taken our com

rade knew the low, the lore heather was among the most raits upon or we hasted alon possible erran For how coul willing retain enough for tre Anton Lennox what trick of we arrive at it. I confess as a a point ahead no hope of do

cursed the mishould not have like mischance

mother's lot.

knew that Je

As we ran on cursing my folly conventicle of the ing left her alon his back-he who took, alive at lea

sword, for not
story afterwards
the sheer extreme and strength to fig prompted.
You see how th mad, and yet W was in almost equi hasted he asked head of his father

night of his gallar wood in Edinboro could have forgo nor the creature I never can be sur white I was in hid "I told you that Will," Bald he, "w the bonny fight." I knew that he be disheartened: been in better sy McGhle in Maisie's And then on the chael called back: "Hist! I knew time—if it be they and then we, or done, looked down we had run in on as the road turne again that great m der. Earlstoun, fol of the covenanter conference of the started to run dottell all that had Michael pressed



e Association



feitures Judgments

ectfully soll

ale Stables. Theater and Private R. L. JONES, Mar

> 114-116 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

EORGIA. ATLANTA

AULTS. BLOODWORTH, JR.

Joel Hurt, Jos. Hirsch, J. C. Kirkpatri J. C. Jchnson,

IKING 60

URES nia and Goul

"Hist! I knew we should find them in time-if it be they!" And then we, crouching low, as he had done, looked down on the highway, which we had run in on again, and there below, as the road turned by the burn, I saw again that great man, my brother, Alexan-der, Earlstoun, followed by some 300 men of the covenanters returning from the conference of the Seventh Thousand. As I started to run down to intercept him to tell all that had happened, Black Mac-

Michael pressed my arm.

"Ay, mon., they cast me out, and I can "Ay, mon., they cast me out, and I can join none of them."

I thanked him for the good service he had done me in showing me the strong."

I thanked him for the good service he had done me in showing me the strong.

place.' They had been told that it was a cave on the braw surface of the beetling crag, but their knowledge of the location was not more certain than this. The exact spot they bade us tell, and frighted us again with threats of all kinds of dire things. We told them they could find out for themselves if there were such a place, but, as for us, we would say neither yes nor no.

"When they had brought us by force to face of a rock and copse where, as you know, the cave is," Maisie went on, "they asked us again and again to take "they asked us again and again to take them to the whig's hiding place. When we refused they uttered the most horrid threatenings, swearing what should befall us.' But they were not able af all to shake us, though we were but two maids and at their cruel will, and they were not able to find the mouth of the cave in that mile of tangled gairy face.
"So the cruellest and fiercest of all, the great, stark, black-a-vised man whom they called Mardrochat, that same that stopped us by the ford when first we fied from Balmaghie—"

maghie-"
"Oh, cursed Mardrochat," I cried; "wait "On, cursed Mardrochat," I cried; wattill I come to a settlement with you!"
"No," said Maisie, solemnly, "all is settled and paid already with Mardrochat. So they threatened till they were weary, and the night was coming on. Then Mardrochat. drochat turned about to his gallows thieves:

hand that could help me in my need, even

the hand of Sandy Gordon, my brother.

In an instant Wat of Lochinvar and I had astounded Sandy by seizing his bridal rein, while he exclaimed at what we told

of te witch mother of theid iot, Gash Ca-

briel, having in all likelihood told Mardochat where Anton Lennox lay, hid in the cave

in the face of the hill, and how that sly

spy, remembering that he had sworn re-venge on Maisie and Kate McGhie for

their bravery and their taunts, had sought the spot out. We only could imagine the rest, even the worst. But on the other

way, down that very road, were the drag-

oons who held her and Anton Lennox, her

And then my brother, the great man in

a foreign hat and coat, whom I had

grown to respect that very day, hearing him speak from the Session Stone, smoke

his thigh with a malediction I know the

Almighty forgave. And then, we telling him he must hasten should we carry out

our plan and free the prisoners before Anton Lennox should be near Edinboro and

the headsman, he distributed his men, who near all knew the ways of the hill, scat-

tering them over the slopes in the hidden

spots and those on horses along the basky edges of the burn. In such wise were we

put that we had been able to have surprise much larger force than that we awaited. Presently as we lay, I with my pistols

held ready to pick my men, we heard a voice shouting a ribald refrain. "Hoot, a cavalier song!" one of ours

of ther voices took up that ditty, steeped with the jollity of a soldier's freedom. We knew afterward that they were full of drink that they had had at the inn that stands half way on this road to the clachan of St. John's town.

Presently they came two by two their

Presently they came, two by two, their

gear rattling above the sound of the voices. The man by my side whispered that we

had been right in our conjecture earlier in

the day, and that it was Lag's Dumfries troop of renegades. Presently there came a horse with a lass,

and straining my eyes to be in truth sure, I saw she was, as Wat and I had thought,

I rose up at the sight, maddened, I know well, and let fly a bullet that took the roy-stering blade that led the party in the

groin, so that he yelled as he had not seen but had felt the deil.

At the instant white puffs of powder rose

from both sides of the burn, while Sandy led his horsemen from their hiding in the

They must have imagined us many more than we really were, for they scampered away right and left, to and fro, each think-

ing of his own skin, and forgetting those fallen in their tracks. "Maisie!" said I, at her bridle rein now.

She had been struggling with the little horse that had his nerves tingling at the

Then was I fearsome of that bonny face,

so pale and distraught with what she had undergone. She reminded me in some way of the girl bairn who was still and grat not

so much as the boys before James John-stone's cruelty. She was not, after all that had happened, the same lass that had so

recently left the luxuries of the great house of Balmaghie to minister to the sickness

But I cared not a whit. Distraught as she

was, I again had her safe in charge before all that crew of dying soldiers and exultant

But she was looking back the road by

which they had come.
"My father," said she, "who never was
taken before—and Margaret!"
Her heart was with them, as I knew well,

but I tried to encourage her with stating

what we would do to deliver her from this

Sandy, returned from the pursuit, now

dismounted by his beast's side, his foreign hat in his hand, out of respect for our lit-

And then, talking, she found at last how to explain that her father had interfered

since he was captured in the behalf of a

little officer boy, who had been set on by two others of that disordered array. An-

ton Lennex, weak as he was, and after the

stern fight he had of yesterday, had been overcome and then bound to a horse's back

and sent on by the other of the two roads,

Maisle thought, which forked near the inn where they had loitered.

When she had explained this and that she

thought a greater party followed, with which it would be utmost folly for us to

attempt contention, and, after all her re-

gained self-possession, she broke into sobs, as, after all, she was but a lass.

"Poor Margaret!" said she. "Poor Mar-

"Hoot toot, be of guid heart, lass."
He declared that he would be after the party that had Anton Lennox, but that he

ould leave three to escort Maisle and my-

Sandy because he smelt the fray. A after all the indignities he had suffered,

he was not in very truth so unwilling to lift his hand in the fight against Charles Stuart, who had belied his inheritance as

All this did not indeed take all the time

All this did not indeed take all the time I have needed to put it to paper. Yet we were, as it was, deliberating all too long; for suddenly we heard the tramp of many horses down the road whence the others

As the hoof clank sounded down the road

I was sore put to it that is was my need

in order to help her we had rescued to leave him, my brother. I had no other way, but yet now I would that I had not; that I had stayed to see him in the guid

that I had stayed to see him in the guid fight, striving as only Sandy Gordon of Earlstoun ever could! Oh, that I had stayed to keep him from being taken! But my duty was plain. I had no other notion in very truth save to accompany Maisie Lennox and not to leave her again in such a plight as I had before. So separating we rode each to his destination. Gradually Maisie's self-control returned

Gradually Mais'e's self-control returned

Gradually Mais'e's self-control returned and she had told the story of all that had happened while we had been at the Conventicle of the Seven Thousand.

"You had scarce gone, Will," said she, "when Margaret and I saw a face peering out through the bushes. I screamed in my horror, for it was that of the great black robber which stopped us, as Kate told you, on the way from Balmaghie."

"Mardrochat!" said I. "Mardrochat!"

"Yes, Mardrochat, the spy, was he, Will, whose wicked face peered at us. He kney, that he had us affrighted, that he had ne help near, and he remained there hid,

help near, and he remained there hid, glowering at us, while we knew not what to do. And then, as tired of tantalizing, he

Sandy urged us to hasten in the other di-

But Sandy, who listened, said:

self to Tonoskin in the Wilds.

King o' the Scots.

tle friend, Maisie of the Lennoxes.

Maisie Lennox.

fearsome noises.

"Oh. Will." she said.

of her father, Anton.

members of our own.

which they had come.

sair perplexity.

CHAPTER XXV.—Concluded. suddenly, even while we execrated MacMichael for that cowardly meth-

Black MacMichael for that cowardly meth-od of sighting a shot at a foe's back, we knew that we even would have done as he, would have quartered the land, could we, for the spot of shooting the man he named. "Mardrochat!" he sald, rising from among

rocks and running down to the water.

that still looked clear with its sheen of

himmering silver.
Yea, if the man lying on his face were

Madrochat, I would have held it no sin to have done the same e'en to his back.

thought of all I had heard of this sly,

wicked informer, who even the worst of the persecutors despised, as Kate McGhie

had described him in the fight he had had with the lasses when they had dis-comforted him so blithely. Then it was a

spirt of revenge which led him to seek the

cave, in the face of the cliff above the loch, to be quits with Maisie and Kate Mc-

Ghie. I, too, would have shot him behind while I stopped hid behind the hags. With a low cry of dismay, MacMichael

called back to us from the water's edge

that this man after all was not Mardrochat,

but only one favoring him. And then, as saw the poor creature lying there shot in the back, I believe we even would have taken our comrade at the throat, now that

again the cowardice of the shot seemed apparent, like that of the soldiers 1 had seen shooting a poor maukin—a lad that ran from them. I believe we should have come at once to an open rupture had I not remembered the prudence I gained turing the last days. Our navelences

during the last days. Our unwelcome com-rade knew the country, how to hide, to run low, the lore of hill and dale; where the

heather was thickest; spots for hiding among the moss-hags. We had found these

traits upon our short acquaintance while we hasted along the way on that near im-

possible errand.

For how could we two, with but one un-

willing retainer, who had a name bad enough for treachery, ever expect to free Anton Lennox or his daughter Maisle? By

what trick of wit or any cunning could

I confess as we ran over the hills to reach

a point ahead of them I saw no way at all no hope of doing aught. For it appeared

to me that Maisie was lost forever, and

forgetting all my good Scot training, I cursed the mischance, as I would not and

should not have cursed, I deem, even at a

like mischance having fallen to my own

It was as it had been when Sandy cared

not so much about the others, because he knew that Jean Hamilton was safe, who

was his wife. Maisie had come to me like

I CRIED TO HER.

Jean to him; although she was a winsome

quiet lass, she could have had the greatest man in all Galloway had she but willed it.

I thought of her coming each day to me, when hidden under the roof of the well house; of the little Maisie in the adven-

had saved both our lives. I would that we

were again in a like plight together with

And here we were running over the hills

daft and fey, only with instinct keeping

near something, my chance to solve our

As we ran on I was sick of the heart,

cursing my folly in having gone to the conventicle of the United Societies, in hav-

ing left her alone with Anion Lennox on his back—he whom they never would have

took, alive at least, if he could have held sword, for not until I had heard the story afterwards did I know that even in

the sheer extreme of his weakness he could find strength to fight his enemies when rage

Prompted.
You see how the matter had turned me

mad, and yet Wat Gordon of Lochinvar was in almost equal bad way. And as we hasted he asked me if I remembered the

head of his father falling in the snow that night of his gallantry with the Lady Well-

wood in Edinboro town, I told him I never

could have forgotten that grisly thing, hor the creature I had dreamed or saw-I

while I was in hiding.
"I told you that night you were a man,

Will," said he, "when you were strong in the bonny fight."

I knew that he meant that I should not be disheartened; but he would not have been in better spirits had it been Kate McGhle in Maisie's stead.

And then on the instant Black MacMi-

chael called back:

ver can be sure-came out to bury it

me alone to aid.

when my father's horse, Gay Garland,

"'Must we go back empty handed? Let me try my way with the lassies. They shall be complaisant to tell where the old fox lies, or else suffer that which shall serve us as well.

"With that he came near and put his mith that he came near and put his hand upon me in the way to hurt me. Not-withstanding, with all the might that was in me. I strove to keep from crying out lest my father should hear, which they counted on. But, as God is witness, I could not. Then, the fear being upon me,



SUDDENLY SHE LAID HER HEAD UP-ON MY SHOULDER.

and the pain of a woman, I cried out in my agony, as I had never done before in this world."

"Oh, thrice accursed Mardrochat, die not till I meet thee," I cried again, beating my naked hand upon a rock in the impotence of hate.

Maisie went quietly and evenly on with her tale without heeding my anger.
"But when I cried the third time in my extremity, like a lion out of Ine thicket came my father forth, springing upon them with his sword in the gloaming. Never was there such striking since the world began. He struck and struck, panting and resting not, roaring in anger, till they fled from before the face of him. And the first that he struck was Mardrochat-he that held me, and the blood spurted over me. Thus it was," she went on calmly, "my father clave him to the teeth, and he fell forward on that which had been his face. Then plucking his sword to him again my father swung it hither and thither like lightning, and pursued them over the moor as a flock of sheep is hunted on the hill. And he smote and slew them as he ran. My father did that all alone. But, alas! in the valley, though he knew it not, there was a troop of horse encamped about a fire, the same that ye halted and took us from in the midst of Enterkin. Now my father, running and smiting blindly, tripped over a halter and fell headlong in the heart of them. Thus they took Anton Lennox, took us malds also, but the dragoons being officered by gentlemen, there was no more ill-usage. Now though he had killed the in-formers and spies, the soldiers liked my father none the less for that, despising those whom they employed on such service. Rather they gave my father honor and not dishonor, as one that was mighty at their own trade. And to us the babe-faced offi-

er was both kind and courteous."

After this she was silent for quite a while, sitting by me on the mossy seat on the old playing green of the Nether Crae, and looking up as one that dreams to the heather on the hillside.

"Is it not a noble thing," she said mus-"to have a father that will render up his life for you as if it were a little thing? But I thought within myself that he need not have given it also for a peony-faced officer boy. But I uttered not the word aloud, lest I should be shamed for one that had not the true root of the matter in him, which, indeed, I had many a time suggested might prove to be the case with myself.

(To Be Continued.) New British Silver Dollar.

From The Pall Mall Gazette. Yielding to the long-expressed desire of nerchants and bankers in the Straits settlements and Hong Kong, the British government is about to issue a special silver dollar for use in our eastern possessions. The obverse will bear a representation of

The obverse will bear a representation of Britannia standing erect with her trident and shield, instead of sitting on the latter object in the uneasy posture in which she is seen on our bronze colnage. Above the figure are the words "One Dollar," and below the date, "1895."

The reverse bears the denomination in Chinese and Malay characters, its standard weight, 416 grains, and fineness 900, and identical with the Japanese yen and the Hong Kong dollar of the second issue, and the order directs that it shall cease to be a legal tender when reduced by wear to 411 grains. The original dies, which have been designed and prepared by the engraver to the mint, at the joint expense of the colonies principally concerned, have

Do not neglect that tired feeling; it is a signal of danger. It is nature's warning. It is a cry for pure, r.ch and nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla meets these demands.

FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty. W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his customers with the finest livery and out. its to be had in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the spiendid care and attention given them. If you wish genuine satisfaction call on Jones. Nos. 23 and 35 South Försyth street.

Dr. J. A. Childs. Dr. W. L. Champion. DRS. CHILDS & CHAMPION,

SHIP YOUR WATERMELONS Country produce, etc., to the undersigned.
Returns made promptly on day of sale.
H. F. TILLMAN,
Wholesale Commission Merchant, 45 South
Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. City reference Lowry Banking Co.; Atlanta Trust
and Banking Co.

IN FRONT Just Now,

BUT PRICES INSIDE

are inside of those of

ANY OTHER HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

3 Whitehall Street.

Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and

The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia,

and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared and the Mercantile Trust Company, or New York, has been, by prop. er agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said trust company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and ex-

ecute the reorganization, namely:
A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed first mortgage bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite

The committee representing the first mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

Deposits under this plan are invited from the following parties in in-

1. The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

2. The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

3. The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company

of the Montgomery and Euraula Railroad Company.

4. The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

5. The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

6. The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

7. The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Com-8. The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

The right to make such deposits is hereby limited to the 15th day of July, 1895,

On application to the Trust Company the Mercantile Trust Company certificates of deposit under the Hollins plan of reorganization can be exchanged for certificates un-

der this plan. Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the

reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, at their office, in the Mutual Life building, No. 32 Liberty street, New York

The Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, at Savannah, Ga.

as the agent of the Mercantile Trust Com-Pany THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, New York, June 5, 1895.

W. D. & M. J. YARBROUGH.

Graduates N. Y. Trades School. Sanitary plumbing and pipe fitting, gas fixtures, gas globes. Estimates promptly made. Job work a specialty.



PICNIC

For Picnic Parties, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Pearl Lake is only thirty-nine miles from Atlanta—one hour's ride—and is situated in a beautiful grove of large oaks, the surrounding lands beautifully covered with grass. The lake of clear spring water covers thirteen acres, has beathouses and rowboats and is also stocked with game fish. Fishing, boat riding and bathing are all free to the excursionist, thus offering to Fishing, boat riding and bathing are all free to the excursionist, thus offering to the pleasure seeker for a day's outing one of the most attractive spots in middle Georgia. These grounds are kept in most beautiful order. A new and large payillon, 40x80 feet, has been recently erected, thus adding another to the many attractions of

adding another to the many structions of this place.

On application to the representatives of the Atlanta and West Point railroad information will be gladly furnished, the grounds shown and pleasure taken in making any arrangements for parties who desire pleasant and convenient picnicking JOHN A, GEE. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

To Baltimore and Return

THE SEABOARD AIR-LINE, CHOICE OF ROUTE.

On July 16th and 17th the Seabaard AirLine will sell round trip tickets from Atlanta and all stations in Georgia and South
Carolina at the following low rates:
Route No. 1, via Norfolk and Bay line,
\$10 for the round trip. Route No. 2, via
Norfolk and Potomac steamers and Washington, \$12.50 round trip. Route No. 3, via
Norfolk and all rail, \$12.50. Route No. 4,
the "Atlanta Special," via Richmond and
Washington. The Potomac steamers run
between Norfolk and Washington every
night, and day steamers north Tuesdays,
Wednesdays and Saturdays. Call on any
agent of the company.

Address

E. J. WALKER,

E. J. WALKER, C. T. A., No. 6 Kimball Hous W. T. FLOURNOY, B. A. NEWLAND,
Gen. Agt., P. D.
T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitu-

PIUM and morphine habits treated on a guarantee. No Veal, manager; or lock box 3, Austell, Ga.

THAT OTHER DROP!

Screened Lump Coal \$2.50 per Ton, Cash. Virginia and Alabama Coal Co., J. W. Wills, Sales Agent; Office and Yard Simpson St. and Southern Ry.

COVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., July U10, 1885.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of Forage and Straw as may be required in the Department of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Platisburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, VI.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock m., eastern time, Friday, August 9, 1895, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for at —," C. G. SAW-TELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l. TELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell street, and branch store 201 Peters street, is just now receiving a supply of turnipseed, such as ruta baga, red top, white flat dutch, white flobe, yellow globe, red top globe, pomeranenan globe, yellow aberdeen, dixle, seven top and other varieties; also, fruit jars and fruit-jar fixtures of all kinds separate. His stock of fruit jars are Mason's metal top, Mason's improved glass top, Glassboro improved, Woodbury and Millville, all in pints, quarts and half gallons; also, a large supply of jelly tumbers, one-half and one-third pints, and other varieties of goods at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual stock of fine wines, ales, beers, porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grades for medicinal and beverage purppses can be had at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable rates.

Terms cash.

Retail Grocers' Excursion AMELIA BEACH, Fernandina, Fla.

Sealed bids, accompanied by certified check, will be received by the committee for the privilege of selling refreshments on train. No intoxicants allowed. Train leaves Tuesday, July 16th, 8:30 p. m.; returning will reach Atlanta Thursday 6 a. m. Secure your sleeping car accommodations by noon Monday at Southern railway ticket office. Rate for the

Round Trip Only \$3.50.

FRED. G. PAINTER

47 Thomas St. - ATLANTA, GA. Formerly of London and Philadelphia.

Fresco Painter and General Decorator. Will be pleased to make estimates on all classes of Fine Work.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office ConstituFINANCIAL.

H. R. WILLCOX,

FIRE INSURANCE BROKER No. 204 Equitable Building.
Companies licensed under special act of
the legislature; aggregate assets \$1,70,034;
cash surplus \$72,214. First-class security,
equitable rates, risks bound at once,
Prompt attention to applications,
may5-6m, fin page

W. H. PATTERSON & CO

Investment Securities, ROOM & CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G.

John W: Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited

SECURITY LOAN and ABSTRACT CO.

CAPITAL \$100,000.
Atlanta, Ga.—Macon, Ga.
Atlanta Office—27% Whitehall street.
JAMES G. WEST, Manager.
W. J. NORTHEN, Supervisor Farm
Loans.

W. J. Modernam.
Loans.,
Address all communications to James J.
Cobb, president, Macon, Ga., or James G.
West, manager, Atlanta, Ga.
Loans on real estate from \$500 to \$100,000
promptly made, If you wish to invest or
borrow, call on us. Our facilities for this
business unexcelled.

Sent Free. It plainly indicates the best and safet way to make money quickly by stocks. Address

LAN. DON & CO.. Kankers, 58 Wall StreetNew York, june16-im sun tues wed

10 to 20% per Month

can be made by our method of operating in grain and stocks. Prospectus giving full information of perfect system mailed free. Send your business only to a financially responsible house. Look us up. HAMPDEN T. THOMAS & CO., Grain, Stock and Bond Brokers, 123 Chamber Commerce, Chicago. june 9 tf sun tues thur

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City-Standard Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF GEORGIA. ARRIVE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville... 7 00 am STO Nashville... 8 00 am From Marietta... 8 30 am STO Chattanooga... 2 00 pm From Marietta... 8 30 am STO Chattanooga... 2 00 pm From Marietta... 8 30 am STO Chattanooga... 2 00 pm From Chattarga 11 25 pm To Marietta... 8 33 pm From Nashville... 8 33 pm From Nashville... 8 33 pm ATLANTA AN WEST POINT RAILBOAD. ATLANTA AN WEST POINT RAILSUAD.

From Montg'm'y 6 totam flo atong m8.7 c oca at from Newman.... 8 00 am To Manches. 2... 8 19 am From Manches. 2. 8 19 am From Manches... 11 50 am From Manches... 11 50 am From Manchester. 15 pm From Manchester. 2 20 pm To Manchester. 3 15 pm From Manchester. 3 50 pm STo Selma 4 58 pm From Montg'm'y 6 13 pm To Newman 5 49 pm Following Train Sunday only:

only: From Newnar......10 30 am To Newnan...... 5 10 3 a

No.

35 FrmWish'ton 5 25 am 12 To Richmond 7 50 am 37 Frm Wish'ton 3 55 pm 38 To Washing'n 12 00 m 17 Frm Mt. Airy, 8 39 am 36 To Washing'n 12 00 pm 18 Frm Kichm'nd 9 00 pm 18 To Mt. Airy, 4 38 pm 5 Frm Chit'n'ga 6 50 am 13 To Chattan'ga 7 33 am 19 Frm Ch't'n'ga 6 55 pm 13 To Chattan'ga 7 33 am 18 Frm Gh'yl Mish 0 aus 18 Frm Gh'yl Mish 0 aus 18 Frm Gh'yl Mish 0 aus 18 Frm Br's'w'k 5 45 am 13 Frm Br's'w'k 5 45 am 13 Frm Br's'w'k 5 39 pm 18 To To Macon... 14 19 pm 18 Frm Br's'w'k 6 39 pm 14 To Macon... 4 10 pm 15 Frm Br'yl'k 6 39 pm 14 To Macon... 4 10 pm 15 Frm Ft.Vall'y 9 55 am 15 Frm Ft.Vall'y 9 55 am 15 Frm Ft.Vall'y 9 05 pm 12 To Ft. Valley. 4 20 pm 15 Frm Ft.Vall'y 8 00 pm 15 To Ft. Valley. 7 30 am 16 GEORGIA RAILROA

MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC.
(VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.)

TO Milledgeville 7 15 am. From Milledgeville 12 15 pm.
TO Milledgeville 3 05 pm. From Milledgeville 6 10 pm.
SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.) (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIPPIN)

NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE rer the L. & N. - E. & T. H. - C. & E. I. R. R.'s slid Vestibuled Trains with Elegant Dining Service. TARE THE "NASHVILLE & CHICAGO LIMITED." THE EVANSVILLE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS,

AND ALL PRINCIPAL
CITIES IN THE WEST, NORTH AND NORTH-WEST
WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN SUMMER RESORTS,

--FROM-

Norfolk and Richmond Va.,

NEW YORK.

THE SUPERB NEW STEAMSHIPS Jamestown and Yorktown.

Three thousand tons, 3,200 horse power. Built of steel and as handsome as private yachts in finish, equipment and accommodations, leave from company's wharf, Norfolk, during summer months at 7:30 p. m. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

S. S. "Guyandotte" or "City of Columbia," every Tuesday.

S. S. "Old Dominion" every Wednesday. Old Dominion steamers leave Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 5 p. m. First-class tickets include meals and stateroom accommodations.

Tickets on sale by all connecting lines ticket agents in the south.

OLD DOMINION S. S. CO.,

Pier 26, North River, New York. W. L. Guillaudeau, Vice President and Traffic Manager. July 7-tt sun wed

5100,000.

How They Are Taught to Stand on the Head. : : : :

By CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

Only Asiatic elephants are capable of receiving much instruction, and in the Bar-num herd, numbering twenty-four, there

is not one of the African variety.

The most difficult trick an elephant is called upon to do in the circus ring is to stand on his head. Of the twenty-four in the Barnum show there are only three that have learned this difficult feat. They are "Babe," "Lena" and "Columbia," all young and all females. Doubtless with great pains and patience the older elephants and some of the males might also be taught to stand on their heads, but it would be a long strug-

gle. When the trainer, George Conklin, has an elephant to break to this feat he begin by chaining the animal's front legs to strong stakes, and then fastens other chains to the hind legs below the knees, the ends of the chains being connected with a block and tackle attached to the top of the building. When all is ready, a number of men, or a pair of horses, are set to work hauling on the tackle, and the ele-phant's huge hind quarters are literally hoisted in the air until the force of gravitation and the restraining power of the front chains bring him into the required position. Of course the animal when treated thus for the first time is thrown into intense rage and fear. She trun Bercely, thrashing the ground with trunk and straining at the chains. Some times the chains are broken in the violence of the struggle, but more often the stakes are pulled out of the ground.

Fifteen minutes at a time is as much of this severe exercise as it is considered safe to put upon an elephant. She is released and given two or three hours to recover herself. Then the chains are made fast the air, and the elephant brought back into the position desired. Four or five times a day this operation is gone through with, and every time the same struggles and resistance are encountered. Once entered up-on, the task is never abandoned until the slephant has learned the lesson, although Bix or seven weeks are usually necessary to success. By degrees the elephant grows accustomed to standing on her head and allows the chains to do their work more willingly. At last comes the day when the keeper can make her roll forward and lift her hind quarters into the air merely at a word of command and perhaps with a prod with the elephant hook.

The remarkable memory possessed by elephants shows itself in the persistence with which they stick to a certain order in the tricks they do, once these have been thoroughly learned. For instance, if Conk-ling should give a wrong command to his elephants while they are performing in the without showing the white feather. But

disobey him and execute the order which should have been given. If, for example, he told them to march when ordinarily he would have told them to waltz, they would

go ahead and waltz, refusing to do the

Cruel Punishment of Elephants.

When an elephant becomes unruly he

must be brought into subjection at any

cost, and usually no half-way measures

will serve. Indeed, many elephants, when

fits of rage have taken them, have been

thought so hopeless of reform, so given

over to the desire to kill, that the only course open was to kill them. Thus the

famous "Tip" in Central park was put to death with an agony of poisoning a few months ago. In this way many elephants

have been simply murdered. Conklin de-

clares that it is only in very rare instances

that it is really necessary to kill an ele

only way to deal with a bad elephant was to torture him until he squealed, which meant surrender; and I am sorry to say

that many good elephants have on this

principle been tortured to death because their keepers knew no better. Fully half

the elephants that are taken with these

bursts of frenzy will endure any suffering that can be put upon them rather than show the white feather. They will let you

drive hooks and spears into them until

you are covered with blood; they will let

you burn them all over with red-hot irons; they will let you beat them, shoot them, do

anything to them, but they will not give

up-you cannot make them squeal. And if

you persist in this kind of torture, you will simply end by killing the elephant. It's an

awful thing the way keepers used to tor-

ture elephants to their death; it makes me

"I remember several years ago when old Chief went mad and tried to kill several of

the men. He was a big, fine elephant, on

I the best in the herd and the quickest to

dangerous that something had to be done,

and the order was given to break his spirit

or kill him. We got a gang of men and went to work about 9 o'clock one night. First we chained the big fellow down by

his four legs, using block and tackle; and

we had some trouble doing it, I tell you, for he fought like a devil. But he didn't

he just buckled down and fought till th

him stretched out so that he couldn't move

at all except to thrash his big trunk from one side to another, and we took good care

to keep out of the way of that. Honestly, it was a pity to see him lying there—help-

I thought what he would have to take be fore we got through with him. There was nothing else to do, though, as far as we

ours, and the only way to get along with him at all was to make nim give up. So the men armed themselves with stakes, sledges, pokers, pitchforks, hot irons, axes-

everything you could think of, and formed

around old Chief in a circle; though the

circle had a gap in it, you can make up your mind, where his trunk was thrashing.

Then we began on him; kept it up hour after hour all through the night. I tell you it was an awful sight. From 10 o'clock that night until the next means the second of th

night until the next morning, without any

ess, but game. I was sorry for him when

It was a case of his life agains

whole place shook. Well, we fin

nake a sound-not a trumpet nor a roar;

shudder to think of it.

"We used to think," said he, "that the

march except in the usual order.

ring, the chances are that they all would , that wasn't my idea; I didn't want to



let up, that elephant took his medicine and never whimpered, never gave up, never squealed. He died at 8 o'clock in the morning, and he died game. When I saw the last struggle come to an end, the last quiver die away, and the big body all torn and tortured lie still, I tell you I felt as if crime had been committed. And I was mighty glad it was over. I didn't believe the old boy would give up anyhow; he was too good an elephant for that."

How Punishment Is Administered. Mr. Conklin paused a mometn in his re-

cital. Then he went on:
"And the worst of it all was that all this suffering was unnecessary, if we had only known it. You see our idea was that the only way to save the elephant's life was to make him own up that he was beat-en, and the only way we knew of to do that was to make him suffer until he squealed. If he wouldn't squeal, then he had to die. Since then I have found out a way of bringing fierce elephants to their senses without pushing things so far. I never found it to fall. Why, there's old Fritz, the biggest elephant in the herd, who tried every day for three weeks to kill me, and was in such a murderous mood that no one dared to go near him. Now he's all right, you see. Look at him! You wouldn't hurt me, would you, Fritz? Come up here, old boy. There; see how he lifts his trunk He's as docile as the baby elephant, and yet I wish you could have seen him a couple of years ago.

"What did I do to him? I chained him down just as we chained Chief; but I didn't use hot irons on him, or spears or axes-only clubs. I got two gangs of twelve men each, and kept them clubbing him for a couple of hours. I had one gang club him until they were tired out, and then let the other gang lay on, and so on. Fritz never squealed while they were club-bing him; he was too game for that; his

make him squeal that day. So after the men had clubbed him for two hours I

loosened the chains, and let him get up but kept the chains on his forelegs next day his body was so sore from the clubbing that the slightest touch caused

intense pain. After he had been left alone

for twenty-four nours his rage was calmed a little; and when we chained him down

the next day and the men began clubbing

him again he squealed within five min-utes; he couldn't stand any more clubbings

on that sore hide of his. The result was

we had old Fritz's spirit broken without

doing him any great harm. Now there is not a more obedient elephant in the

whole herd, is there, Fritz?"

The keeper patted old Fritz tenderly on

his big trunk, which the elephant curle

un in a half affectionate and half respect

ful way, as if he appreciated the good turn which had been done him by break

Elephants Easily Frightened

In view of their enormous strength and size, it is remarkable how easily elephants

are frightened. If one of the fittle circus

as they stand in their quarters, every on

of them will begin to move about uneasily

and show signs of nervousness. It is worse still if a dog gets into the quarter

and runs among them, while a sheep or

pig coming near them will set the whole herd shricking and trumpeting as if some terrible danger threatened them. A mouse

perhaps will throw them into a greater panic than any other animal. Whether this fear-compelling power of the mouse is due to the notion of the elephant's mind

that the little creature might run up his

trunk or whether it is to be accounted for

gists to puzzle over; but the fact of the fear elephant keepers know. It is remarkable how little sleep elephants

need. Two or three hours a day are usually sufficient for their rest, and even this

small amount is often taken standing. In

deed when traveling on the railroad the elephants are packed so close that there is only room for about half of them to

sleep lying down. Those that lie down first

gain the precedence and the others are of necessity obliged to sleep standing. But

even in the winter quarters, where they ail

have plenty of room to lie down, several

of the herd usually sleep standing, merely

leaning their big bodies against the wall

and sinking into slumber. They seem to like this way better.

The Most Valuable Elephants.

Asiatic, are rather stupid and of little us

in the circus ring, since they are almos urable to learn tricks. They are more im

posing, however, in a circus procession being taller and longer, and having thinner

legs and a high arched back. The famous

Jumbo was an African elephant. To ge

the greatest height an Asiatic elephant

but an African elephant is measured in

An African elephant has only four toes on

each foot, while an Asiatic elephant has five; and the head of an African elephant

is much narrower and more peaked than the head of the Asiatic. Elephant trainers

the middle of the back, which is co

African elephants, in contrast with the

in some other way, is a matter for zoolo

ponies is led past the long line of elephants

ing his spirit on an improved plan.

have an easy, and, as they claim, infalli-ble method of estimating the height of an elephant without the trouble of precise measurement. They simply measure the circumference of one of the forelegs at the toes, and the result multiplied by two gives exactly the stature of the elephant

gives exactly the stature of the elephant at its greatest height. An ordinary elephant it worth \$3,000 or \$4,000, but those that have received special training are much more valuable. "John L," the boxing elephant, for instance, would bring \$5,000, and "Dick" or "Fritz" at least \$5,000. Mr. Bailey would not part with the little three-year-old "Baby Ruth" for less than \$2,000. A still higher price would be demanded for "Columbia," the one elephant born in this country that is now living. born in this country that is now living. "Columbia," was born of "Babe" and "Mandy" fifteen years ago in Philadelphia. There was another elephant born in this country at Bridgeport, Conn., and named after that city, but it died several years ago of water on the brain. The body is in the Bridgeport museum.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Conducted by J. A. Morris. Direct Exportation of Fruit.

Georgia raises better peaches and watermelons than any place in the world, and more of them than any other state in the union. In a recent report of United States Consul Louis A. Lathrop, at Bristol, England, appears the following about English markets for peaches: "English hothouse peaches begin to appear in the market in April, when they sell for 15 to 20 cents; apiece. They continue right through until English grown peaches appear in September and October. These outdoor peaches sell for 5 to 25 cents each. Both the hothouse and outdoor English peaches are large, luscious and of highly attractive appearance. In June, July and August, what are known to the trade as "fine melting" peaches come to England from France and Spain, the average price at auction being from 12 to 36 cents per dozen. They retail at 4 to 10 cents each. A really fine peach is never to be had for less than 8 cents each. These continental peaches reach the market in fine condition, and are packed with the utmost care in boxes of twelve. A couple of thicknesses of crumpled tissue paper is laid in the bottom of the box, the peaches are then put in, usually wrapped in tissue paper, then twisted tissue is carefully inserted between the rows in such a manner that each peach has a nest to itself. A layer of paper is placed over the top. When the cover is fastened down, it is impossible for the fruit to move, and yet it is not liable to be crushed by undue pressue.

In January, February and early March peaches reach the English market from the Cape of Good Hope, brought over in cool chambers. They are packed in boxes containing from forty to fifty, and they bring from \$2 to \$5 per box according to quality and condition. The average price runs about \$2.50. They have the advantage of reaching the market entirely clear of similar fruits, and this advantage is to be

seen in the price they bring. "If peaches can be successfully supplied to the English market from the cape, there is of course no reason why we cannot ship with equal success from the United States. We should not have the advantage of a winter market nor of winter prices, and we should have to meet English grown continental fruits; but fine peaches arriving in good condition will always fetch a good price.
"The first essential toward getting

fruit in prime condition to England is the condition of the peach when pulled. As the peach—unlike the pear—will not color after pulling, it must be colored before picking; and it must also be fully developed. It must also be hard, or it will not travel. Color, development, hardnessthese are the three things necessary.

second essential is the sort of It is important to note that clingstones never bring the same prices in England as the freestones. Under ordinary circumstances, a shipment of clings from our country to England would entail dis appointment, and they should not be sent.

"The third essential is the packing. The French method above described cannot be surpassed, but it might entail an expense without insuring results better than might be attained by the use of the card paper pigeon noies. If this card paper be used, the fruit should have a double wrapping of paper, and should be so placed that it cannot move in any direction. It is desirable that there should be but one laver to a box. Those from the cape are packed four dep; but this method is regarded with some distrust by experts at Covent Garden. Each box might contain a dozen and then six boxes should be tied together for convenience of handling and to cheapen the small toll exacted at Covent Gar den per package. This toll is about 2 cents per package, and is usually paid by the commission merchant and auctioneer out of his commission of 5 per cent.

"There seems to be no reason why chilled chambers already prepared in vessels for transporting meat should not be available for peaches. Experience might show that a temperature of 35 degrees would be a little low, but this can only be tested by actual trial.

"All that has been said above will apply to nectarines. For fine large nectarines there is always a good market." The above is very suggestive. Why not ship our fruit direct to England. Ou ons command better prices there than it is possible to realize here. Our peach crop alone would supply several cargoes week, and certainly if properly packed and shipped would bring very profitable returns. It is only a few hours' run from our melon

patches and peach orchards to Brunswick and Savannah. Fast steamers would doubtless put themselves in proper shape to transport such profitable cargoes safely and swiftly. The peach growers have re-cently been "kicking" at rall transportation. Why not try water and increased profit? The extra care in handling and packing is very remunerative. Doubtles our consul, Louis A. Lathrop, would be glad to give all details and information. The Georgia peach crop is annually increasin a few years double its present yield. We ought to get the best prices

The Growth of Our Country.

Harper's Weekly, in discussing the material growth of the country between 1873 and 1894, gives these figures: "In 1873 the net deposits in the national banks of the United States were \$673,400,000; in 1894 they were \$2,019,300,000. In 1873 this country exported cotton goods to the value of \$2,947,528. In 1894 its exports of cotton in quantiay had multiplied more than four-fold, and their value had increased to \$14,340,886. In 1873 the country produced 264,314,148 gallons of crude petroleum, and in 1894 its production had increased to 2,033,331,972 gallons. In 1873 the total product of cane sugar in this 1873 the total product of cane sugar in this country was 134.832,493 pounds; in 1894 it was 610,825,518 pounds. In 1873 our wool product was 188,000,000 pounds; in 1894 it was 298,057,384 pounds. In 1873 we manufactured 2,401,-202 tons of pig iron; in 1894 we made 7,124,502

Transparent Mirror Glass. A transparent mirror glass, recently introduced in Germany, reflects light on one side, from which it is practically opaque, while from the other side it is transparent. It is proposed to use this type of glass for glazing windows in city residences, for, while it will not cut off light or vision while it will not cut off light or vision from the interior, it will prevent outsiders from seeing into the room.

Poppy Embankments for Railroads. Within the last two or three years French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railroad embankments with poppy seeds, as, when once established, that prolific plant covers the soil with a network of roots that prevent it from washing sway during heavy rains, or from upheaval when frost is coming ground in the spring. A Culinary Revolution.

A Culinary Revolution.

A discovery has lately been made which threatens to bring about nothing short of a revolution in our kitchens. As every one knows, one of the greatest differences between English and French cookery has been the sauces, which have long been a stumbling block to every other than a French or Italian cook. Professor Driesens, of the Paris Culinary academy, has contrived a method of desiccating sauces so that they can be preserved almost indefinitely in a state of powder, which only needs to be stirred over a clear, gentle fire, with a due proportion of cold water until the latter boils, and the mixture is smooth, and the sauce is perfect, as delismooth, and the sauce is perfect, as deli-cately made and flavored as if fresh from the hands of a firstrate chef. These sauces, called "Driessens' foundation sauces," or, more succinctly, "Driessauces," are of two kinds, the brown and the blonde, the for-mer serving with a few additions as the origin of a whole string of brown sauces, such as piquante, madere, Provencale, etc. while the latter produces a distinctly praise-worthy veloute, Italienne, Portugaise, be-chamel, etc. All sorts of dainty dishes are thus brought within the reach of the plain-est of plain cooks. These sauces are pack-ed in glass jars, with airtight covers of white metal, so there is no fear of chemical action being set up, however long they are kept.

Electrical Type Setter.

Caledoli's type-setting machine, actuated by electricity, is described by L'Illustra-tion, of Paris, as likely to work a revotion in printing. Its capacity, when ma-nipulated by an experienced operator, is said to be 50,000 ems an hour, which is several times the speed of any present ma-

To Ebonize Wood. To make woods, such as cherry, ma-hogany, etc., look like ebony, the following directions are given by The Boston Journal of Commerce: To imitate black ebony, first wet the woods with a solution of logdoow and copperas, boiled together and laid on hot. For this purpose two ounces of logwood chips, with one and a half ounces of copperas to a quart of water, will be required. When the work has become dry wet the surface again with a mixture of vinegar and steel filings. This mixture may be made by dissolving two ounces of steel filings in one-half pint of vinegar. When the work has become dry again sandpaper down until quite smooth. Then oil and fill it with powdered drop-black mixed in the filler. Work to be ebonized should be smooth and free from holes, etc. The work may receive a light coat of quick-drying varnish, and then be rubbed with finely pulverized pumice stone and linseed oil until very smooth.

Beware of Fruit Skins. From The Philadelphia Times.

Fruit skins carry germs and are no more intended for human sustenance than potato skins, melon rinds or pea pods. The bloom of the peach is a luxuriant growth of mi-crobes, that of grape only less so, and when these skins are taken into the stom-ach they find more favorable conditions for their lively and rapid development, which cause the decay of the fruit before it is possible to digest it. This is the reason many person think they cannot eat raw fruit. If they would in all cases discard the skin they could derive only good from the fruit itself. Nature provides the skin for the protection of the fruit from the multitude of germs which are ever ready to attack it, as is evidenced when the skin is bruised or broken in any way. The mi-crobes at once begin their work of decay, and the fruit is unfit for food. Children are chief offenders in respect to this rule and should be carefully watched and fre-quently cautioned. A daintiness as to the condition of fruit should be cultivated to prevent its being eaten unripe or too old or on the verge of decay. Remember that it is sweet and ripe fruit, in prime condition only, that is recommended

How To Clean Old Book Plates,

From The Art Amateur.

To restore old book plates that have been injured by age and damp proceed as follows: Place upon a flat surface a sheet of white paper somewhat larger than the print to be cleaned. Carefully dampen the print on both sides with a soft, we sponge and then saturate it with a mix-ture of chloride of lime and oxalic acid dissolved in about equal proportions in a pint of cold water. You can tell when the mixture is right by it turning magenta color. Continue to apply it until every stain or spot has disappeared and then with a clean sponge wash the print freely with cold water.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colle and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Sunday Train on the A. and F. Line

The Southern railway will operate a Sunday schedule on the Atlanta and Florida line from Atlanta to Fort Valley, beginning Sunday, July 14th. This train will leave Atlanta union depot at 7:30 a.m. Returning arrive at Atlanta at 8 p.m. Sunday tickets on this line half-fare for the round trip.

Give us one more; it goes to the spot. So does every bottle of the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

Daylight Up the Potomac.

The Seaboard now sells tickets to Washington and all points north and east, via the Norfolk and Washington steamers, passing Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads and Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Leave Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon, on vestibule; arrive in Norfolk the next morning at 7 o'clock. Arrive in Washington o'clock. Arrive in Washington o'clock. Arrive in the Potomac river. For information call at ticket office, No. 6. Kimball house, july 5 tf

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA. Printed in Colors and Perfected to

Date. Embracing the Cotton States and Internation all exposition grounds, the new seventh
ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all
the railroads and electric street car lines,
ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.
Especially prepared and copyrighted by
Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John
M. Miller, publishing agent.
The map is folded in convenient pocket
size and enclosed in neat covers.
Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M.
Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlants, Ga.

Vignaux's

Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16
Whitehall and 14 East Alabama streets.
Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialities in lunchroom steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, small steak, potatoes, corn muffins, bot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. A la carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management. Be sure and call at Vignaux's.
june21-lm

Rates for Peach Carnival at Macon For the Georgia Peach Carnival at Macon For the Georgia Peach Carnival at Macon the Southern railway has arranged round trip rates as follows: On July 8th, lith and 15th, one fare for the round trip from all points. Tickets limited July 22, 1005.

From points within a radius of 250 miles from Macon the rate will be one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold July 5th, 10th, 12th, 17th and 19th. Tickets limited five days from date of sale. Oh dates not specified above between July 5th and 19th a rate of i cents per mile for the round trip, limited seven days from date of sale. For tickets apply to nearest agent Southern rallway.

Derangements of the bowels constitute a very common form of sickness at all times. Germetuer has a peculiar adaptation to such complaints in persons of all ages. These troubles, while differing from each other in special features, are all alike in their general nature. In all of them there is more or less irritation and inflammation of the lower portions of the intestinal canal. Fermentation also exists with muscular relaxation, great general weakness and disorder of the stomach. In Cholera Morbus both stomach and bowels are alike involved, vomiting and purging being common at the same time.

Whether in cases of

Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Flux.

Dysentery,

Koyal Germetuer

is the one remedy that meets every condition. It neutralizes fermentation at once, settles sickness of the stomach, allays feverishness, subdues inflammation, restores vigor to the relaxed nucles and tones the system throughout. Its antiseptic properties renuer it invaluable as an injection in such cases.

Hundreds of children now in vigorous health owe their lives to the timely use of Germetuer when summer complaints or teething had brought them almost into the jaws of death. Quite as many older persons have found in it a similar cure from acute and chronic diarrhoea, flux, dysentery, ulcerated bowels, etc., after the best known means of cure had failed.

RHEUMATISM radically CURED in every case since 1861, with Famous Prescription 100,384. Prepared by Muller, 42 University Pl., N., MUSCULAR, GOUTY, SCIATIC, INFLAMMATORY, etc. Pleasant to take. 75c. Bot. All druggists. Book Free. Avoid imitations, ENJOY LIFE.—Bismarck Bitters once a day, will give you Strong Stomach, Active Liver, Perfect Health. Sold Everywhere. 75c. and \$1.25.

He publishes a valuable wor. on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

PLANE & FIELD having dissolved, the undersigned, as manager for their successors, will continue the

Coal, Wood, Lime & Cement

business at their old stand as heretofore, and the continued patronage of the public will be greatly appreciated

July 6th, 1895.

W. F. PLANE.

July 7t

SUMMER RESORTS.

Haywood White Sulphur Springs Ho-tel, Waynesville, N. C., George W. Williams & Bro., Proprietors.

This well known resort is now open for the reception of guests. Rates lower than ever before. Daily mail trains with close connections and no lay over in Asheville. J. R. STEWART, Manager; formerly of the Swannanoa and Hotel Berkely, Ashe-ville, N. C.

The Switzerland of America, Taliulah

The Grand View Hotel is now open and many of New Orleans' ladies are already there, and everything is beginning to be gay. The Grand View will be run first class with popular prices. Write for rates for families and parties of ten or more. Everything has been renovated and furnishings made new. furnishings made new.

The mineral springs contain carb iron,
The mineral springs contain carb iron,
strong magnesia—sure cure for dys-

remineral springs contain carb fron, very strong magnesia—sure cure for dyspepsia and all kidney troubles. The waters are combined with sodium and lithia, none better in the state. Tallulah will be the fashionable resort this season. The Willard is about full. Get off at Grand View depot.

W. D. YOUNG,

Proprietor and Owner.

THE ST. DENIS Broadway and Eleventh St.,

Opposite Grace Church, . . . NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms \$1 per day and upwards. "There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St. Denis which is rarely met with in a public house and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

may 19 3m sun wed

THE IRVING. 82 and 84 Irving Place, New York A cool home, located at Gramercy Park.
Quiet and Central, Summer prices.
E. STIMPSON, Proprietor.
"The Gramercy," White Mountains,
Bethlehem, N. H., same management,
jun 30 july 7 14 21

WHERE THE SNOWBIRD NEST'S Linville, Western N. C. ESEEOLA INN,

Open to October.

"The most beautiful mountain region of the continent is still but little known."—
Professor Asa Gray.

"The only roads I have seen in America which resemble the great Swiss roads."
—Professor W. James, of Harvard.
Four miles from the summit of Grandfather mountain, 6,000 feet above sea.
Center of a great forest and trout reserve. Fall wraps in summer. No mosquitoes. Near-by blue sky—and what twilights! The balsam tonic furnishes the appetite and we do the rest.
Satisfactory terms. Inducements to early patrons. Perfect appointments. Send for circular.

Proprietor, Formerly of Luray Inn. jun23-4t sun

Stockton Hotel.

CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
Finest structure on the Atlantic coast.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
POPULAR PRICES.
For rates and information, adderss
H. M. CAKE, Prop.
Also, La Normandie, Washington, D. C.
jun30-26t eod

ABERDEEN HOTEL

Corner of Broadway and 21st Street, New York City.

ent to all surface and elevated Rates in per day and upward, IGE F. ATHERTON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND

Cumberland Island, Ga Summer Season Opens June 1st.

Finest sea beach is the south. Fishing unexceled in the continent Street cars free to the beach. Naphtha launch and fleet of rowboats Splendid livery appointments.

Ample accommmodations for 500 guesta Grand Orchestra! Music morning and LEE T. SHACKELFORD, Proprietor.

THE WIGWAM,

Indian Springs, Ga. Capacity 400 Table and service unsurpassed. Two hours from Atlanta; one hour from Mason via Southern Rallway.

Amusements—Dancing, Tenns, Croqueten Pins, Pool. Write for circulars and rates.

COLLIER BROS. July 10-1m

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL

Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia,

Warm Spanson NOW OPEN.

2,700 Feet Elevation. Fine Swimming Pools.
Delightfully Cod.
Orchestral Music.
For terms address:
FRED STERRY, Manager.
or E. S. COMSTOCK, Resident Manager.
June 27-Im

Special Notice

From May 1st to November 1, 1895, the Pulaski house at Savannah, Ga., will make special rates at \$3 and \$2.50 per day to cording to location of room. This hotel is first-class in every respect and its standard will be maintained.

may 1-3m CHARLES F. GRAHAM Proprietor

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH Broadway and 36th Street,

NEW YORK CITY

Covers the entire block on Broadway. with 400 rooms and 200 bathrooms The leading Southern Hotel of the metropolis. First-class accommodations at fair prices on either th

American or European plan.

LOUIS L. TODD. Proprieter.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON. For Illustrated Pamphlet Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors

The Summer Resort OF THE SOUTH.

WARM SPRINGS, GA.

In the Pina mountains of Meriwether county, 1,200 feet above sea level, with the greatest bathing establishment in the country, comprising individual baths, separate swimming pools, 15x40 feet, for ladies and gentlemen, and a magnificent general swimming pool 50 feet wide by 150 feet long, all supplied with pure, clear water from the

WARM SPRINGS which flow 1,400 gallons per minute. Temperature of water 90 degrees. Large, not hotel and comfortable cottages. On the Georgia Midland railroad, three hours from Atlanta; one and a half hours from Columbus. Telegraph and long distance temperature connection with Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Opens June 1st. Write for circular and Columbus.
Opens June 1st. Write for circular as CHAS, L. DAVIS, Proprietar. may16 2m thur sat sun tues

Hotel Tybee,

Tybee Island, Georgia.

IS NOW OPEN

For the Season.

The Hotel Tybee, under the present mass agement, is an ideal family resort splendid place for your family to spend the summer.

The hotel is now noted for its excelled service and splendid cuisine, the take being supplied with all the delicacies this the market affords and an abundan supply of fish, crabs, shrimp, etc.

Leon's Fine Orchestra Engaged for the

Season.

RATES-\$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$12.50 \$15 per week. Special monthly rates. Special inducements for parties of

BOHAN & COWAN. june 20-1m sat sun tues

HYGEIA HOTEL

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure sort. Invigorating ocean breezes full life-giving ozone. New plumbing fect drainage and all the comforts of the modern home.

Send for descriptive pamphlet. june 1-52t sat-sun-tues-thur

THE BRISTOL, New York Cou 13 TO 19 E. 11TH ST., NEAR STH AV.

By ANTHONY H "And it's positive

ed my Cousi d rather heavily. If I were a dull m ahould resent that "I was only thinkin "As it is, I symp

"As it is, I sympa thinking, too."
"What were you the of do not see," said ing over their name "Of course," said I blush, "this is those "They were the restreet that its intensis "Tensity? What doe "Henceforward to I cied "But when "Daisy what?" ask "When, I say, I amy, and Philippa, at I do not rememb "I am glad of tha "fahan't tell you m "You're dying to "Mamma says," then one is really in the said I, with "and when one is "I asked Philippa."

and when the rail asked Philippa aid I, nodding.

Oh, Dick, what

She said that she mixture of shame inhaling a mouth

drarette. "I wonder," said which is miles to being them at all, rimony a sponge?"
warmth.
"Captain Worsley at taking no notice."

ed, taking no notice they were sad but "If he had mean respect him. But it from him." "Well you didn' out of Philippa," slight appearance

OLD DA History of "Dixie,

WAS THE FIR

The Man Who C Popular Form

The most unic firmament the handled by my go a star. He is "Old Dan Field tells an At secured Emmett attention being

This was the st



Times tells the taining picture of day, when he say "Daniel Decatu the confederate originator of neg mode of life. His

> I'll live 't "The profession makes small capit who avoids rathe reputation, and which come to his and those in search of his career are signed to the fit

" 'Eat whe

signed to the fit enterprise and pr self—the south whose song cheek hour of direst ne himself from the him only to make "The dreary m now is must pres the feverish excl ized the early a for a flock of chi hours—and his ca his solitude. Som restlessness seize for miles throug fostmaster at Mo Bear whih he live

on Monday, when tors' fund of Nev is due, he is cer ceive it. "Mr. Emmett's of Mount Vernon, the Mansfield ros used as a sleeping other are his book and five great co

which it consis tents. A stove of behind which is whole Chillipaluch upon whom he ha piled to the wom of rowboats

for 500 guests morning and

AM. Capacity 400. surpassed. Two hour from Macon Tenne, Croquet or circulars an LIER BROS.

RINGS HOTEL unty, Virginia ning Pools. Delightfully Corchestral Music

lotice mber 1, 1895

h, Ga., will m 2.50 per day, 10 m. This hotel et and its star

ARLBOROUGE

6th Street, K CITY on Broadway o bathrooms

Hotel of the on either the plan. UIS L. TODD, Proprietor

HOTEL ngs, N. Y. SEASON. hlet Address S, Proprietors.

er Resort OUTH. INGS, GA.

RINGS

per minute. Te egrees. Large, n cottages. On d, three hours fr hours from Colu ong distance te AVIS, Propi

lybee Georgia

OPEN Season.

er the present s or family to s

ted for its exce the delicacies

Engaged for I

per day, \$12.50 monthly rates. for parties of

& COWAN.

HOTEL mfort, Va.

th and pleasure ew plumbing, the comforts of

pamphlet. . PIKE, Mana

New York C NEAR 5TH A

By ANTHONY HOPE, Author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," Etc.

"And it's positively tomorrow, Dick!"
plaimed my Cough Flo. And she sighd rather heavily. If I were a dull man, Flo," I observed, ahould resent that sigh." "I was only thinking-"

"What were you thinking of, Dick?"
"I do not see," said I, "any use in running over their names."
"Of course," said Flo, hastily and with
s blush, "this is the real one, and all
those."

"They were the real one," I interrupted.
The tensity of love is even more remarkable that its intensity."
"Tensity? What does that mean?"
"Hanceforward to both of us—nothing!"

"Henceforward to both of us—nothing!" cied. "But when I remember Daisy—" "Daisy what?" asked Flo. "Daisy what?" asked Flo.

"When, I say, I remember Daisy, and any, and Philippa, and Mrs.—no, no, hang it I do not remember Mrs.—" am glad of that, anyhow," said Flo.

"I am glad of that, anyhow," said Flo.

"Tou're dying to do it," I pronounced, after a minute's close examination.

"Mamma says," remarked Flo, "that the nee is really in love one forgets everything—everything, you know, Dick—that has happened before."

"Tm so glad that nothing is inexorably true," said I, with a retrospective smile.

"And when one is actually married—"
"I asked Philippa Worsley about that,"

I asked Philippa Worsley about that,"

"I asked Philippa Worsley about that,"
aid I, nodding.
"Oh, Dick, what did she say?"
"She said that she remembered them with
mixture of shame and amusement," said
inhaling a mouthful of smoke from my grarette.
"I wonder," said Flo, with a skeptical

mile.
"Which is miles better than not remen being them at all. Heavens, Flo, is mat-rimony a sponge?" I said this with some warmth.

"Captain Worsley told me," Flo observad taking no notice of my question, "that they were sad but sweet memories."
"If he had meant it," said I, "I should respect him. But probably you extorted it from him."

you didn't get anything so nice out of Philippa," rejoined Flo, with a slight appearance of irritation.

"Yes I did. She told me that I was just suited to you," and I caressed Flo's hand in the most affectionate manner. "How stupid you are, Dick! Of course she meant that to be horrid."
"Then she would express herself more

"I was only thinking—"
"As it is, I sympathize with it. I was hinking, teo."
"What were you thinking of, Dick?"
"I do not see," said I, "any use in runing over their names."
"Of course," said Flo, hastily and with

"Nonsense, Dick, I know why he said it," Nonsense, Dick, I know why he said it, and Flo smiled with a parade of mystery. But I was not to be inveigled into asking any question on the subject. I rose and warmed myself at the fire, observing:

"In the long winter evenings, Flo, when you have been a little trying, it will be very soothing to sit and think furiously how different it would have been with—" "I shall be in the other corner," interrupt-ed Flo, sturdily.

"Yes, yes," I cried, "pretending to be busy with your needlework, but dropping a furtive tear, while you wonder-"
"Whether he," said Flo, "would have behaved to me as you do."

"Every word they spoke," I continued,
"epery sweet walk, every charming talk,
we had with them, will come back to us,
and we shall feel how intolerable—"
"Is the actual life we are leading, compared to-" "What we might have led!" I cried; and I flung my cigarette into the fire; then I sat down, facing the grate, and continued:

"Decidedly, the sponge theory is an obnoxious one. For look again, at the other side. If you chance ever to be pleasant, or to look at all pretty, or—" "What an imagination you have, Dick! Now suppose you were by accident to seem nice or—or to look nice, Dick, or—"

"Why, then we shall cry, 'Thank heaven, we have escaped! This is our haven,'" and What are you laughing at?" asked Flo. "What are you laughing at?" asked Flo.
"A touch of sentiment I detected somewhere," I answered, stretching out my legs
to the blaze.
"Mamma thinks we are being sentimental

all the time," observed Flo.
"It is part of the sponge theory," said I tolerantly.

It will be perceived from what I have said about my attitude that Flo was be-

hind me, and I did not see what she was doing during the pause which followed my last remark. But presently I heard quite close at my ear:
"Dick!"
"Tes, my darling," said I, cheerfully.
"Dick!"
"Yes, Florence and I are the control of the control

"Yes, Flo, what's up?"
"Oh, nothing," said Flo. 'It's much better
o look at it sensibly, isn't it? Not to look



THEN I PERCEIVED SOMETHING ON ONE SIDE OF MY NECK AND ANOTHER THING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF MY NECK.

"Some say not." I answered.
"That's the comfortable thing about you, Dick. You're not one of those absurd people who think they're going to marry an angel and—and tell her so—and—and—"
"And then round on her afterwards? I hope not indeed!"

'I'm not that sort of a person either," said Flo. "I know all your faults, Dick. I just like you, you see, and that's the best basis, isn't it?" At this moment I felt something passing over my head and just touching my hair

very lightly. I took no notice.
"It prevents all soreness—all sense
of having been deceived," I observed.
"And it's really just as pleasant as being

much, I mean. Of course, marriage | more than it is," said Flo; and again I felt

that little something on my hair. I sat "Yes, it's much the best," said Flo again. "Most permanent, you know, Dick."
"And much the most reasonable," I added Another pause followed; then I perceived something on the side of my neck—and another thing on the other side of my neck.

"Is this reasonable," I protested.
"Dick?" was said quite close to my ear
and fortunately so, for the tone was very

"Well?" said I, helplessly regarding first one and then the other of the white things around my neck. "Wouldn't you like, just by way of a change," asked the voice at my ear, "to tell me a little bit of the trouble?"

f them one-quarter so much?"
"So much as what?"
"You know. Did you?"

that," said I.
"Oh, well then, never mind, Dick-no, never mind. Because, there's something "More still?" I exclaimed in expostula-"Yes, Dick. Did you ever care for any

Dick?"

I had to say no, you know.
"Or as charming. Dick?"

I couldn't say they were, could I?
"Or—or as pretty, Dick?"
"I shall have to look around to answer

What have you been doing to my hair?"

I eyed the fire. The fire seemed to wink with twinkling eyes at me. I believe the fire understood how I was situated.
"Did you? Because you know, Dick, I never cared, oh, anything like so much for

anybody as—"
"Not a hundredth part as much!" I cried fervently: and then I looked up—weil, I meant to look up at the ceiling, but a face came between the ceiling and me—a face with smiling lips and eyes like water in the sunshine. I did what the position appeared to suggest. peared to suggest.
"Then why do you pretend you don't?"

"Then why do you pretend you don't?", asked Flo.

I was in a position to answer the question that had been passed by.

"So far as my memory serves me," said

I, "I don't think they were as pretty either."

"You don't think?".

'No, I don't think they were."

"You don't-?"
"No, they weren't," I cried hastily.
"Nothing like."

"Nothing like."

"You see, you can be nice, when you like," observed Flo, as if I had denied it!

"How long am I to be nice for?" I asked.

"For ever," said Flo. "Because there's still time to put it off, you know, if—"

"I will be nice for ever!" I cried, appalled at this threat.

"I'm afraid, Dick, I shall too!" whispered

Flo; she deviated now and then into a most becoming confusion. "Yes, for ever!" she repeated.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," "You may say what you like now," re-torted Flo, beginning to smile again (for she had ceased for a moment of two).

"Then I venture to say that we have been very absurd."
"Very, Dick." "Just as absurd as most people are."

"Just, Dick," said she, triumphantly.
"And that it was not my fault."
"You couldn't help it. That's just it!"
"Just what?" I asked.
"It," said Flo, radiant, triumphant, ir-

esistible.
"Then," said I, "I'll bid you good-night."
"Good-night, Dick."
"Oh—er—we meet tomorrow?"

"Yes," nodded Flo with a wonderful

"A demain, then."

"A demain," nodded Flo.

On the stairs I chanced to meet the colonel. The colonel smirked, smiled, winked, jerked his thumb toward the room I had left, chuckled, dug me in the I demanded sternly.
"No, but wouldn't you, Dick? Just a lit"Y his," said I, "Is a very said breakdown."
"Were they any of them as nice as me,

ribs.
"You are deplorably right," said I, "but
"You are deplorably right," said I, "but you might have put it less offensively."
"Well," observed the colonel, "it's un



"WHA WE MIGHT HAVE LED," I INTO THE FIRE.

commonly jolly, my boy, but you can't expect it to last, don't you know?"

I looked at the colonel. He is much my senior and was about to be my step-father-in-law. Still I said to the colonel: "Go to the devil. Good-night."

Which shows that man is a very queer sort of creature. And I walked home thinking of things dead and gone, and of things that (as had been agreed) were to live for ever. And the two sets of things were—well, were they?—just alike.

Careless in His Syntax.

From Texas Siftings.

A clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, holding forth in a Texas town, recently commenced his sermon thusly: "My dear friends, I want to talk to you about the falls." infinite power of the Almighty. He created a mighty ocean—and he created a people. He created the solar system—and he created the world—and he created a grain of sand. My friends, he created me! and he

OLD DAN EMMETT.

History of "Dixle," the Great Confederate War Song.

WAS THE FIRST NEGRO MINSTREL

Popular Forms of Amusement Ever Known-Lives in a Cabin in Ohio. The most unique star of the theatrica

The Man Who Originated One of the Most

firmament the coming season will be handled by my good friend Al Field—himself a star. He is "Old Dan" Emmett. A letter from Field tells an Atlanta friend that he has secured Emmett, and it was all through his

attention being attracted by a newspaper This was the story of Dan Emmett and



DON EMMETT AT 80.

the author of the great war song of the confederacy. A writer in The Philadelphia Times tells the story and gives an entertaining picture of the Dan Emmett of to-

day, when he says: Daniel Decatur Emmett, the author of the confederate war song, 'Dixie,' and the originator of negro minstrelsy, was interrogated not long since as to his present mode of life. His reply was:

"'Eat when I'm hungry; Drink when I'm dry. If nothin' don't happen I'll live 'till I die.'

"The professional interviewer, indeed makes small capital of the cynical old man who avoids rather than seeks 'the bubble reputation,' and the innumerable letters which come to him from autograph hunters and those in search of material for sketches of his career are one after another consigned to the flames. In this, its era of enterprise and prosperity—so he tells himenterprise and prosperity—so he tells him-self—the south has forgotten the man whose song cheered and inspired it in its hour of direst need, and so he withdraws himself from those who he fancies seek him only to make traffic of his fame.

"The dreary monotony of his life as it now is must present a strange contrast to the feverish excitement which characterized the early and greater portion of it. for a flock of chickens—which regulate his hours—and his cat are the only sharers of his salitude. Servitings are uncontrollable. his solitude. Sometimes an uncontrollable restlessness seizes him, and he wanders for miles through the country. To the postmaster at Mount Vernon, O., the town hear whih he lives, his is a familiar figure. He walks almost daily to the office, and on Monday, when his stipend from the ac-tors fund of New York (his only income), is due, he is certain to be present to re-

of Mount Vernon, upon what is known as the Mansfield road. Of the two rooms of which it consists the one in the rear is used as a sleeping apartment, while in the other are his books, a confusion of papers and five great chests of undivulged contents. tents. A stove occupies a central position, behind which is a chip pile, and over the whole Chillipaluchia, his feline companion, upon whom he has bestowed the name applied to the women of the minstrel stage, wanders at will.

"Although a member of no religious com-

munity the author of 'Dixie' is a faithful reader of the Bible and from these readings has constructed a creed of his own, which

he describes as "catholic to a degree."
"Mr. Emmett was born in Mount Vernon,
O., near the foot of Mulberry street, October 29, 1815. His father, Abram Emmett, was of Irish desent and a native of Au-gusta county, Virginia, and his mother, Sarah Zereck, whose ancestors were from Holland, was born in Frederitk City, Md. "Mount Vernon afforded few educational

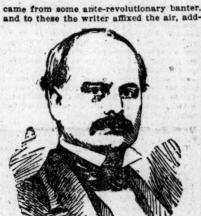
advantages at that early day, and, as Emmett was never sent elsewhere to school, his acquirements were of the most limited character, embracing only an imperfect knowledge of the three R's. He had a charming voice, however, and a marked talent for music, and from his earliest recollection played the fife and violin by ear. Indeed, although he was afterward a skilled performer upon several other ina skilled performer upon several other in-struments, his only musical training was received from the bandmen of the circuse with which he traveled.

"After leaving school he became a jour-neyman printer in the office of a local pa-per, but the restlessness which seems in-herent with him suddenly asserting itself he wandered off with a circus, remaining with it as teamster during the summer engagements, and then returning home. In 1834 he enlisted in the regular army and for fourteen months was the leading fifer in a company of infantry. Then his parents, who had instituted a search for him, tracing him to St. Louis, Mo., sent an officer in pursuit of him and he was arrested and brought back to Mount Vernon. A circus at Cincinnati next, enticed him, and from that time forth he was a wanderer upon the earth. During the winter of 1841 ind him working at the case in New York, and boarding with a certain Mrs. Brooks, on Catherine street, where he was associated with Francis Marion Brewer, William Whitlock and William Ward Pel ham, all well-known single-handed perfrom-ers, who were attached to circuses during the summer months and worked in news-paper offices the remainder of the year. To while away the evenings the four men organized a musical club, and on one occasion, just for the fun of it, gave a cert at which were present a few friends in addition to their fellow boarders.

"The programme consisted of negro songs interspersed with characteristic jokes and to make it more effective, the performers, at Emmett's suggestion, smeared their hands and faces with soot from the kitchen chim-ney. The result was a tremendous hit, and seeing in the enthusiasm of their little audience the superior drawing qualities of this new species of entertainment, they de-cided to repeat their experiment in public, and Whitlock assumed the duties of backer, press and advance agent. By pawning his watch and other valuables he raised funds for the prosecution of the enterprise, and flaming posters, announcing that the cele-brated Virginia minstrels would give their initial performance in New York in Chatham theater, were posted over all available space. The novelty of the entertainment attracted immense crowds and from the standing room only, and Whitlock, who had most reasonable and best authenticated of

with a 'walk around' by the company to the tune of a negro melody, and it was to fur-nish an accompaniment to this 'walk around' that 'Old Dan Tucker,' Emmett's first attempt at versification and musical composition, was written. The lines:

"'Get out of the way for old Dan Tucker; You're too late to get your supper,



DON EMMETT IN HIS PRIME. new verses night after night. Other walk arounds' were produced as the occa-min called for them, all of which were de-stroyed in the Chicago fire, so that the au-thor himself is unable to recall the number written.

"The company was then playing at Mechanics' hall, in New York, and thus it happened that what afterwards became the great battle song of the confederacy was heard for the first time in the metropolis of the north. It took an instantaneous hold upon the fancy of the audience and proved a strong drawing card during the remainder of the New York engagement. At the south, too, it caught like wildfire, and was sung and whistled alike in 'white house' and the cabin. 'Dixie' was written in the spring of 1859, when distant mutterings of war were beginning to be heard. Military companies up the popular air and the boys in g learned to march to its stirring notes. S the storm burst in all its fury, and the sol-diers of the confederacy, inspired by the same thrilling strains, rushed into battle to live or die for Dixle.

of songs and airs thus composed. One of these-'John, Come Down the Holler'-had rather served out its popularity when Jerry Bryant, the elder of the four Bryant brothers, came into Emmett's room one Saturday night, imperatively demanding the produc-tion of a new walk around—'a regular whooper, that would wake things up. The performance for which it was required was to take place on the following Monday evening, and during the rainy Sunday which intervened the words and air of 'Dixie' were

were forming at the south. The bands tool

outset its success was assured. For twenty consecutive nights the company played to



staked all that he possessed upon the venture, was amply reimbursed, and immediately made arrangements to take his troupe upon the road. Their reception in other cities was but a repetition of that which had been given them in New York, and from these performances negro minstrelsy, as a theatrical feature, dates. During the winter of 1842 Emmett went abroad with a company of his own, making the tour of England, Ireland and Scotland, but from this venture, although it proved a tremendow, financial success, nothing was saved, for it was his habit to spend it as he made it. In the course of time other troupes were formed, the original bands being swallowed up by larger aggregations, and Emmett became attached to the Bryant Brothers minstrels as the leading end man. The programme was much the same then as now, concluding which is perhaps the following: It seems that when stavery existed in New York one Dix owned a tract of land on Manhattan island, where he established a colony of negroes. His possessions grew and multiplied, but with this accession of property came such an increase and extension of abolition sentiment that the prudent Dix—so the story goes, became alarmed, and, that he might secure himself against loss, sold his slaves to "unsuspecting southerners." The unhappy negoes, thus torn from their home, looked back to it as an ideal place of abode, and Dix's land became to them the synonym of everything that was delightful. As time went on the name grew into Dixie's land, and was applied indiscriminately to all slave-holding sections. The words of the song have undergone many additions and modifications during the thirty-six years

of its existence, but a pencil copy in the author's own hand gives the following as the original version, as sung in New York in 1859, and afterwards published by Firth

"'I wish I was in de lan' ob cotton; Ole times dar am not forgotten— In Dixie lan' whar I was bawn in Early orn one frosty mawin'.

" 'I wish I was in Dixie-Away! Away! In Dixle Lan'
I'll take my stan'
To lib an' die in Dixle.
Away! away! away down souph in Dixle!
Away! away! away down souph in Dixle!

"'In Dixie lan' de darkies grow
Ef white fo'kes only plants deir toe;
Dey wet de groun' wid 'backer smoke
An' up de darkey's head will poke.
I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

"'Dey hoe an' rake an' dig de lan'
An' plant de cotton seed by han':
When master's gone dey down will sit,
De young folks dey git up an' git.
I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

"When Missis libbed she libbed in clober; When she died she died all ober. Here's a health to de nex' old Missis, An' all de gals dat want to kiss us. I wish I was in Dixie, etc.'

the homely rhymes will be disappointed; but recognition of the author's design gives the key to their merit, and one sees in them an unsurpassed reproduction of negro thought and versification. The tune of 'Dixie' will live forever. The storms which laid waste 'the land of cotton' only rooted it more firmly in the hearts of southern men and women. It has been grafted in the same women. It has been grafted in the affec-tions of their children and of their chil-dren's children. It is imperishable. It will never die.

"It seems that Lincoin, too, had a penchant for the famous air, and General Longstreet states that upon the occasion of the surrender of a large body of confederates has odered it to be played by a northern band. Some surprise was expressed at this selection upon which the president asked. Did we not capture the song with the troops?

mmett ever wrote. Before its popularity, as such, had waned his voice failed, and with this failure came the termination of his professional career. Broken in health he returned to his Ohio home, where he has since remained, enduring with Spartanlike heroism the extremes of poverty. What will probably prove his last public appearance occurred last June, in Mount Vernon, at a charitable entertainment given by the Benevolent Order of Elks. His hands were maimed with rheumatism; but drawing his " 'Dixle' was the last 'walk around' that Benevolent Order of Elks. His hands were maimed with rheumatism; but, drawing his bow across his violin, he evoked the well-anown strains of 'Dixie.' With the familiar notes, however, came a flood of recollections, and as the curtain fell the old man sank into a chair, and, covering his face with his hands, burst into tears.",

MISUNDERSTOOD.



Ships That Met.

Jack Arthur had been absent from his native land for fifteen years. He had fought a duel in Europe and had a big scar on his cheek of the Heidelberg student sort. His hair was beginning to turn gray also, though it was not time for that, and altogether his plain speaking cousin was not quite wrong when he cried

"Hullo, Jack! Well, you are a sight!" Jack was not very vain, but he had winced at that, though he pretended to

laugh. "After all, I think I'll not go down to "After all, I think I'll not go down to Cos-Cob to see if any of the folks are living there still." he said to himself as he walked back to his hotel in the moonlight. "I'd rather the girls would remember the good-looking boy they used to know." He said "girls," and he thought of only one-Luey Abbot, the girl he had been in love with from the time he went to school. He was in love with her yet, for the matter of that though they had quarreled before he went away. He had not heard of any marriage, and one day he had said to any marriage, and one day he had said to himself that if he could know "just when to come back and be forgiven" he might

to come back and be forgiven" he might be much happier for it.

A week later he sailed for America, and but for Cousin Tom's criticisms should have gone up to Cos-Cob next day.

Most of his old friends were dead. Once he asked about Lucy Abbot and was told that five years ago people said she was going to be married and probably was. Then he decided to return to Europe, and was as approved these properties.

Then he decided to return to Europe, and was as angry at Lucy as though she had promised to live single for his sake.

Despite his having first made up his mind not to see Lucy, he had been slowly changing it—at least he had begun to think he would let her see him, and if she recognized him and he was touched, why something might happen—who could say? But now it was all over, and the best thing he could do, he said to himself, was to return to Europe. He did not call to say goodby to friends, but sent them all P. P. C. cards, and a few days later stood watching his native land fade "o'er the waters blue" with a most melancholy countenance, as he mentally bade his lost love

ance, as he mentally bade his lost love adieu forever.

As he turned away a lurch of the vessel threw him against a woman who held a little child in her arms, and as, with an apology, he saved her from a fall, she looked up into his face, and he saw the

looked up into his face, and he saw the very person he was thinking of. It was Lucy Abbot whose arm he held—Lucy, older, but yet somehow unaltered.

For a moment he was on the point of uttering her name, but she made no sign of recognition, and then that baby in her arms proved that she was married.

The thought made him furious. He rushed away to his stateroom, pushed the door open violently and found a woman there. She was weeping bitterly. As he entered she started up. It was Lucy again.

entered she started up. It was Lucy again.

"Beg pardon," he said. "I've made a mistake, I suppose. He stepped back and looked at the number on the door. "No; it's you who have made one," he said. "This is No. 12."

"Oh, dear me," Lucy cried, starting up. "I—the hall was so dark I did not see the number plainly." She hurried toward the door, leaving a shawl behind her. He caught it up and ran after her.

"Here is your shawl, Lucy," he said, the name popping out unawares. She gave a little scream.

"I thought you did hot know me, Jack," she said, with a little shake in her voice.

"I thought you did not know me, Jack," she said, with a little shake in her voice.
"It is the lady's place to speak first," he replied. "Besides, I thought you did not recognize me. I—I've got to be 'a sight,' my ceusin told me." She laughed.
"Well, I know you," she answered. He leaned against the partition of the passage and looked down on her.
"Why haven't you changed like other people?" he asked. "Happy married life, I suppose. That is a fine child of yours."
"Mine?" she said. "Why, Mr. Arthur, that's Mrs. Croker's boy. I'm not rich, you know, and I did want to see Burope, so I came with Mrs. Croker as companion for my expenses. I—am an old maid myself."
"What fools the men have been to allow it, Lucy," said Jack.

it, Lucy," said Jack.
"Oh, I've refused several offers," she re-"Oh, I've refused several offers," she replied, bridling.
"Well, I've not seen any one I could like abroad," said Jack. He shook out the shawl and wrapped it about her. "I'm a bachelor. Come, let us go on deck." His eyes were bright with happiness and her cheeks were pink, and her hands trembled on his arm.

He led her away to the most quiet spot he could find, and first of all they talked over that old misunderstanding and decided that it was all the fault of a spiteful woman who wished to part them. Then they forgave her—because she was dead, poor thing.

and gone far away; brothers married, too-

such unpleasant women, of course.
"I'm quite alone in the world," sighed poor Lucy, wiping away a tear.
Then Jack began to talk. He had a great deal to say, and it was necessary to whisper. And for a long time Lucy said no word. At last, when he had said more than once: "Ah. do—pray do—you"ll make me so happy if you will," she said: 'Yes.'

"Yes." The dusky stewardess saw "dat yar gempleman kiss dat yar lady—sartin shore," but they were not aware of it.

Later on, Mrs. Croker told her friends that Miss Abbot disappointed her dreadfully. The very first day she began to firt with a gentleman who, she said, was an old acquaintance, and neglected her duties dreadfully, and as soon as they arrived at their destination told her that she could not go farther with her, for she was about to be married. was about to be married.

"And she was," continued Mrs. Croker;
"the ungrateful thing."

MARY KYLE DALLAS.

> The Beilad of a Little Fun. (North Georgia Scouts.)

I rode a horse, a dappled bay, Coal black his mane and tail— A horse who never needed spur, Nor curb, nor martingale.

And by my side three others rode, Sun-tanned, long-haired and grim, Wild men led on by Edmondson, Jim Polk, you've heard of him. Behind us galloped, four by four, A swarthy, mottled band. Of reckless fellows, chosen from The bravest in the lund.

Whither away on that fair day? To speed our horses and keep up With Jim Polk Edmondson.

Behind our backs we left the hills, We crossed the Salliquoy; My right-hand comrade smiled and said: "I nahed here when a boy." Then, from the rise at Hogan's house, I saw as in a dream, Red-fringed, and sliver-blue, and deep, The Coosawattee gleam.

A shot rang out! A bullet split The air so close to me,

I felt the keen, hot puff; and then
A roar of musketry.

A wind of lead blew from the wood; We met it at a run; We sped so fast along the lane, The worm-fence panels spun. A horse went down, a dying face Scowled darkly at the sky; A bullet clipped my comrade's hat And lopped the brim awry.

"Come, boys; come on!" our leader cried.
Pell-mell we struck the line;
My comrade's pistol spat in balls,
And likewise so did mine.

A swirl of smoke with rifts of fire Enveloped friend and foe; Death, so embarrassed, hardly knew What way his strokes must go. The fight closed in on every side, And tore one spot of ground; There was not room to swing an arm, Or turn your horse around.

A moment thus, and then we broke The circle of our foes. Old Hogan, in his doorway, heard The crunching of our blows,

The while we used our pistol-butts, As swords, on many a head; And yet, and yet, down, in that wood We loft our leader, dead. So, now you know just how it was We had our little fun. Speeding our horses to keep up. With Jim Polk Edmondson.

-Maurice Thompson in the Century Maga-Three Strong Points,

From The New York Mercury.

Mr. H. C. Baldwin, a leading lawyer of Naugatuck, Conn., makes three strong points in a letter to The Mercury in criticism of Mr. Frederic R. Coudert's Fourth of July letter to the Tammany Society. Alluding to Mr. Coudert's remark that gold was sensitive and timid, Mr. Baldwin says:

says:
"The simple truth is, the owners of gold
"The simple truth is, the owners of gold, "The simple truth is, the owners of gold and gold obligations, for their selfish ends, take themselves with their gold out of harm's way, and let what they call 'cheap money' fight their buttles, win their victories, when forthwith they reappear and claim all the emoluments and honor."

This is strong point No. 1.

"One of the greatest bankers of Europe was before our congressional committee in 1876 and stated that 'if France, Germany, England and the United States were to repeal the laws making gold legal tender for debts gold would fall in the marketz of the world 75 per cent in three weeks."

This is strong point No. 2.

"Every one of these so-called honestmoney' fellows knows that to open our mints to the free coinage of silver at 15 to 1 would cheapen gold by making the demand for it less, and this is the secret of the persistent fight against silver."

"'You court de gais right on de squar', An' smoove de wool in deir curly hyar; Dey am not drunk; dey am not sober— Dey try to faint, but dey fail cl'ar ober, I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

"'Ole Missis marry Will, de weaber; William was a gay deceaber; When he put his arm aroun' 'er He looks as flerce as a forty-poun'er. I wish I was in Dixie, etc.

THE COURAGE OF DESPAIR

: : : : : WALLACE P. REED. : : : : :

When young Louis Duval, a cashier in the Bank of France, returned from a short vacation he was notified that the president and directors desired to see him.

The summons was imperative. Accompanying the messenger was a stranger whose foxy face and general appearance at once attracted the cashier's attention.

For a moment Duval pretended to glance over some papers. But this was only to gain time. It did not take him long to come to the conclusion that the foxy-faced man was a detective, and he shrewd-a lighter sentence." come to the conclusion that the foxy-faced man was a detective, and he shrewd-

faced man was a detective, and he shrewd-ly suspected his mission.

"It is too late this afternoon to talk business," he said to the clerk, "I would prefer to see the directors in the morning. The fact is, my trip has fatigued me and I need a night's rest."

The clerk shook his head.

"You must come immediately" he re-

The clerk shook his head.
"You must come immediately," he replied, "the president and directors are in their room waiting for you."
The cashier knew very well what this meant. He had anticipated it for a year

and his features did not betray the slightest alarm or anxiety. The clerk looked at him curiously and his companion watched m closely. 'Very well," said Duval, 'I will attend



A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTORS

He started in the direction of the prioffice and noted the fact that clerk preceded him while the stranger folowed him.

The three entered the office and the de-

tective turned the key and placed it in his President La Rue and the directors acowledged the salutation of the cashier with stern gravity and in ominous silence.

Duval coolly seated himself and faced 'It is about my supper time," he remarked in an easy tone, "and I would like to get through with our business, what-ever it may be, as early as possible."

ever it may be, as early as possible."
"Your supper will have to walt," replied
President La Rue. "Monsieur Duval, it is unnecessary to beat about the bush. Plain talk is best in your case. I regret to say

a lighter sentence."
The directors nodded approvingly.
"There is no money to return," said the cashier. "It is plain that you gentlemen do not understand the situation. I am no common defaulter, and if I have used your funds it was with no criminal intention, but because I needed money in certain scientific experiments. If you had not interfered with me my invention would have enriched me and I would have been able to

equare our account."
"This is idle talk," growled a director. "This is idle talk," growled a director.
"You appropriated our money to your own
use. If you will return half of it your
sentence will be light, but if you refuse
you must suffer the full penalty."
"Gentlemen," answered Duval, "you will
get nothing from me. I can stand my
punishment, and after my release my invention will bring me a fortune."
Then the president and the directors
flew into a rage. They made furious

flew into a rage. They made furious threats, but the cashier's face neither paled nor flushed.

"If you had any sense," he said, "I would discuss the matter with you, but you are a set of pig-headed shylocks. You know nothing about science and you cannot sympathize with me."

This grovoked another outburst of wrath and the president narrowly escaped The detective produced a pair of hand-

"Don't touch me!" shouted the prisoner,
"I have my invention in fly pocket and
if you handle me roughly it will explode."
"What did you say?" asked a nervous looking director.
"I said that my bomb would explode if

you handled me roughly," was the reply.
"Explain yourself," commanded La Rue.
Duval drew from his pocket a small tin but drew from his pocket a small tin box. Opening it he removed a layer of cotton and then exhibited between his thumb and forefinger a round object about the size of an ordinary marble.

"My new explosive," said he, "is the most wonderful invention of the age. It will revolutionize the art of warfare.

most wonderful invention of the age, it will revolutionize the art of warfare. This little ball thrown into a town would de-stroy a block of buildings and kill every-body within a hundred yards of it. If I should unfortunately drop it here it would kill every man in the room and wreck this wing of the bank." this wing of the bank."
"Put it there on the table," ordered the

"No. I am not through with what I have to say," was the answer.
"Give it to me," said the detective, as he

came forward. "Back to your place, sir!" thundered Duval. "Dare to touch me and it will be your last moment on earth!"

The detective looked at La Rue for in-

"You will not frighten us with your extravagant ranting." said the president. "Put up your little toy and listen to reason. We must have that stolen money—what is left of it—do you understand?"

A strange expression came over the cashler's face—a look of confidence and enthusiasm. Still holding the bomb, in his hand he spoke of its tremendous power, and told how he had given his nights to the study of science for years in the hope of making a fortune. He frankly admitted that his experiments had been very expensive and they had tempted him to become a defaulter.

"But," he protested, "I never intended to

keep your money. There are several na-tions now at war, and any one of them

doer back, and the white the control of the control

orosecuting me and head-st in my invention."
"You are an impudent scoundrel!" roared

the president.

"Gently, gently, my dear sir," replied Duval. "I am not in a good humor just now, and if you tax my patience too much I shall feel tempted te—" He left the sentence unfinished and look-ed at his bomb.
"I would like to show you how this



DUVAL SHOWS THE BOMB.

would give me millions of francs for my explosive. Then I could reimburse you, but if you refuse to give me a chance—if you are so stupid and cruel I must—" He paused and fastened his eyes upon the floor.

Director Durant, a wealthy citizen who Director Durant, a weath, had given a large sum to escape military service during the Franco-Prussian war, went to the president and whispered something.

"Nonsense!" was the response.
"Officer," said La Rue, "do your duty."
The detective stepped forward.
Just then Duval rose and stood with his
back against the locked door. He raised his hand and aimed his bomb as if about "Yes." he laughed. "let us all go to gether. Life is not a very precious thing after all. I am ready, Monsieur Detective."

There was a leaping devil in the man's

The president motioned the irresolute of-

thing works," he continued. "It is a small affair, but a dozen of these would shatter an ordinary mountain. A hundred of them would blow up the isthmus of Panama, leaving a chasm that would unite the two leaving a chasm that would unite the two oceans. The only trouble is the difficulty in transporting these bombs. The least jarring or shaking would cause them to explode. They should be made on the spot where they are to be used. If that fool," he said, pointing to the detective, "had selzed me, my natural resistance would have made the bomb explode. It will not stand any agitation, and when I carry it I walk with the greatest caution. If I should walk with the greatest caution. If I should drop it now France would lose her bank and the major part of her financial wisdom."

There was something so uncanny, not to say diabolical, in the fellow's coolness that it began to impress several of his hearers.

The president, however, renewed his efforts to persuade the cashier to restore the stolen money.

Duval quickly showed that he was irri-

"See here!" he blurted out, "this persecu-

tion must stop. I have explained the whole matter to you, and I will not be bothered any longer. If you are not willing to recognize the claims of science you will be forced to do so. Before I will submit to arrest and imprisonment and run the risk of losing my invention I will dash this bomb on the floor and make an end of it all."

Then his manner changed. His eyes grew brighter and in almost pleading tones he told the story of his hard study and his numerous experiments with his explosive. "I had to get money for all this," he admitted, "and I had to secretly borrow from the bank. But if you let me alone I can repay you. Don't you see how foolish you are in waging war against science? In driving me to destruction you are sealing your own doom. Do you hold life in such light esteem that you are ready to die with me in this room without arranging your affairs and without a last word to your families?"

The president and the directors retired to a corner where they discussed the matter in low tones. One of the directors made a

the director. "To my certain knowledge he has been studying explosives for a long time. He has bought expensive books and chemicals and has fitted up a laboratory at chemicals and has fitted up a laboratory at considerable cost. Last summer he spent his vacation near my country place and while the bombs tested at that time were no larger than bird shot they tore up the ground in every direction and the farmers were afraid that he would blow up the entire direct. He is a dengerous devil and tire district. He is a dangerous devil, and his manner today indicates madness. If his manner today indicates madness. If we prosecute him I believe he would be adjudged a lunatic. But we are not likely to prosecute. The monster is in dead earnest, and if we do not yield it will be all over with us."

"You know these things to be true?" asked the president, frowning.
"Undoubtedly. I know all about the man

and his experiments, and it is my belief that he is on the verge of lunacy." There was a profound silence for some

moments.
"I have no right to endanger your lives," said the president. "If you will leave the room and go to a place of safety I will deal with this wretch." with this wretch."

There was a chorus of dissent from the

"You forget," suggested one, "that be-sides the loss of your life the bank with its centents would be blown up."

La Rue made a gesture of despair.

"I will proceed cautiously," he promised, "and take care to avoid the worst. "Let us cease this child's play," said the president, resuming his chair. "We have no desire, Monsieur Duval, to prosecute you. Will you refund 250,000 francs if we agree

not to proceed against you?" "Certainly not," was the prompt answer. "Will you refund 200,000 francs?" "Never

"One hundred thousand?"

"Not a penny!"
"What do you want Monsieur Duval?"
The cashier addressed himself to the bank's attorney.
"Draw up papers to show that the pres-

ident and directors have paid me 500,000 francs for a one-fourth interest in my invention, and that I have transferred that

proposition was accepted, with the

"That suits me" snapped the inv "Till go to Chicaso."

The contract was drawn up and all and then another paper was draw binding the officers of the bank new

"The papers are really worthless in law," explained the attorney, "because they are

explained the attorney, "because they are given under duress." said the officials simultaneously. "It is to our interest to hide this affair from the public, and we can afford to lose the noney if Duval will stay out of France."

"Thanks, gentlemen," was the cashlers of the public of the public

smiling response.

The detective unlocked the door and

opened it.
"Would you mind giving me the bomb?" "I may need it," was the answer.
"When do you leave Paris?" was the
next question, this time from Ls Rue.

"Have you money enough for traveling

'All that I need."

"Then, Monsieur Duval, go and never return. Our prayer is that we shall never return. Our prayer is that we saall never see your face again."

The defaulter looked at the stern old president, and for the first time he hung his head in a shame-faced way. Without a word he left the room, passed through an outer door and vanished in the darkness. "Have we done a foolish and a cowardy thing?" asked one of the directors. "Very likely." answered another, "but I would do it again rather than be locked up here with that devil."

up here with that devil."
And this seemed to be the sentiment of the entire party.
Two months later a dispatch from Chi-

Two montained the following:

"Louis Duval, recently of Paris, was killed today while experimenting with an explosive of his own invention. He was supposed to be an anarchist, but Frenchmen here say that he was once a cashier that Paris of France."

men here say that he was once a casher in the Bank of France."

There was a delightful banquet in Paris that night, and the jolly bankers made the champagne flow like water. No outsides were present and the newspapers were unable to find out what notable event the happy financiers were celebrating.

The Pursuit of Happiness.

When the declaration of independence as serted man's right to this it enunciated an immortal truth. The billous sufferer is on. the road to happiness when he begins to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most efficacious regulator of the liver in calst-ence. Equally reliable is it in chills end fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Use it regularly, and not at odd intervals.

To New York, Boston and Philadelphia Via Central railroad of Georgia and Ocean Steamship Company. Cheap excursion tickets are now on sale. Make it a pleasure trip and go via Savannah and Ocean Steamship Company. For tickets ship Company. For tickets, etc., apply C. R. R. ticket office, 16 Wall street, Kimeeli

THE DRINKERS AT CARLSBAD.

How They Are Taken Care of and What They Do.

MORE THAN 1,000 DRINKERS IN LINE

Cy Warman's Experiences and Obser-vations at the Great Bohemian Health Resort

(Copyright, 1895.)

Carlsbad, July 13, 1895 .-The blue hills of Bohemia were beginning

to grow green,
The bees had just begun to put new honey
in the hive;
Of course the hills were happy, for the river sang between, When I took the cure at Carlsbad in the

spring of ninety-five. Carlsbad in the winter time is about as er a hard fight with weekly na-

bleak and desolate as a western town, pers and Winchesters, had lost the county seat. The place is not dead; no more than the flowers are dead that are sleeping under the snow that had drifted deep in the Boehmerwald. With the first bluebird comes the man burdened with a bad liver, and the first patient is followed closely by mer chants and shopkeepers, hotel men and waiters. There are merchant-tailors from Vienna, china merchants from Dresden and

Vienna, china merchants from Dresuen and clock makers from Switzerland. All through the month of April the signs of life are daily increasing. The walks that wind about the many hills are being swept and the rooms of hundreds of hotels and



KARLSBAD MARKET WOMAN.

asions are thrown open to admit the health-giving winds that come down from the low mountains laden with the scent of pine. The streets are reasonably clean, for few people live here in winter, but they are being made cleaner day by day, until the last day of April when they are all flooded and washed clean. The iron fences and rallings are actually scrubbed by an army of women with buckets of water and rags. Other women are digging in the litches, sawing wood or drawing account. sawing wood or drawing wagons through

the streets. On the first day of May there is a grand opening. This year it was of especial importance as it opened to the public the new bathhouse of Kaiserbad, which cost this enterprising municipality 1,250,000 florins, and is the finest bathhouse in the whole wide world, I am told. This marvelous cel-

cafe, at which Monsieur Ludwig Schaffer der Burgermeister presided.
"Jim Thompson and friend," was the way

we went on the register at Pupps; not that Jim wanted to star his own signature, but in order that he might bear the burden of in order that he might bear the burden of reading all the circulars sent to our rooms, and receiving the good father of the town, who always waits upon "wealthy Ameri-cans" and asks a little aid for the poor. regardless of the visitor's religion. When we were transferred to the revolving switch board in the center of the great lobby, it read, "Herren Jim Thompson," and when it appeared on local letters and circulars sent it was "Well-born Herren Jim Thompson," sometimes it was "My lord, the well-born Herren." But Jim had been so much among titled people in Europe, and so often

lightful region. There are modest Americans, with their pretty wives and daughters, and other Americans who talk loud in the lobbies and who talk loud in the lobbies and cafes; Tyrolese in green hats trimmed in feathers, and Polish Jews with little corkscrew curls hanging down by their ears, such as we see in Jerusalem. Then there are a few stray Frenchmen, walking alo and once-but not more than once-in a while a Parisian lady, and you know he by the charming out of her skirt and the way she holds it up, and the beautiful dream of a petticoat the act discloses. There are Austrian soldiers in long coats, and officers in pale blue uniforms, spurred

France. In a solid mass the crowd of cup-bearers



KARLSBAD.

little mistakes were no more to him than so many pfennigs. So, in time, there came a glit-edged card bidding my lord, the well born sardine and his friend to the feast—the guests of the

Just in front of the orchestra there was a narrow high throne, a kind of cross be-tween a pulpit and a witness box, and from behind this little stand the speaker spoke. "It is a good idea, this pulpit; it gives the speaker something to pound and does away with hands at the same time," said Jim, when the first man had finished. The lion of the evening was the architect who had built the Kaiserbad, and when he made his talk the men cried "Ho!" and beautiful women left their seats to click glasses with him. And the band played under the double eagle, and everybody stood up, and they were all very happy, and I have the horsely leader with his cars.

up, and they were all very happy, and I knew that the homely leader with his ears full of cotton, had made a hit.

"Was that the Bohemian Girl,' Jim?" I asked when we had all settled down and began to feed again. "No." he said, with a half sad smile. "I don't know the Bohemian girl from the Irish washwoman, but I know that tune; its the national air. Couldn't you hear the B flat scream and wall away down the line? Ah! if the Austrians had played that tune the seven days' war would have lasted longer."

It was an excellent little dinner, and the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people

at was, an excellent little dinner, and the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people were good to see. True, they have been buffeted about by political waves, between Germany and Austria, for many years, but the people in these Bohemian hills are happy, industrious and enterprising to a remarkable degree. remarkable degree.

A Thousand Drinkers in Line. On the morning of the 19th of May, when we went down to the Brunn to drink, a thousand people were standing in line. "Reminds me of the days when we used to line up af the post-office in Thompsonville," said Jim, his mind going back to the big days of Colorado,

when he was mayor and silver was a It was a great show; men and women from everywhere, with every disease that can be possibly charged to the liver, stomach or gall. Even nervous persons come here for the baths; and get well, or think they do, which is the same thing. There were men whose skin and eyes were yellow; and others green as olives; German dudes who walked like pacing gray-hounds; fat young Germans who seemed to be walking on eggs, and old gouty Ger-mans who did not walk at all, but shuf-

and is the finest bathhouse in the whole wide world, I am told. This marvelous celebration, which began with a military parade on the first day of the month, ended on the 5th with a banquet in the city park

moves up and down in the great colonnade, keeping time with their feet or hands or heads to the strains of the band, which begins to play at 6:45 o'clock in the morn-

By 9 o'clock the springs are desert and the multitude has distributed itself among the many restaurants and cafes in the canyon. An hour later, having break-fasted lightly on toast and coffee—on such toast and such coffee as can be had only in Carlsbad, the great army of healthy looking invalids lose themselves in the hills.

Carlsbad Hospitality.

Here comes an old, old woman, bearing a load that would bend the back of a Turkish hammel, followed by a landau, where loll the fairest dames of Saxony. Then a sausage man whose garlic-flavored viands freight the whole guich with their fumes; and just behind him a wagon loaded with flowers and shrubs for the new gardens of the Grand Hotel Pupp, and their opening leaves fing such fragrance out upon the still air that it follows and trails far bestill air that it follows and trails far be-hind, as the smoke of a locomotive fol-lows a freight train. Women with baskets on their backs, filled with empty milk cans, are climbing the trails that lead back to their respective ranches, which they must have left, their cans laden, at early dawn. The men are most polite to each other and always take off their hats as they meet and pass. The employes in the hotels do this, from the manager down. Indeed

meet and pass. The employes in the hotels do this, from the manager down. Indeed all these people are almost tirecome with their politeness. A table-girl who serves you at a way side cafe today will rush out to the middle of the street tomorrow and say good morning and ask you how you feel. She is honestly endeavoring to make it pleasant, and is unconsciously making it unpleasant for you. If you speak English, she argues that you may be a lord, or, what to her and for her is better still, an American, grand, rich and awful, and she is proud to show the proprietor or manager that she knows you. But we should not complain, for nowhere are visitors treated so respectfully and decentily as at Carisbad, but I remember that the burgermeister left his place at the head of the table at the banquet, crossed the room, introduced himself to Mr. Thompson, touched glasses and bade him welcome to the city, and caused a little municipal checkbook to be placed at the visitor's elbow, so that for that day and date he could order what he craved, and it was all "on" the town. Last year when five hundred rooms of the largest hotel in the place were occupied, four hundred of the guests were Americans or English. So you see they can afford to like its, and they do.

The Accommedations at Carisbad.
One can live here as one chooses for

one dollar or ten a day; but two people can live comfortably for five dollars a day. The hotels are good, and the service almost perfect so far as it relates to the hotels; but the service in the dining rooms, cafes and restaurants is bad. Many of these are so poorly arranged. It is a common thing to see a waiter freighting your breakfast or dinner—which is at midday here-a half block in a pouring rain. The great trouble is to get things hot; it is next to impossible. What Carlsbad needs is a sanitarium where people can have delicate dishes prepared and served hot. The stoves are too far from the tables in most places.

Americans will find many funny little

things even in the best hotels. You can have writing paper free in the writing room, but not in your apartments. You can get hot milk-or warm milk-but they will put butter in it. You can have boiled potatoes, but only with caraway seeds and a few fine flavors of alfalfa in them, or poached eggs, but you must have them

poached in bouillon.

After a while you will get used to all this and give up trying to say "sear heice," get well and go away. Forty thousand people do this every year. This establishment alone feeds two thousand people a day and most of them. I people a day, and most of them, I fancy, go away feeling very kindly toward the place and the people. The Germans predominate in the month of May, the Austrians in June, and in July the French come. This is a safe sandwich, with Austria in the middle, it keeps France and Germany from touching. The English and Americans (but not the poor), they have all the season. The floating palaces of the Hamburg-American company and the North German Lloyd make the voyage from New York to Hamburg an easy one. The reli-York to Hamburg an easy one. The railway journey of twelve hours is made over a fair track; in comfortable cars through a country very beautiful, the last half won-derful to see. The steamship fare is, say \$90 each way; the railway fare, second-class, which is better than first-class in France, \$10, or altogether, \$200 for the round trip. Expenses here, \$100. Total, \$500.

Public Ministrations at Carlshad. The sad-faced consumptives who swarm round the health resorts of western America are not seen here; on the whole the people who come here look healthy. The dreadful army of miserables who haunt the grotto at Lourdes are also not to be seen here. True, the priests go at the head of the procession on the 1st of May, from spring to spring, blessing the water and thanking God for the goodness of these wonderous founts. But they look not for a miracle.

and trying on the waters, and yet I know



KARLSBAD JEWS.

RARLSBAD JEWS.

not that the visitors go away disappointed. For example, you will see a very happy married woman, fat and forty or forty-five, and a long, lank, lingering maiden, the two quaffing at the same well, and the one hoping to gain what the other longs to lose.

When you have taken rooms at a hotel one of the employes will bring you a long printed form, which, if you fill out, will give the sheriff, or any one interested in you a fair history, the length of your intended stay, your nationality and business. The form goes to the office of the burger-meister, and from if you are "sized up" and assessed in whatever class you appear to belong. Third-class visitors pay between it and 32; second, between it and 32; second, between it and 32; second, between it and 33; and first-class from it to it, only Americans are rated first-class. They do not insist upon your staying there. By filing a personal protest you can have yourself placed in whatever class you claim to belong in. "Why do they do that?" I asked.

"It is so in all European cities," said Jim. "The moment you enter a shop andtalk United States, the price goes up. To a cer-

this condition of affairs. A lot of Americans with more money than madesty, go up and down the world wiking a great noise, and they prefer to pay the highest price rather than be considered poor, which they often are. These rainmakers make it hard for modest people, who are able and hard for modest people, who are able and willing to pay hotel bills and railway fare, but who do not care to pay the salaries of hotel and railway employes."

"But the tips or fees are light in Eu-rope, are they not?"
"True," said my friend, "but look at the army of people you have to tip; not less than ten in a first-class hotel. At 10 cents aplece that will cost you a dollar a day, and the legitimate fees on an Atlantic liner are anywhere from \$15 to \$25."

"And what, may I ask, becomes of the tax one pays into the city treasury?" "First, you have the use of the water for three weeks or six months; and have also the pleasure of hearing good music also the pleasure of nearing good music while you take your medicine every morning. Part of this money goes to make and keep up the miles and miles of beautiful walks, to plant rare shrubs in the very forest, and put boxes in the trees for the birds to build in, whose music cheers the thousands of strollers who

throng these winding ways."
So, after all, the tax one pays to the municipality is very little, even if you are first class, and as nearly every one leaves the place feeling better than when he

What the Waters Will Do. "Are all the people cured who come here?" I asked of Dr. Grunberger, who was medical inspector of the district for

was medical hispector of the district for twenty years.

"Not all," he said, "but all who take the cure; for the doctor who examines the patient will not allow him to take the water unless he has a disease curable by the Carisbad treatment."

These are many doctors in Carisbad, and

water unless he has a disease curable by
the Carlsbad treatment."

There are many doctors in Carlsbad, and
they are largely responsible for the splendid reputation of the place. They are
honest enough to tell the patient to go
away if they believe his disease incurable
by the use of the waters. The waiters
in the hotels all know what you are allowed to eat, and when you ask for a
tempting bit of pastry the girl will shake
her head, smile pleasantly, and say: "That
ish not gute for you." In fact, all the
people appear to want you to get well, and
be happy, go away and eat bad things
and come again.

Now, like many others, I am going
away, and I have tried to find one man
or woman among the thousand here now

away, and I have tried to find one man or woman among the thousand here now who is without faith in the cure or with-out hope of being cured. The water won't cure a stone bruise or a broken heart, per-haps, but it will brace you up, give you an appetite that will help your heart to heal, and the stone bruise will get well of its own accord.

and the stone bruise will get wan own accord.

And what do I know for sure? Nothing. But I know a man who has been going about for ten long years with a loggy liver and a gall ejector that wouldn't work and after twenty-six days in Carlsbad, he thinks he feels better than he has for years and is almost foolish with joy at having been cured, and he wants to tell everybody about the wonderful waters that here come boiling up from God's earth.

CY WARMAN.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS. Dr. Hartman's Free Treatment for

Female Diseases Attracting Wide

Attention.

Chronic invalids who have languished for years on sick neds with some form of remale disease begin to improve at once after beginning Dr. Hartman's treatment. The doctor's experience and knowledge of this class of cases enable him to discern with great accuracy the wants of each. These patients apply for treatment by letter, giving all their symptoms. The doctor then writes them what to do and what to get. Thousands have already applied, and still there is room for more. Each case receives careful and separate attention. In writing be sure to give all the symptoms and a complete history of the case, so as to make sure of valuable advice. Dr. Hartman's address is Columbus, Ohio.

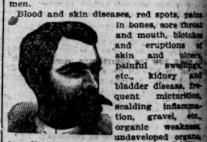
For a short time the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., are sending free to any address Dr. Hartman's handbook on female diseases, devoted entirely to the description and cure of diseases of the female sex.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window she furniture and room moiding. 49 Mar-street. Send for samples.

ATTENTION.

Should be given at once to any sympton fest themselves. By so doing you save much suffering and expense. HATHAWAY & CO., the experienced and established specialists, have devoted year to the exclusive treatment of those de-cate and private diseases of men and wo



mpediment to marriage, nervous debility, impaired memory, mental arxiety, absence of all will power, weak back, lost vitality, melancholy and all diseases, gesses, indiscretion or over work, recent go to get cured?" many a sufferer asks, not knowing whom to trust. Go when thousands of others have gone and be restored to perfect health, the comforts of home and the enjoyments of society—to the same of the society—to expense.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY a CO., 22½ South Broad street, Inman building, Atlanta, Ga.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

A MEDICAL EXPERT, and he live to Atlanta, Ga. He treats with great successiorms of Chronic Diseases of men and wor Do not give up, no matter what your tr SPECIALTIES:



Dr. Bowes has cured his thousands, and he com cure you. We furnish all our own medicines sent by express. Send 2c. stamp for question list for males and females and for skin disease. Address Dr. W. W. BOWES, Room 208, Northead Block, 2½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Gs.

Cotton States and Interna-

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

tional Exposition Co. Atlanta, Ga., July 12, 1895.—Sealed proposals for furnishing material and labor and for the erection of two public comfor buildings for this company, as per pleased their office in the city of Atlanta, until 12 m. on Friday, the 19th of July, all proposals must be made upon bland furnished by the architect and adverse to C. A. Collier, president, marked from the proposals for Public Comfort Buildings."

The right is reserved to reject any all proposals.
Satisfactory bond and time limit for the

The Obj

It Came nstitutionagain treated se on the p es, with pror papers by and aspiring

plet of the confeder k the necessary in your highly v alluded to appe in another pa peared and protections from the contract of th ety in 'history character which petent oritic of soli-wisher of the him to burn it. and this, too, in part, claimed to speak fro edge," though not pronference or within the place where and but of such materials, much and, indeed, me that ir called by son Mr. Stephens, in vocatives the States," when, and for the parties who part terence, except Mr. and this, too, in par he parties who par-parence, except Mr. has given a pretty fu-lieve, the only conne-ceurred in that mee off Fortress Monroe, the accuracy of whi-was never called in

stated, but "out of" delivered before th Society, at Atlanta; th which the publish his "War Beither, those parts." Roads e to show how ppointed by Mr inuary, 1865, to se incoln. Mr. Step 4, 1874, on

French empire in Me eration of the feduarmies, in maintenantrine. In this way I Mr. Davis stated to would take place betand peace be ultim restoration of the us (Blair's) proposition commission in any words at all, nor did overture of peace o overture of peace of ferms upon which it "My reasons for a accede to it are fully of the Hampton Roa no idea, however, at using it and deceiving Hill's showing) for defeating the movem lefeating the movem and which, according ing, would be adopted majority of both hou ways thought it excit for. Davis was re

ways thought it exectif Mr. Davis was reting an armistice unstitute in the should have the did by giving put he did by giving and Mr. Blair. Point of secrecy in taken, says:

"I went on further was really anything arrangement propose fact Mr. Lincoln we on its direct preserelined to the course fact Mr. Lincoln we on its direct preserelined to the course elined to the course elined to the course in reply to this that were particular in sta See "War Between the war between their going was gen their going was gen their going was gen their going was the sactiement over the felt that this public and certainly defeat sion, if there had thing in it, and was to turn back there, sent that this public and certainly defeat sion, if there had thing in it, and was to turn back there, to go on in the hope sibly accomplish som Mr. Stephens in his stant, says:

the answer.
Paris? was the from La Rue. nough for traveling

at the stern old first time he hung ced way. Without a passed through an id in the darkness. lish and a cowardly

the sentiment of ollowing: erimenting with an invention. He was rchist, but French-was once a cashier

notable event the

his it enunciated an h Bitters, the most the liver in calstpepsia, rheumat

and Philadelphia Georgia and Ocean heap excursion tickckets, etc., apply C. Wall street, Kimball

TION.

ce to any sympton soon as they man doing you may he experienced and have devoted years ment of those dell-

red spots, pains n bones, sore throat kidney and er disease, fre-micturition,

of men and women.
what your trouble, till SPECIALTIES:

Blood Paison,
Syphilis,
Nervous Debility,
Impotence,
Emissions,
Skin Discases,
Stricture cured
"at home,
Varicocele,
Hydrocele,
Piles, Ulcers,
Rhounstien,
Dyspopila,
Irregularities,
and all discasses
of women,

mands, and he call atamp for question list nd for skin diseases. Room 209, Norcess. Atlanta, Ga.

TRACTORS.

and Internati sition Co.

1895.—Sealed pro-naterial and labor, two public comfort any, as per plans adford L. Gilbert, fill be received of Atlants, Ga-made upon blants tect and addressed lent, marked vPro-fort Buildings."

of Construction

HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE

The Object and Purposes of the Mission and How It Came About ::: Lincoln's Position on Slavery.

called "history" concerning the cele-d Hampton Roads conference in Feb-t, 1865, between President Lincoln and Seward on the federal side and Vice Judge Campbell on the confederate shing a proposal for payment to the cease on the part of the confederstates, with promised emancipation of

communications upon this subject in nta papers by would-be historioners and aspiring "statesmen" parcularly challenge attention by their gross erors and perversions of historical facts, to correct which, for the truth of history, is their palpable injustice to and misrepreons of a deceased friend, who was hief of the confederate states commission at that conference, prompts me to respectfully ask the necessary space for that pur-pose in your highly valued and esteemed

segroes to follow.

ons alluded to appeared. The other communication (which apred in another paper), abounding in roled quotations from writings whose notoriety in "history" writing of a kind and character which induced an able and competent critic of such productions and a well-wisher of the author to kindly ad-

wise him to burn it.

Much has been written as "history"
about this mission, its nature, object, how it came about, etc., which is absolutely without the alightest foundation in fact, and this, too, in part, by some who even claimed to speak from "personal knowlconference or within hundreds of miles of the place where and when it took place; but of such materials, you know, is made nuch and indeed as the place where and when it took place; but of such materials, you know, is made much and, indeed, most of what we have that ir called by some "history."

Mr. Stephens, in volume 2 of his "War Between the States," published in May, iff, when, and for years thereafter, all the parties who participated in that concesses accept Mr. Lincoln. were in the ce, except Mr. Lincoln, were in life, iven a pretty full, detailed, and, I beference, except Mr. Lincoln, were in life, has given a pretty full, detailed, and, I believe, the only connected account of what eccured in that meeting aboard a steamer of Fortress Monroe, in Hampton Roads, the accuracy of which in any particular was never called in question by any of the participants in it and which account may be seen by reference to pages 576-626. may be seen by reference to pages 576-626 of the text of the volume mentioned above. In 1874 Mr. Stephens became involved in a

messpaper controversy with the late Mr. B. H. Hill, "growing out," not "of the Hampton Roads conference," as has been stated, but "out of" an address by Mr. Hill, delivered before the Southern Historical Society, at Atlanta, on February, 18, 1874, h which he most successfully defended, and conclusively vindicated, the accuracy of his great work, "The War Between the Bates," in the matter of the Hampton hads conference and all others assailed Mr. Hill. It is from these writings, with which the public is not so familiar as ith his "War Between the States." or appointed by Mr. Davis, and with what dject and for what purpose it was sent, in January, 1865, to seek a conference with Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Stephens, in his article, No. a to The Augusta Constitutionalist, dated May 4, 1874, on "Mr. Hill's Historical Address," says:

"Now, in reference to the conference proposed by Mr. Blair, it may be proper for me to here restate that it was, in no sense whatever, a peace commission, properly so-called. It proposed nothing, and covered nothing, but a secret military commission, with the views and objects before stated," that is, the Blair proposition, "looked solely to and covered nothing but a secret military convention between the belligerents with a view of preventing the establishment of a French empire in Mexico for the joint oneration of the federal and confederate armies, in maintenance of the Monroe docarmies, in maintenance of the Monroe doc-trine. In this way Mr. Blair thought, as uld take place between the two armies, and peace be ultimately obtained by a restoration of the union without the sub-jugation of the southern states. His lair's) proposition was not for a peace commission in any proper sense of the words at all, nor did it look to any direct Overture of peace on either side, or the ferms upon which it should be established.
"My reasons for advising Mr. Davis to to it are fully given in my account accede to it are fully given in my account of the Hampton Roads' conference. I had no idea, however, at the time that he was using it and deceiving me (according to Mr. Hill's showing) for the sole purpose of defeating the management by me mil's showing) for the sole purpose of defeating the movement proposed by me, and which, according to general understanding, would be adopted the next week by a majority of both houses of congress. I always thought it exceedingly strange that if Mr. Davis was really in favor of getting an armistice under Mr. Blair's proposition he should have pursued the course he did by giving publicity to the commission. he did by giving publicity to the commis

Speaking of his interview with Mr. Davis upon what had passed between Mr. Davis and Mr. Blair. Mr. Stephens, on this point of secrecy in whatever was undertaken, says:

taken, says:
"I went on further to say that if there was really anything authoritative in the arrangement proposed; if in truth and in fact Mr. Lincoln was then, or should be on its direct presentation, favorably inclined to the course suggested, such a convention, it seemed to me, could not be effected without the utmost discretion and the most perfect secrecy. Mr. Davis said in reply to this that Mr. Blair had been very particular in stating the same thing."

very particular in stating the same thing."

See "War Between the States," p. 583.

Yet, upon their arrival at City Point on their their way, the commissioners found that their going was generally known; that it had been telegraphed abroad and that the whole north was then in a perfect blaze of the company of the co reclement over the matter, Mr. Stephens felt that this publicity would necessarily and certainly defeat the object of their mission, if there had ever been really anything in it, and was strongly inclined then to turn back there, but finally concluded to go on in the hope that they might possibly accomplish some good, if received.

Mr. Stephens in his article No. 4, of May II, 1874, answering Mr. Hill's of the 23d instant, says:

al. 1874, answering Mr. Hill's of the 23d instant, says:

"Mr. Blair's proposition was for nothing public, or to be made public, but for a secret military convention to maintain the Monroe doctrine. It had no direct reference whatever to peace on any terms. Mr. Blair thought, as Mr. Davis reported to ms, that it would lead ultimately to the restoration of the union, without the subjugation of the southern states." That is, this was Mr. Blair's idea and hope of its result.

"This was one of the points to be considered in acceding to it. My views upon that point, as given to Mr. Davis, are fully set forth in my history of the conference. volume 2, page 592, 'War Between the

What Mr. Hill says in his second letter about the 'rumor' that Mr. Davis had transeled the commissioners by 'instruc-

Constitution—Recently the public again treated to a fresh outpour alied "history" concerning the cele-Hampton Roads conference in February on the federal side and Vice ward on the federal side and Vice stephens, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter the federal side and vice was stephens, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter the federal side and vice was stephens, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter the federal side and vice was stephens, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter the federal side and vice was stephens, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter the federal side and vice was stephens, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter the federal side and vice was stephens a our history.' In volume 2, page 577, of 'The War Between the States,' I expressly stated that all such rumors or reports, as I styled them, were 'utterly unworthy of notice;' that the commissioners had no instructions, written or verbal, upon any terms of peace whatever; that the commissioners were simply to exercise that missioners were simply to exercise their own discretion to obtain an armistice, if they could, under Mr. Blair's proposition for a secret military convention.

for a secret military convention."

Mr. Stephens in his article No. 2 on "Mr. Hill's Historical Address." says:

"My resolutions, on the contrary, authorized the creation of a commission empowered to initiate or to make overtures for the initiation of negotiations for peace, not upon separate state action, but mon not upon separate state action, but upon the great principles on which the whole confederate struggle rested, and upon which the whole fabric of American free institutions was founded."

The history of the resolutions above re-

The history of the resolutions above referred to is, in brief, this: Early in January, 1865, Mr. Hunter, who was a senator from Virginia, and president pro tem. of the senate, brought Mr. Stepheps a resolution unanimously passed by the senate, requesting him to address them in secret session upon the situation of public affairs. ession upon the situation of public affairs. senate in a speech of great length. Being in secret session, 'there was no report of this speech, but Mr. Stephens has given in his "War Between the States," volume 2, page 587, an account of its tenor and substance. 'His speech produced a great impression upon the senate and he was requested to submit his views in the form of resolutions, which he did. Upon the reading of these resolutions the senats unanimously agreed to them. They were to be passed in the house the next day and come back to the senate, where they would back to the senate, where they would come cack to the senate, where they would meet no opposition, the senate having come entirely round to Mr. Stephens's pol-icy. For these resolutions, etc., see "Life of A. H. Stephens," by Johnston and

of A. H. Stephens," by Johnston and Browne, page 480.
In his fourth article on "Mr. Hill's Historical Address," Mr. Stephens says:
"My proposition for a congressional commission, with its programme of action, was as different from Mr. Blair's secret military convention as day is from night, or rather, as light is from darkness." It was "for a congressional commission to go publicly with the programme of the resolutions submitted to the Georgia delegation, and which were published in my last, with the view were published in my last, with the view of thus responding to the sentiments of the state sovereignty party at the north; and in this way effecting future elections at the north, while we, by abandoning untenable positions, might be able to keep our fiag afloat, until the centralists should be driven from power in the federal congress. I had no idea that these congressional commissioners would be received, or treated with, by Mr. Lincoln. My opinion was, by such a movement on our side to bring a party into power at Washington, which would treat

upon correct principles."
"But it now seems from Mr. Hill's unwritten history of the 'commission'—not the conference itself—that Mr. Davis used the Blair proposition for no other purpose but to defeat both; and that Mr. Hill was in conspiracy with him in this object, in or-

er 'to stop' my 'tongue,' " By way of parenthesis, concerning the matter in the foregoing paragraph, Mr. Da-vis and Mr. Stephens being dead, I think it proper and just to both to give the foi-lowing extract from a letter from Mr. Stephens to myself, dated 29th July, 1874: "I have, however, entre nous, been wait-ing to see if Mr. Davis would say anything. He has been home several weeks. I thin Mr. Hill's account of the Hampton Roads commissioners' appointment does Mr. Da-vis great injustice. I cannot believe that

he will indorse that account."
On January 23, 1865, Mr. Stephens, in Richmond, wrote to me in Georgia: "No news here, except that Blair is back again. What he is doing I do not know, but pre-sume the president is endeavoring to negotiate with him for negotiations. That same thing which, on the 17th of November, seemed to him to be so absurd." On January 29th, he writes, saying: "I am about to make a start again for Washington. Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter go with me. Our object is to see what can be done by negotiation. The mission, if such it may be called, has resulted or follows as a sort of sequence from the Blair affair," etc.

Here is the Blair letter, which was the

basis and invitative of the mission: basis and invitative of the mission:

"Washington, Jan. 18, 1865. F. P. Blair,
Sir: You having shown me Mr. Dayis's
letter to you on the 12th instant, you may
say to him that I have constantly been, am
now, and shall continue, ready to receive
any agent whom he, or any other influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send me, with a
view of securing peace to the people of our
common country. Yours, etc.

The following by our commissioners to

"A. LINCOLN."
The following by our commissioners to
Major Thomas T. Eckert, dated City Point,
Va., Feb. 1, 1885, was in reply to his note
of same date, informing them "if you pass
through the United States military lines, it will be understood that you do so far the purpose of an irformal conference on the basis of that (the Blair) letter," and also

terms, if any, a just and honorable peace can be established without the further effusion of blood and contribute our utmost efforts to accomplish such a result. We think it better to add, that in accepting your passport, we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything, but to carry on this informal conference with the views and feelings above expressed. Very respectfully yours, etc."

Signed by the three commissioners as the

Very respectfully yours, etc."

Signed by the three commissioners as the previous note to Major Eckert was.

I come now to the conference itself, and be it remembered that Mr. Linboln received and conferred with our commissioners only as individuals and not at all as representatives of any government. He repudiated the confederate experience and Mr. Davis. tives of any government. He repudiated the confederate government and Mr. Davis as its president, and his position was that our states were still in the union, under the constitution, and had never been carried out for a moment by their secession ordinances.

ordinances.
Mr. Lincoln declared that anything said
by Mr. Blair "was of his own accord
and without the least authority from him," and without the least authority from him, that he gave him the letter alluded to in our commissioners' application for leave to cross the lines; that he "was always willing to hear propositions for peace on the conditions of this letter and no other;" that "the restoration of the union was a sine qua non with him, and hence his instructions that no conference was to be held except upon that bass." "He had considered the question of an armistice fully and he could not give his consent to any proposition of that sort on the basis suggested. The settlement of our existing difficulties was a question now of supreme importance and the only basis on which he would entertain a proposition for a settlement was the recognition and re-establishment of the national authority throughout the land. that he gave him the letter the land.

"These pointed and emphatic responses seemed to put an end to the conference on the subject contemplated in our mis-sion," says Mr. Stephens, "as we had no authority to give any such pledge, even if we had been inclined to do so, nor was it expected that any such would really be re-

quired to be given."

It is thus seen it was not a question of a demand by our commissioners for a recognition of the independence of the confederate states as an ultimatum with them for anything, but a demand by Lin-coln for their agreement to the abandon-ment and dissolution of the confederate government as a condition precedent to his negotiating or treating with them at all about anything.

Passing now from the question of an ar-

mistice, etc., the chief object of the mis-sion, let us see what was said concerning the proposed thirteenth amendment to abolish slavery and the offer to pay for the slaves in case the war should then cease.

Asked by Mr. Stephens, "What would be the status of that portion of the slave population portion in the confederate states which had not then become free under his proclamation?

* Would it be held to emancipate the whole, or only those who had, at the time the war ended, become actually free under it? Mr. Lincoln said that was a judicial question. How the courts would de-cide it he did not know, and could give no answer. His own opinion was that as the proclamation was a war measure and would have effect only from its being an exercise of the war power, as soon as the war ceased it would be inoperative for the future. It would be held to apply only to such slaves as had come under its opera-

tion while it was in active exercise."
"Mr. Seward said there were only about two hundred thousand slaves who, up to that time, had come under the actual operthen in the enjoyment of their freedom under it, so, if the war should then cease the status of much the larger portion of the slaves would be subject to judicial con-struction." In this Mr. Lincoln sustained

Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward then informed our commissioner that congress, a day or two before, had proposed the constitutional amendment for the abalition of slavery throughout the United States, which he produced and read to them from a newspaper. "He said this was done as a war measure. If the war were then to cease it would probably not be adopted by a number of states sufficient to make it a part of the constitution, and without saying it in direct words, left the inference very clearly to be perceived by the commissioners that his opinion was if the confederate states would abandon the war, they could of themselves defeat this amendment by voting it down as members of the union. The whole number of states, it was said, being thirty-six, any ten of them could defeat this proposed amendment."

Mr. Stephens inquiring "What position the confederate states would occupy toward the others if they were then to abandon the war? Would they be admitted to reppromptly replied that his own in-dividual opinion was they ought to be. He also thought they

to be. He also thought they would be, but he could not enter into any stipulations upon the subject. His own opinion was that when the resistance ceased and the national authority was recognized, the states would be immediately restored to their practical relations to the union."
Upon Mr. Stephens urging the importance
of some understanding on this point in case the confederate states should entertain the proposition of a return to the union. Mr. Lincoln "persisted in asserting that he could not enter into any agreement upon that sort, with parties in arms against th government." "Mr. Hunter interposed and in illustration of the propriety of the ex-ecutive entering into agreements with persons in arms against the acknowledged rightful public authority, referred to repeat ed instances of this character between Charles I of England and the people in arms against him. Mr. Lincoln in reply to this said: I do not profess to be posted in history. On all such matters I will turn you

ing to be taxed to remunerate the southern people for their slaves. He believed the people of the north were as responsible for slavery as the people of the south, and if the war should then cease, with the voluntary abolition of slavery by the states, he should be in favor, individually, of the government paying a fair indemnity for the loss to the owners. He said he believed this feeling had an extensive existence at the north. He knew some who were in favor of an appropriation as high as \$400,000,000 for this purpose. I could mention persons, said he, whose names would astonish you, who are willing to do this, if the war shall now cease without further expense and with the abolition of slavery as stated. But on this subject he could give no assurance, enter into no stipulation. He barely expressed his own feelings and views, and what he believed to be the views of others upon the subject. Mr. Seward said that the northern people were weary of the war. They desired peace and a restoration of harmony, and he believed would be willing to pay as an indemnity for the slaves what would be required to continue the war, but stated no amount."

Upon his return home, after this conference, on February 20, 1865, Mr. Stephens gave the writer a more complete and detailed account of their "conversation of about four hours" than he could embody in his book or it was necessary to do, Mr. Lincoln "could give no assurance, enter into no stipulation," simply because, from his standpoint, he felt "he could not enter into any agreement " with parties in arms against the government" and

his standpoint, he felt "he could not enter into any agreement " with parties in arms against the government," and because, secondly, congress should have te agree with him to make it effective, but he said he would recommend the matter to the consideration of congress by message and favor the appropriation of \$400,000,000 to compensate or indemnify the owners of slaves, upon the condition before stated of the war ceasing. Of the persons willing to do this Mr. Lincoln could mention, whose names he thought would astonish Mr. Stephens, was Mr. would astonish Mr. Stephens, was Mr. Greeley. Of the gentlemen now dead, to whom I recollect Mr. Stephens talked very freely about all that occurred and was said in that conference, were Mr. Toombs, Hon. Herschel V. Johnson and his brother, Hon. Linton Stephens. Of those now liv-ing I can only recall at present Colonel R. M. Johnston, now residing in Baltimore,

Upon their return our commissioners a first reported verbally to Mr. Davis. Mr. Stephens opposed making any written report at all for reasons stated (see pp. 621-622 of "War Between the States"), but again yielded his views on that point and joined Messrs. Hunter and Campbell in the report, from which I quote the follow-

ing:
"We understand from him (President "We understand from him (President Lincoln) that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the confederate states, 'because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power,' which, under no circumstances, would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms would be entertained by him from the states separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted without a satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete res-toration of the authority of the United States over all places within the states of the confederacy."
Mr. A. K. McClure in an editorial in The

Philadelphia Times was technically right, but mistaken in point of fact in saying:
"Mr. Lincoln made no such proposition at
the Hampton Roads conference;" that is,
that he favored individually and would recommend the appropriation by congress "of \$400,000,000 as compensation for slaves," etc., as stated by Mr. McClure. It all depends upon how one understands the meaning of the words, proposition, proposal or offer as used in this connection by the different speakers or writers. Mr. Lincoln, different speakers or writers. Mr. Lincoln, were he living, might even now assert from his standpoint that he made no such proposition to the confederate states commissioners, but at the same time, I am confident he would not question the correctness of what Mr. Stephens reported him as having said, because I know Mr. Stephens was incapable of falsehood, and I believe Mr. Lincoln to have been equality as

And hence it is clear from what has gone before that Mr. McClure was equally and similarly right in saying in another of his editorials in The Philadelphia Times, republished in The Constitution of May 20, 1995.

Lincoln did favor the payment of \$400,000,-000 as compensation to the south for the surrender of slavery and the restoration of the union, and it is conclusively shown also from Mr. Lincoln's action and from the records that he did not propose payment for slaves to the southern commis-sioners because they were not at liberty to negotiate on any other basis than" (what, in Mr. Lincoln's opinion, would have been on his part tantamount to a) "recognition of the southern confederacy," and what, therefore, during the conference he had emphatically declared "the power could de: fore, during the conference he had emphatically declared "he never could do."

The following quotation from an editorial of Mr. McClure in The Philadelphia Times of May 5, 1895, will clearly explain why the "proposition" was not considered or in any way acted upon by our commissioners:

"Some fifteen years ago the editor of this journal visited Jefferson Davis at his home in Mississippi and published a statement of the views expressed by Mr. Davis on several important facts relating to the war. That letter was published throughout the entire south and country, and never brought out any dissent from Mr. Davis or from any one on the union side. Mr. Davis was asked whether he had any knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's willingness at the Hampton Roads conference to pay \$400,000,000 as compensation for slaves if the war could thus be ended and the union restored. His answer was that he had and the property of the stored.

000,000 as compensation for slaves if the war could thus be ended and the union rewar could thus be ended and the union restored. His answer was that he had no knowledge of any such proposition, and that if it had been made he could not have entertained it as president of the confederacy. He added that it would have been a question solely for the states and not for the executive of the confederacy."

at the tought he Inities States military lines, it will be understood that you do so for the will be understood that you do so for the states of that (the Blairy letter," and also centains the state of that (the Blairy letter," and also centains the state of the st

inating idea with Mr. Lincoln in all he did was the preservation of the union, or as he frequently expressed it in another way in his talk with our commissioners, in restoration of the southern states to their practical relations to the union, regardless of slavery or what became of the slaves, it may be stated that on August 19, 1862, Horane Greeley publicly addressed a letter to him, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," wherein he said: * * * "On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the union cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the rebellion and at the same time uphold its inciting cause are preposterous and furtile."

President Lincoln responded to this in his memorable dispatch of August 22d, in which, among many other like declarations, he asserted:

"My paramount object is to save the union, and not either to save or destroy slavery."

"If I could save the union without free-

ion, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the union without freeing any slave I would do it. If I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would elso do that.

"What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it helps to save the union."

As germane to the matter and showing in some degree in sharp contrast the dif-

in some degree in sharp contrast the dif-ference between Mr. Davis and Mr. Ste-phens as to what should have been the ex-ternal policy of the confederate govern-ment, instead of what it was, in the conment, instead of what it was, in the conduct of the war, I shall furnish The Constitution, in time for its next Sunday's issue, the correspondence between them alluded to by Mr. Stephens in his "war between the states," on page 668. It has never been made public before and will be found peculiarly appropriate and applicable politically to the present times in his insistence upon adhering firmly to the sound Jeffersonian doctrine of states' rights and state sovereignty as the true basis of our American institutions.

W. H. HIDELL.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant Lemon Drink-Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kid-

neys.
For billiousness, Constipation and Malaria.
For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headcne. For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart

For Sleeplessness, Activities Failure.
For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
For Blotches and Pimples on the face, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladles, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Fifty cents and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bottles at druggists.
Prepared by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

At the Capital.

I have just taken the last of two bottles of Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir for nervous headache, indigestion, with diseased liver and kidneys. The Elixir cured me. I found it the greatest medicine I ever used.

J. H. MENNICH, Attorney, 1225 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MOTHERS' RELIEF (Woman's Comfort.)
Used during pregnancy and confinement, is guaranteed to produce a painless and quick labor. Price \$1 per bottle, at druggists.

Do You Want Your House

TELEPHONE or let us know, and we will make you

LOWEST PRICES.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.



KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC The oldest lens-grinders in the state. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

The Encyclopedic Dictionary

A New and Valuable Work

STUDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN The Constitution has secured all the reranning parts of the American Encyclopedic Dictionary and can now supply all those who have only a few of the numbers of this book. The publishing company that issued the dictionary has changed hands and this will be the last opportunity to secure a complete set of the book for finding and reference.

To those who have examined the work its value is well known. Get your books at once; the offer is open only a short time at 12½c for each number.

THE CONSTITUTION.



Atlanta, Ga. Established 1974.
Treats Club Feet, Diseases of the Spine, Hip, Joints, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Female and private diseases, Hornia, Rheumatism, Uriatry Organs, etc. Send for illustrated circular.

SEALED BIDS WANTED FOR PAVING.

Mobile, Ala., Office of the City Clerk, July 8, 1836.—Sealed proposals will be received by the city of Mobile, Alabama, until August 1, 1836, for the paving of Commerce street from the south side of Government street to the north side of St. Louis street, with granite blocks.

Specifications will be furnished on application to the city engineer. The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

CHARLES E. M'LEAN,
Chairman of Street Committee.

July 3-10t

TEETH EXTRACTED Without Pain

MALLAN

That Plate Columbia THE BEST BICYCLE On the steeringhead of every Columbia bicycle of this year's make
that name-plate appears. It is
unique, handsome, and indicates
much—satisfaction and highest enjoyment to the rider.
No other bicycle has ever equalled a Columbia. No other bicycle
ever shall equal a Columbia. The
greatest bicycle factory in the
world says so. New Price \$100 HARTFORDS, next best, \$80 \$60. \$50 for boys' and girls' sizes. POPE MFG. CO.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO., Agents for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles, Atlanta, Ga.

An Art Catalogue of these famous wheels at any Columbia Agency, or will be mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

ISAAC LIEBMAN

Real Estate, Renting and Long Agent, No. 28 Penchtree Street.

The following are big bargains and must be sold at once.

The following are big bargains and must be sold at once.

\$4,000 buys a large 8-room house and five negro houses on beautiful lot fronting 60 feet on Larkin street and 319 feet on Lowe's lane. This property has paid \$60 per month rent and by an expenditure of several hundred dollars can be made to do so again. Same has been listed on my books at \$6,500. Must be sold this month, hence this sacrifice. This property has a good future and the party buying will double his money in two years. Call and get full particulars. There is a good living in this property alone.

I am going to sell a lot 49x220 on which there are good houses renting for \$20 per month on Magnolia street, Very close in. Just in the line of improvement. Alabama street bridge, when extended will strike this place. Can be bought at a very low figure. Will pay 16 per cent per annum. Will be pleased to show same.

\$2,000 buys two corner lots, one 37x200 to alley on Washington street, and one 50x200 on alley on Crew street. Either lot worth the money.

street, near Love street. Very cheap.

\$400 buys beautiful lot 50x145 on Gardner \$2,000 local money to loan on Atlanta prop-erty. No delay. ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree Street

G. W. ADAIR.

FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate, 14 Wall Street, Kimball House,

I have for sale a beautiful central lot on Ivy street for \$8,000. This is a splendid site for a family hotel, or would make a nice home for a physician.

I have on Angier avenue a beautiful house with water, gas and all modern conveniences, nice, shady lawn, one block from the Boulevard, which I am anxious to sell for \$4,500.

A beautiful eight-room house on Forest avenue, lot 52x169, which I will sell for the next few days for 37,500. G. W. ADAIR, No. 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT

By D. P. Morris & Sons, 48 N. Broad

J. B. ROBERTS,

45 Marietta Street. trees
1-r., Windsor street, 50x170.
4 acres one mile from Macon.
6-r., West End, 50x200.
3-r., Bellwood, \$50 cash \$10 mo.
10 acres Piedmont park to exchange for farm.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers

50 acres land near East Decatur; beautifully located; 7-room house and the best land around Atlanta; must go within 10 days, and price is down from 34,000 to \$2,760. Will buy a beautiful Peachtree home.
We have a lot 62x200 on which will build a beautiful house with all modern conveniences on easy terms.
1,800 will buy one of the prettiest lots on the north side of city, 80 foot front.
2,700—Beautifully shaded Piedmont avenue lot. 10. Deautrully snaked Pleamont avenue tot. 5,500—Splendid Washington street 9-room house and lot 50x175; cheap. 1700—One-acre lot fronting Georgia railroad at Decatur. We can lend \$2,000 to \$5,000 on good city improved property. Money here. Office 12 E. Alabama street; telephone 333.

S. B. TURMAN & CO.,

Real Estate & Loan Agents

MONEY-42,000 or less to lend on city prop-erty for two to five years, 8 per cent in-

terest.

34,500 for 2-story, 9-r. house, lot 50x190 feet to alley; corner lot; level; east front; water and gas; street paved; worth \$6,000; owner must sell.

31,850 for new 5-r. cottage, near corner Pryor and Goorgia avenue; easy terms.

HAPEVILLE—10-acres, wood and water; only \$150; near depot.

\$2,500 for 25 acres fine land near limits. Telephone 161, 8 Kimball house, Wall St.

JUST THE MAN.



Professor Slippery—Next, ladies and gentlemen, I will cause silver dollars to fall out of this hat.

Josiah Lowboard—Gosh, Mandyl woul dn't thet be a gran' boarder fer us nex' summer?

A Dialogue in the Night.

The man in the upper berth leaned over its edge, and jamming his frown firmly down on his brow, cried in a harsh, coarse that was audible above the rattle and rumble of the car wheels:
"H:, you, down there! Are you rich?"

ejaculated the man in the lower berth, almost swallowing his Adam's ap-ple. "Whazzer mazzer?"

Cause for It. From The New York World.

Mix-You look despondent. Engagement broken? Dix-Yes. Her mother accuses me of

getting my flancee loaded. Mix-Heavens! Where did it happen?
Dix-At the drug store. Clerk made a
mistake and gave her the soda water
that had the wink in it.

JOKES ABOUT THE NEW WOMAN

The Revised Version.

From The indianapolis Journal.

"Mother, may I go out to wheel?"

"Yes, my darling daughter.

I suppose, of course, you won't wear skirts,
Although I think you'd oughter."

Changed Woman.

"Yes, indeed," said the old man, thoughtfully, after his wife had delivered a dissertation on the progress of the sex, "the new woman is vastly different from the old."

"I thought you would realize that in time," she returned, rather sharply.

"I have just been reading," he went on,
"how girls used to be sold by their pa-rents, and some of them brought fancy

prices. "But there's none of that now, thank

"But there's none of that now, thank heaven!" exclaimed the new woman proudly. "Woman has asserted herself, and—""No; there's none of that now," interrupted the old man. "That's all past. A man does not buy a wife in these days." "I should think not!" "Certainly not. It's all changed, all changed. Now he has to be paid to take her, and her poor, old father has to wreck his bank account to provide the dowry. Yes, I admit that the new woman, Maria—"

ria—"
Then the door was slammed as she in dignantly left the room.

From The New York Recorder.
Wife (paying for repairs on husband's watch)—What was the matter?
Jeweler—A hair was tangled in the

Wife (anxiously)—What color hair?

Jeweler—Exactly the color of yours,

New Woman (playing poker with small brother)-Now, Johnny, you see how easy THE IRREPRESSIBLE KID:

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Figg-Dear me! You never come
into the house without making an attack
on that dish of doughnuts.

Tommy-Yes, maw; a home run doesn't
count unless a feller hits the plate, you

An Appropriate Name.

Exchange.

A boy's fishing pole was fastened to the root of a tree on the river bank, and he was sitting in the sun playing with his dog, idling his time away, as he had been fishing all day and caught nothing.

"Fishing?" inquired a man passing.

"Yes," answered the boy.

"Nice dog you have there; what is his name?"

"Fish." "Fish." That's a queer name for a dog. What do you call him that for?"
"Cause he won't bite."
Then the man proceeded on his way.

From The New York Recorder. "Little boy, does your father fear the Lord?" asked the new pastor. "Yesser, I guess he does, 'cause he takes his gun whenever he goes out on Sunday."

At Boarding School.

From The New York Recorder.

Dear mother: Another boy and I went boat-riding yesterday. The boat tipped over. Some men rolled me on a barrel till I knew something. They will bury the other boy when they find him.

We are going to set a barn on fire tonight

We are going to set a barn on fire tonight and have lots of fun. I am awful sorry, but I lost my watch

and chain.

Please send me \$10 so I can buy some dynamite bombs, because the boys want to put them under the teachers.

Oh, golly! we have fun here. If I have room in my trunk I will bring home with

AGGRAVATING.

He: What's the matter, darling? What are you kicking about?

She: Well, it's enough to make any one kick. Three girls on bases, to
hands out, the score tie, and I punched out by that hateful Smith hir.

A Terrible Kicker.

"Please, sir," said the bell boy to a Texas hotel clerk, "No. 40 says there ain't no towel in his room."
"Tell him to use one of the window

curtains."
"He says, too, there ain't no pillows."
"Tell him to put his coat and vest under his head."
"And he wants a pitcher of water."

Smothered with Roses.

To Wall street's arena the young went, And soon by a bull was floored. So he said he had been, when h was spent, the horn of plenty gored.

Little Nephew-Uncle Jack, what is Uncle Jack (twice married)-Love is

1—D'Auber: Ah, an invitation from dear old Uncle Ben to come up and stay two weeks. But how can I leave this room?

2.—If I attempt o move my trunk, the landlord will seize it for two months' rent, What must I do?

"I say, are you rich?"
"What's that, sir? Rich? What do you mean by waking me up in the middle of the night to ask me such a question as that?"

"I want to know-that's why." "Well, then, confound you, I am rich.
Now, I hope your infernal curiosity is
satisfied and you will let me go to sleep."
"Very rich?"

"Millionaire, darn you. Now, shut up "Well, then, why in sizzling, blazing torment don't you hire a whole sleeping car to do your snoring in?"—New York

What He Might Have Done.

Smith-That was a horrible crime com-mitted at Chicago by that fireman. Jones-You mean the one that smothered

a woman?
"Yes, but it was to be expected that he would smother her. One of the papers says that she was an old flame of his." He might have put her out instead."-Texas Siftings.

HOW THEY MANAGED IT.



An Indiention.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle. Mr. Northside walked into his parlor the other night and was rather surprised to see his daughter sitting on young Mr.

Hillop's lap.

The young people were surprised, too.

The old man was the first to recover his equanimity, and as Miss Northside found her feet he remarked:

"Ah, Lucy! I see your race for a husband is nearly over."

is nearly over." "What makes you say that, papa?" asked the girl, blushing painfully.
"You seemed to be on the last lap."

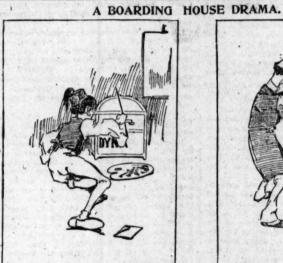
An Age That Never Withers.

From The New York Recorder.
"I suppose you know in what age people got the most stuck on themselves?" the

pretty wirl said. pretty girl said.

Young Mr. Youngly, in his new summer clothes and mustache, said that really, you know, he didn't—he didn't know as—that is, he—

"It was in the mucilage," the pretty girl explained.



8.-An idea!!!

his own game.
"Rats!" exclaimed the small boy in startled tone.

While his sister fied from the apartment

he coolly gathered in the chips and stacked the cards preparatory to a new deal.

And She Knew.

What He Wondered,

From The Washington Star.
"You seem thoughtful, Henry," said Mr.

"I was wondering whether by next sea son the new woman will be gentlemanl enough to take her hat off in the theater.

Change of Conditions.

The stout man wiped off his forehead. "Yes, I was a good deal run down be-

"But now," he added, determinedly grip-

"Yes. An idea just struck me."
"What was it?"

From The New York Recorder.

street a bear.

Miss Huggus, says he is.

Meekton's better half.



4.—Landlord: Take this trunk away from here at once! Do you think we want to be blown to pleces? You shan't keep it here another minute!! 5.—D'Auber: These are "pretty hard lines," but I'll remove my inventions as you request. I never heard of such injustice!!

it is for a woman to beat a man even at | me a mud turtle and a chipmunk. Goodby.

From Tit Bits. The Teacher—Now, who can tell me which travels the faster—heat or cold? Johnny Bright (promptly)—Heat, of course. Anybody can catch cold.

Hard on the Goat.

From The New York World, Mrs. Pangs-Is your husband in Wall From The New York World. Poet-Do you digest all the poems you Mrs. Riggs-Yes; at least his typewriter, read? Editor-Oh, no; I have a goat to do that for me.

It Remained.

Her head had dropped upon his shoulder.
"If only," he whispered, "thy cheek could remain there forever."
Little thought he what was to be.
Little thought he until he got home and tried to remove her cheek from his dress coat with ammonia and alcohol.—Detroit

From Texas Siftings.

Man surrenders one vice for another.
He will swear that he will quit chewing tobacco, and when he does he will con-

tinue to swear. Delays Are Dangerous.

Mr. Johnson-Look here, Vandusen, you have been courting the same lady for the past thirty years. Why don't you propose

One day on a Third avenue elevated train I sat next to a young man who made such a bungling attempt to get into my trousers pocket that I turned on him and

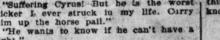
"If I were in the business Pd do better than that or quit."
"In what business?" he asked.

Her Strength of Mind.

of another?"
She cast down her eyes in sweet confusion.
"Really," she faltered; "two plates already—er—if you insist—thank you. Yes; strawberry flavor, if you please."—Puck.

A SILVER LINING TO EVERY CLOUD.





"Suffering Cyrus! But he is the worst-kicker I ever struck in my life. Carry him up the horse pail."
"He wants to know if he can't have a light."
"Here, confound him! Give him this lantern, and ask him if he wants the earth, and if he'll have it fried on only one side, or turned over."—Texas Siftings.

From The New York Journal.

Occasionally you will find a college graduate who doesn't know what a rake is until he steps on the teeth of one and the handle whacks him on the nose.

From The New York World.

Wife—What do you mean by coming home in this condition? You promised that you would only drink two fingers of rye this whole day.

Hubby—Right you (hic) are! I drank it out of a (hic) baking pan.

My Preference. Though my friends insist that it isn't

Yet, all their experience scorning,



6.-Uncle Ben: I'm certainly glad see yer!

thing that teaches a man how little knows when he is well off.

He held a latch-key in his hand And musically swore. Alas! His jaglets did not know It was the cellar door. —Brooklys Lik

From The New York Journal.

Lady of the House-Poor man! A hungry?

Tramp-Yessum; I ain't sayin' to but I ain't hungry enough to saw to be a saw to be

What He Was After.

Clerk—That gentleman you sold a of hair dye to three weeks ago we again today.

Druggist—Was he after another between the wanted to know if we wige."—Life,

when the

the size. On does a true

the

on

dn

not

0

wel-

them

force and give to

CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA

THE

Ching Ping Yan gave the com "Recover arms!"

There was an awkward pause.
"Way don't you recover arms!"
Gains the salute. Sergeant

Than be up with the lark in the morning.

—Pick Me Up.

Gwing the salute, Sergeant Wingonsible, captain. They are in the salute, Sergeant Wingonsible, captain. They are in the salute, Sergeant Wingonsible, captain.





"She declared that she was going to wed a rich man and would nothing to accomplish her purpose." "She kept her word. She is going to marry a wealthy dude."

No Longer a Crime.

From Puck.

Tourist (in Oklahoma)—"Horses are pretty cheap here nowadays, aren't they?"

Alkali Ike—"Cheap? They are so blamed cheap that when we capture a horse thief we send him to the lunatic asylum instead of lynch'n him." of lynch'n him."

"Oh, we squeeze along somehow."

Van Billy-What language do you speak, Miss De Gushah?
Miss De Gushah (sighing divinely)—But

van Billby—And that?
Miss Gushah—The language of love.
Van Billby—Ah, really! But you must find it embarrassing that nobody in society understands dead languages nowadays.

Overplayed Himself. For the fourth time in one evening the third assistant guard of the harem had beaten his royal master at chess.
"I envy you your skill," said the potentate. "I flatter myself there are no flies on

And the thing was done .- Life. From Life.
"Why did you ask the Boston girl to go

me," replied the underling.
"Yes, I envy you. I really wish I had your head."





rker. I never 2. 'Lectricity certainly is imp blowin' up, wonder how it works?





From The New York World.

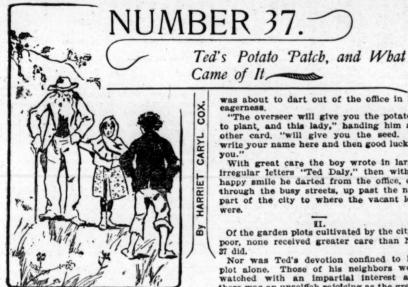
Miss Gushah—My Lord, durins
American tour, which of the be
proven the most irresistibly allur
His (Logdship—The—aw—dinner A Cure for Tooth

CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to The Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1895.



"Please, sir, I want a potato patch, too." The man in attendance raised his head suddenly from contemplation of the diagram before him.

The child voice was almost startling in contrast with the gruff tones of the men who had preceded him and who now had passed on with the precious slips of paper entitling them to so much of the city's

"I want a potato patch, too," repeated the oy with gentle insistence. Then, as the astonished secretary made no

immediately reply, he came near and leaned confidently against the desk, an interesting specimen of ragged boyhood.
"It's just this way," the boy continued in explanation. "The papers said folks that had families and were poor could come here and you'd give 'em some land to plant on. and you'd give 'em some land to plant on, and they could raise potatoes and things, and so be sure and have something to eat next winter. So I've come," and he smiled

cheerfully.
"You are the head of a family, I presume?

and needy, too?"

There was a twinkle in the secretary's eye

as he put the routine question.
"Well, I just am," replied the boy earnestly, drawing himself up from the desk
where he had been leaning, and standing

straight and dignified,
"And if you don't believe I'm needy too,
you can just look at that—and that."

He thrust a ragged elbow almost into the secretary's face and advanced a lively foot which was hardly covered by the worn shoe.

"That's the best I've got," he asserted, "That's the best I've got," he asserted, "but it don't make much difference, 'cause twill be summer pretty soon, and then there ain't any use for shoes, 'cept for folks who put on style, and I ain't one o' that kind," and he gave a hearty, careless laugh. Then his face sobered. "But tain't so with grandad and little Emmie. Grandad he's old, and has rheumatiz awful, and he's just got to have shoes, 'cept in very warm

just got to have shoes, 'cept in very warm weather in the house, and little Emmie ain't got no clothes at all, to speak of, and I've been wanting to take her up to the pub-lic gardea for a long time, but I can't cause she ain't got no hat or shoes, nor nothing."

He gave a little sigh.

"You see there ain't nobody earning any-thing but me and there's three of us to keep going, and his pretty hard work. I sell pa-pers and run errands and do lots of things, but somehow it don't count up very much, and so when I read that piece, I thought how I'd come and get a patch o' ground too, and grandad he'd be able to take some care o' the plants when they come up and the plants when they come up, and aybe by fall we'd have as much as a

whole bushel of potatoes.
"Twould be awful nice, you know, 'cause

we don't often get any now.

"And grandad says he'll plant some flowers, too—they won't take up much room in some corner somewhere, and that would be just fine.

"Just think, to be picking your own flowers out of your own garden. My!"

His face was aglow with eagerness The secretary scanned the diagram before

him.
"You can have this bit of ground,"

said, his finger placed at the corner of a plan all marked off with numbers. rather smaller than the rest, but I guess it will be all you can take care of," and he smiled back at the boy who was intently

studying the diagram.

"Go there and give the overseer this paper, and he will show you the place and tell you all about it—and here!"—for the boy

was about to dart out of the office in his

was about to dark out of the onice in its eagerness.

"The overseer will give you the potatoes to plant, and this lady," handing him another card, "will give you the seed. So write your name here and then good luck to

with great care the boy wrote in large, irregular letters "Ted Daly," then with a happy smile he darted from the office, out through the busy streets, up past the new part of the city to where the vacant lots were.

Of the garden plots cultivated by the city's poor, none received greater care than No. 37 did.

Nor was Ted's devotion confined to his plot alone. Those of his neighbors were watched with an impartial interest and there was an unselfish rejoicing as the green blades began to push their way through the hard earth.

And somehow ## seemed as if every one's plants came up before the first tiny shoots

most tremendous worker. I'm afraid something has happened to him, or the old man, or the little girl, and I think we'd better just look after things a bit, until he comes

round again,

"I remember one day I weren't feeling well, and he did most o' my weeding for me, and there was a dreadful lot of weeds, me, and there was a dreadful lot of weeds, cause I'd let it go a long time for I'd had a week's work unexpected. 'N when 1 thanked him he just laughed, and said he liked to, 'cause was good practice, so I'll just kind o' turn round and pay him back," and the man dropped on his knees and becan to this out the rank grass. gan to thin out the rank grass.

IV. So the weeks slipped by one after another yet the little gardener failed to put in an appearance. Still his garden flourishin an appearance. Still his garden flourished. Not a weed was allowed to mature, and
the potato plants were green and thrifty.
When the flowers too began to bloom, the
query arose what shall be done with them?
"They ought to be picked," the men said,
"because if they don't they'll stop blossoming."

**They consultation some one said. "They

After a consultation some one said, "They ought to go to a hospital or something of that kind," and finally it was agreed to cut all the flowers and take them to the children's hospital.

"Cause Ted was a child, and they ought to go to some child, seeing he can't have them," concluded the first speaker. interested listener.

interested listener.

"Grandad was pretty stiff after sitting on the ground all day, so when we was crossing Tremont street, he didn't move quite quick enough when an electric car was coming. I was looking after Emmie and she was kinder scared at all the clanging and the ringing of bells.

"The first thing I knew there was a car 'most on us, and we'd have got out all right, 'cause the motorman saw us all right and was being careful, only grandad got kinder confused and turned right back onto the track so sudden there weren't no time for the car to stop nor nothing.

"I thought pretty quick, 'twan't fair to have an old man killed that wax, 'specially when he was a peaceful, kind sort of man, so I just give Emmie an awful shove forward, and pulled grandad quick off the track, then we all fell down together and I didn't know nothing for ever so long.

"When I woke up I was here, and nurse she said it was three days. I couldn't just believe her, 'cause I don't see where I was all the time, but I guess she knows, 'cause she's sort of an angel.

"Well, granded got shook up pretty bad, and they took him to the Emergency, but

Well, granded got shook up pretty bad, "Well, granded got shook up pretty bad, and they took him to the Emergency, but they didn't keep him there long, 'cause there weren't really anything the matter. "Emmle was only scared and scraped her knee pretty bad, but nothing dangerous. "They're all right now, and Mollie, the washerwoman, is taking care of 'em, 'till I get 'round again, and that'll be pretty soon I guess.

I get 'round again, and that'll be pretty soon I guess.

"What happened to me? Well, I struck on a stone and that's why I didn't know nothing for so long and broke one leg and arm. that's all.

""Twant very bad, only I've been worry-ing terrible 'bout them potatoes.

"I suppose they're all dead?"

His voice was wistful and his eyes studied his friend's face.

"Doing fine, you say? My! but ain't that nice, and these flowers grow there, too? Just as I planted 'em? And you ain't a joking either? Well, ain't that just serumptious! serumptious!

"I didn't expect to ever see nothing of 'em again.
"And sometimes I wondered if the flow-

"And sometimes I wondered if the flowers ever missed me.

"Awful foolish, thinking such things, but somehow when you're sick, awfulqueer things do come into your head.

"N I'd watched 'em so long and faithful, I thought hey must most know me, and p'raps they'd miss me when I didn't come and feel sorry and die.

"But they knew better, didn't they? Knew I was a going to get well all right, so they plucked up courage and went to blooming, so I could have some.

"Strange, ain't it?

"Now, I just tell you what we'll do.

"Just the first day I get out of this, you dig some of the potatoes, my very own, remember, and you and all the rest of the men come to my house, and we'll have

the men come to my house, and we'll have 'em cooked, and eat 'em.

"Kind of a Thanksg:ving you know, only 'twon't be the right time o' year.

"But I guess that won't make no differ-

ence.

"You say he must go now, nurse? Well, I'm sorry; but you can come again, and I say, give my respects to all the ether men, won't you?

"Tell 'em I'd be glad to see 'em, and that I'm awful glad 'bout my garden.

"And if you happen to go down my way, you 'might take some of the blooms to grandad, and little Emmie. They'd be awful glad 'cause I guess they've missed me.

me.

"Well, good-by-I'm awful glad bout the potatoes."

"Tou never saw anything quite so touching in all your life," Ted's friend said the next morning as he told the story to the men.

men.

"There ho was all smashed up and he suffered lots, the nurse said, yet he didn't seem to think nothing of it, but was glad bout everything.

"I just guess we ain't wasted nothing on that potato patch."

The men stood in a group about the thriving little garden.

Fresh buds were unfolding and there was

Fresh buds were unfolding and there was a sweet fragrance from the flowery corner, and the warm sun shone down on the uncovered heads of the rough workmen. "I reckon we didn't make no mistake this time," and they fell to work on their own somewhat neglected plots.

The Tobacco Habit Growing.

The anti-tobacco reformers do not seem to be keeping up with the procession even, to say nothing of making headway. The consumption of topacco in its various forms shows a steady increase. Last month, according to government reports, there were manufactured in this country 365,726,647 clagars, 306,150,360 clgarettes, 22,077,443 pounds of tobacco and more than 1,000,000 pounds of snuff. This was an increase over the production during the same period last year of peacity, 2000,000 clarate 300,000 clarated and nearly 2,000,000 cigars, 500,000 cigarettes and 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco.



AT THE HOSPITAL

showed in his. But he never lost his hope, but day after day as early as 5 o'clock in the morning Ted was there to see what wonders the night had brought. Seven o'clock would find him back again in the heart of the city, calling the morning pa-

Finally the tiny blades stole up and be came leaves and Ted was wild with de-light. One day he brought grandad and little Emmie out to see the wonders of his garden and his kindly neighbors stopped and chatted with the old man and shared with them the poor food in their bright dinner pails.

For this time grandad staid all day and slept in the warm sunlight or told stories of older times, while the men sat down to rest beside him.

And Emmle played in the dirt and pulled grass and daisies from a tiny uncultivated spot and were all happy together, till Ted came to take them home,

III.

The next day, and again the next, then a week passed without a sign of Ted or his family. Those were hot, dog days, and his plants

began to droop.

"I say, 'tain't no more than fair that we should water those plants a little," said one rough man, as he stood, pail in hand, looking down at the neglected garden.

ing down at the neglected garden.
"That's so," said another, pausing in his

"That Ted was a likely little chap and a

So one of the men volunteered to leave them at the hospital on his way home.

"You can tell the child what gets 'em," he said to the nurse, "that they're from a little boy named Ted, and if you happen to

have any boy here with that name, you might give 'em to him."
"There is one," replied the nurse. "Poor child, he has been here nearly two months, and has suffered everything. Wouldn't you like to give them to him yourself?" she suggested. suggested. The man paused a moment, then a sud-

den hope caused his face to lighten "Guess I would, if you didn't mind," and he shuffled in behind the gentle attendant.

There was a queer feeling in the man's teart and a lump in his throat as he passed heart and a lump in his throat as he passed down the long ward, with little white cots on each side. At one the nurse stopped and drew aside

the scmon that shaded the sun from a win opposite. At her step the little head turned eagerly. VI.

There was a long story to be told and the nurse stole away, leaving the two together, the rough man with the tears rolling down his face, and Ted with sparkling eyes, holding tight in his wasted hand the precious

flowers. His own flowers indeed.

"It all happened that very night we was up at the garden last," Ted related to his



The Winners.

The Crescents, the champions

The Crescents, the champions of the second division, are a set of plucky and hard contesting players.

They play good ball and the two games that they lost was due to the non-appearance of two of their dependent players.

Every position on the team was well filled and the players are good in their territory.

Every position on the team was well filled and the players are good in their territory.

The infield consists of Waitts, King, Osborn, Johnson and Collins.

In the box at one time the Crescents were strong, but towards the last of the season they were comparatively weak.

Ross, the left-hander, for the first four or five games was invincible. Somehow they got on to "Bog" and pounded him right and left for several games.

Conklin pitched four games and won three of them. He hasn't had good practice and in his condition he did well.

Fluker was a steady pitcher and one that could be depended on. His balls were not swift, but those slow curves that are so hard to find. He never lost for the Crescents.

collins only pitched one game for the Crescents.

Collins only pitched one game for the Crescents and showed up well. He has been cif at school, where he was pitcher on the team. He will prove a winning pitcher if he plays next year.

Every team that has gone up against the Crescents, with one exception, concede that they are the heaviest hitters in the league. Johnson led the team in batting with Waitts, Whitlock, King and Fluker following closely. There is not a pitcher in the second division that they couldn't find and batted them unmercifully.

The only fault with the Crescents was they did not object to dropping a ball at a critical moment. They were pretty slow base runners, and could only get around when somebody punted out o good long hit.

hit.
They are an unusual lot of players, and if they would play together more they would prove invincible.
Whitlock, who played at third for awhile, is a good, sturdy player. He took great interest in the team and did everything for its success. He played to win, and could handle the willow when a hit was needed.

needed.

Smith is assistant manager of the team, and plays in center field. You can always find him around when to the interest of the game or his team. All he needs is a little practice with the stick.

The other players are in every respect suited for their respective positions, and play good ball.

The Manager of the Winner

Master Perdue Johnson, of whom a good likeness is presented herewith, is the youngster who managed the Crescents, the winners of the Junior League pennant.

His record as a baseballist is one of the



best of the entire league players. In bat-ting his average was second to Dukes's, who won the medal. In fielding, he had only one error charged to him out of six-teen games. He won the medal for error-

less games.

The Crescents have proved winners under his management, and have lost only one game since he has been in charge. To Play the Athens Nine.

The club from Athens has challenged the winners of the junior pennant for a game to be played here about August.

The Boulevard Stars are making arrangements for the game, and will do all in their power to pull it off.

They are confident of winning from any fram that is anywhere near their size. If the game does come off, which is probibe, the Athens team will bring down a large delegation.

The Atlanta amateurs will turn out in

full force and give them a rousing welcome as well as a defeat.

There will be little, if any, change of the pennant winners, and they will put up a stiff game under all circumstances.

The Boulevards Out of Town.

The Boulevard Stars are making preparations to visit several of the nearby towns. They have received answers to several f the letters asking for games and they are all favorable.

The team will begin practicing in a few days, and is confident of winning several

games.

They will be gone a week and hope to play four or five games. There will be little if any change in the team. Hulsey and Adams will do the box work while they are away.

Ronnoke, Alm., Crescents,

Mr. Bob Daniels is now manager of the Roanoke, Ala., Crescents. He says the country guys can hit the ball like the mischief, but they can't catch. He is giving count of their not showing up on the

Young Atlanta Wheelmen. Master Robert Hemphill is the happy pos-

sessor of a new bicycle, It is of the latest design with wooden

rims. Its weight is only twenty-oue pounds and is named the "Crescent."

He is a great bleycle enthusiast and is constantly seen spinning on the asphalt.

Mr. Logan Clark owns a nineteen-pound Sterling racer and will enter the boys' race this fall.

He is training for the races to be held in

Chattanooga at an early date.

Two years ago he proved a good rider in a race and has greatly improved since then.

We may hear from him as a winner.

Will Tanner is another rider of a Crescent and is frequently seen on the asphalt.

He will some day make a crack rider, as

he is a good long distance rider now.

Master George Winship is among the

the size. Only when the eyes are shut does a true appreciation become possible.

Freshest News.

Mr. Joseph Willard, for a long time clerk of the superior court of Massachusetts, in Boston, relates in his "Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers" many good anec-

Colonel Edward G. Parker, who was rather pedantic, wrote a life of Mr. Choate. He was relating an incident which happened in the third century before Christ, about the time of the death of Ptolemy III, and he appealed to John S. Holmes, who stood by

"Didn't he die about that time, John?"
"Who's that that's dead?" asked Holmes,
"Ptolemy III," said Parker.
"What! What!" said Holmes, stretching
out his hands. "You don't say he's dead!"

Proof Positive.

Much has been written in ridicule of the wild answers given from the witness stand, where all connected thought seems to es-cape some people. But strictly to the point was the evidence of a woman in Maine

was the evidence of a woman in Maine who was striving to prove an alibi for a boy in a hore-stealing case.

A witness testified that he had seen the boy at the village on that day, when the woman sprang from her seat and cried:

"He wa'n't out, nuther! His pants was hangin' on the clo'es line all day!"

Would the Emperor Resign?

An exchange tells a story which may be taken as a fresh manifestation of a certain well-known Scotch characteristic:

Upon his accession to the throne, the emperor of Russa was appointed colonel-inchief of the Royal Scots Grays. Whilst dressing for dinner an enthusiastic subal-tern communicated the information to his

soldier-servant.
"Donald," he said, "have you heard that the rew emperor of Russia has been appointed colonel of the regiment?"

"indeed, sir!" replied Donald. "It is a vera prood thing."
Then, after a pause, he inquired:
"Beg pardon, sir, but will he be able to keep both places?"

Value of a Minute.

Napoleon, who knew the value of time, remarked that it was the quarter hours that won battles. The value of minutes has been often recognized and any person watching a railway clerk handing out tickets and change during the last few minutes available must have been struck with how much could be done in these short periods of time.

At the appointed hour the train starts and by and by is carrying passengers at the rate of sixty miles an hour. In a second you are carried twenty-nine yards. In one twenty-ninth part of a second you pass over one yard. Now, one yard is quite an appreciable distance, but one twenty-ninth of a second is a period which cannot be appreciated.

of a second is a period which cannot be appreciated.

Yet it is when we come to planetary and stellar motions that the notion of the infinite divisibility of time dawns upon us in a new light. It would seem that no portion of time, however microscopic, is unavailable. Nature can perform prodigies, not certainly in less than no time, but in portions of it so minute as to be altogether inconceivable. The earth revolves on her axis in twenty-four hours. At the equator her circumference is 25,000 miles. Hence, in that part of the earth a person is being carried eastward at the rate of 509 yards per second—that is the moving over a yard, whose length in conceivable, in the period of 1-509th part of a second, of which we can have no conception at all. But more, the orbital motion of the earth round the sun causes the former to perform a revolution of nearly 600,000,000 miles in a year, or somewhat less than 70,000 miles an hour, which is more than 1,000 miles in a minute. Here, then, our second carries us the long distance of about nineteen miles. The mighty ball thus files about a mile in the nineteenth part of a second.

Uncle Jack's Mistake.

Uncle Jack returns from a long walk and, being somewhat thirsty, drinks from a tumbler he finds on the table. Enters his little niece Alice, who instantly sets up a cry of despair. Uncle Jack—What's the matter, Alice? Alice (weeping)—You've drinked up my 'quarium and you've swallowed my free pollywogs.

"I am glad to be wid ye, b'ys," exclaimed an enthusiastic orator at a political meeting. "I was borrun at the old North Inn of the city of Boston, d'yer mind, but it has always been me regret that I was not borrun in me native counthry."

A Deed.

He did a deed, a noble deed, He ministered to men in need: He bound a wound, he spoke a wor That God and every angel heard.

He did a deed, a loving deed, O souls that suffer and that bleed; He did a deed, and on his way A bird sang in his heart all day. Robert Loveman, in Munsey's Magazine.



CRESCENTS, WINNERS OF THE JUNIOR LEAGUE PENNANT.

them a series of catching lessons. He hopes to get a game with the Crescents at Roanoke, but it is hardly probable.

The medals Are Delivered. The gold medals given by The Constitution, Jr., in the words of each winner "are beauties."

The boys certainly appreciate the interest

of The Junior in their baseball games. Several of the lucky winners wrote thank-ing The Junior for the elegant gift, and

ing The Junior for the elegant gift, and wishing it much success.

A Fine Shot.

Master Robbie Jones is one of Atlanta's crack young shots. He always hits something when he shoots.

A few days ago he shot at a bird in a tree and hit a calf. This is great shooting for Master Robbie, who was out evidently for big game. for big game.

The Piedmont Sluggers.

The Piedmont Sluggers.

The Piedmont Sluggers played the Lyceum Juniors Tuesday, July 9th, on the Juniors' grounds. Both teams played well. The score was 8 to 8. The feature of the game was the batting of J. Jarrett, Sci and Joe Eplau, of the Sluggers.

Sol Eplau, the manager of the Sluggers, is open for a challenge from any team are

open for a challenge from any team—age ten to fourteen years. Address Soi Epiau, 47 Piedmont avenue, city. Conyers and Covington.

There was a very interesting game of ball played at Conyers on Thursday, July lith. The game resulted in a defeat of Conyess by Covington by a score of lit os. The long running catch made by Austin, Conyers's first baseman, was one of the principal features of the game. Harper principal features of the game. Harper was up first for Conyers and dide on an easy grounder to first. The next two men up made outs in one, two order.

Flowers, up first for Covington, hit a hot grounder to first and died easy. Flowers came to the bat and struck out. This clos-ed the latter for the first struck out. ed the inning for Covington.

Conyers came to the bat and Poole was up. He knocked a two-bagger. Poole cross-ed the rubber and Carter goored. Cain also

scored and Harper made the last out. Cain of Conyers, made two of the most difficult catches of the day in center field. The playing of Griffin at short was su-

McDonald, one of Conyers's heaviest bat-ters, got his regular three-bagger. Bantams Failed To Show Up. The South Side Blues defeated the South Side Bantams by a score of 9 to 0, on aclarge number of young riders. He makes good time on his twenty-four-inch wooden rim Crescent. Allan Alexander is seen frequently in the races on the asphalt among the small boys.

He is a good rider and can win from han-dicappers. He is an excellent rider. Fred Coogler can be counted among the fast riders who infest the asphalt.

Master Charley Conklin rides one of the prettiest wheels around the city. Charley is a Beau Brummel on the wheel. He gets

up considerable style.

Spencer Blackburn rides a winning wheel. He is a young man from the north and has not been in the city long. He rides a wooden rim Stearns.

Young Lady Riders.

Among the young lady riders on the as-halt is Miss Daisy Holliday, who is a phalt is graceful rider.

Miss Bessie McMillan is another of the feminine bicyclists who is seen in the afternoons on the asphalt. Ethel and Edith Fisher are very graceful

riders of the throng that is seen asphalt in the afternoons. Miss Ellen Goode is a progressive steerer of the wheel. She enjoys a ride as well as

anybody.

Miss Mary Lou Jackson is the owner of a wheel, and is frequently seen among the young lady riders.

Miss Belle Nash is one of the many grace-

ful asphalt riders. She has owned a wheel for some time and is as near perfect as is seen on the asphalt.

When Julia Porter has a pice young lady's

wheel and enjoys riding very m frequently patronizes the asphalt. much. She

Deceptive Senses.

All men are more or less fools of their own senses; or perhaps it would be truer to say that their different senses are fools of each other. The Pall Mall Gazette says that a Geneva spholar lately devised a simple but novel experiment for testing this point.

He arranged a series of common articles of all sizes, and requested his class to put them in order of weight. The weight all was really exactly the same, but only one student discovered this fact.

The majority placed a small leaden weight first and a large wooden basin last. The ordinary mind, apparently, ranges the weight of objects in inverse proportion to

THE CONSTITUTION, JR

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION-

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution. Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., July 14, 1895.

A PANTHER IN THE HAY STACK.

From Youth's Companion'
The valley of the Clark Fork, in Montana, is undoubtedly one of the most picturesque regions in America. Owing to the fact that winters here are not quite so severe as in the adjoining mountain valleys of the same latitude, the Flathead Indians had, for many years before the railway was built and white settlers came, been accustomed to drive hither their herds of ponies or cayuses to pass the snowy season ponies or cayuses to pass the snowy season in the sheltered, grassy vale of this beautiful, clear-tinted mountain river. One of the railroad stations perpetuates the name of Horse Plains, while another bears the yet more alluring appellation of Paradise Valley.

In a pleasant nook of the river and the In a pleasant nook of the river and the crags, a Scotchman, McClerg by name, built a log cabin about twenty years ago, and beginning with a single ewe, soon postories da flock of sheep. He fenced with logs and cultivated a small vegetable garden, had a shed for his sheep and cow, and was accustomed to cut and stack hay for the winter season near his little home-

McClerg brought from Scotland a wife, a ttle girl, and a boy about thirteen years ld. The boy, who was a chubby, resolute

old. The boy, who was a chubby, resolute fellow, was named Duncan, or, as they pronounced it, Dooncan, atthough he was more commonly called "Doonkie."

The first winter which the family spent in Paradise valley brought them many surprises. They marveled at the extraordinary severity of the cold, the "snapping" of the trees from the frost, and the great snowfalls.

of the trees from the frost, and the great snowfalls.

McClerg himself, who suffered from rheumatism, would scarcely stir forth from the cabin when the great snowdrifts piled up about them, but Doonkie was more plucky. He shoveled paths through the snowbanks to the shed where the cow and the three sheep were sheltered, and attended to their food and water, which was no light task, for the water had to be brought for them in a bucket from a hole in the lee, down the Fork, or else the creatures had to be driven there once a day to drink,

It was with difficulty that the "drink hole" was kept open in the severest weather. Ice formed fully three feet in thickness and during one week the snowbanks quite overtopped the cabin and the shed. In additions to these cares, the lad was obliged to cut and draw in firewood on his handsled from pine trees which grew at a little distance. Later in the season he had to draw hay to the sheds from the stacks which his father had made in August. But in this labor he had the cow's help.

He made a "crooked yoke" and led the

help.

He made a "crooked yoke" and led the cow attached to the handsled along the path which he opened to the stacks. Althought he was kept so busy, the boy enjoyed his responsibilities. He liked to be stirring and bustling about.

He drew in the hay only as fast as necessity for fodder arose, and used the supply in the nearest stacks first. So as the winter advanced and the snow deepened he

in the nearest stacks first. So as the winter advanced and the snow deepened he
had farther to go. It was not very good
management, but was pardonable in emigrants who were new to the country.

The farthest and largest stack stood
nearly a hundred rods from the cabin, near
a tall, blasted pine tree, and near also the
rocky bank of the Fork. On the other side,
distant fifty or sixty yards, rose a crag of
lagged, wild aspect, crewned by pines.

A great deal of interest attached to this
stack in the lad's mind, for during the winter he had frequently seen large, black animals about it. Sometimes there were two,
sometimes three or four, and once five had
been seen pulling out mouthfuls of hay.

Doonkie perceived from the cabin that
they were elk, but the fondness of the animals for fodder suggested that they were
some kind of deer.

For a fortnight or more Doonkie poticed

mals for fodder suggested that they were some kind of deer.
For a fortnight or more Doonkie noticed the black animals at the stack every day. Then nothing more was seen of them for three or four days. About this time it became necessary for Doonkie to make a trip there for hay. He yoked the cow one morning, and having hitched her to the sled, led have along by a rope attached to her horns, her along by a rope attached to her horns, while he walked ahead with hay fork and shovel to open the path to the stack.

Approaching it, he perceived that the

had been trampled, and that a good deal of hay had been scattered about. There was a path which led from the stack up the valley and a little way along the trail he could see where the elk had wallowed through a snow bank, eight or ten feet in

All these signs the lad's eyes noted with

great curiosity, but going round to the other side of the stack he saw something which at once thrilled him with alarm. There lay gnawed bones, bits of black hide and the head and antiers of a large eig. The snow was discolored with blood stains, and there were other indications that a great struggle head taken place here.

gle had taken place here.

With wonder and growing fear the boy peered about, stepping very cautiously now. peered about, stepping very cautiously now. Beneath the stack, close down to the trod-den snow, there was a sort of hole or open-ing, under the hay. With heart thumping audibly, he stooped to look into it, when his eyes encountered those of some savage animal which was apparently in the act of

creeping out!
Terrified now in good earnest, Doonkie darted around the stack to where the cow stood, harnessed to the sled. Then he turned to see if the beast had come out. There it stood, crouching on the snow, not twenty feet away, switching its long tail to and

There is no doubt that the animal was a panther, but Doonkie McClerg knew only that it was a fierce and terrible creature of

panther, but Doonkie McClerg knew only that it was a fierce and terrible creature of a species utterly unknown to him. With a howl of affright which his mother heard at the catin, he dashed past the cow and started to run home.

The cow, frightened at the sight or smell of the panther, turned to run almost at the same instant; and with good cause, for the feroclous brute sprang upon her back as she turned to bolt, and fastened its claws into her shoulders.

The cow, a sturdy creature, galloped along the path, bellowing, bearing the panther and jerking the sied behind her, helterskelter. She went at such a pace that the lad was overtaken after a few rods and knocked aside into the snow, where he fell, rolled over and lay nearly buried. The sled had barely missed him, and as he raised his head and scrambled up a little he saw it as the cow galloped, bounding alternately high in the air and then plowing into the snow.

Once or twice the sled scemed to fall upon the panther, and this circumstance discomfited the beast, or perhaps actually knocked it oft the cow's back. It lost its grip before the gow gained her shed, and then stood in the path a hundred yards or more from the cabin, looking wistfully after its intended prey.

It was at this juncture that Mrs. McClerg

the path a hundred yards or more from the cabin, looking wistfully after its intended prey.

It was at this juncture that Mrs., McClerg came out to ascertain what had caused Duncan to cry out in so strange a manner. Seeing the cow dash past, and then perceiving the panther standing in the path, the poor Scotch woman was horror stricken and stood for a moment as if petrified. If en she cried out:

"Me bairn, oh, me puir bairn; That fear-some beastle has eaten him up!"

The lad, meantime, lay as low as he could in the snow in mortal fear lest the panther should turn about and find him. He heard his mother's lamentations, but probably feit that it was better for her to be mistaken and grief stricken for a time, than to have her guess made right by his calling out.

Next the boy's father came hobbling forth. Strange to say, although this settler had wandered so far into the great west he did not possess a gun. He laid hold of his ax and advanced past his wife, but awed by the savage aspect of the panther took second thought and stopped short.

Mrs. McClerg, whose motherly anxiety had now risen to the pitch of frenzy, ran back into the cabin, and seizing with each hand a smoking brand from the freplace, ran straight along the path toward the bast, brandishing the sticks and uttering shriek on shriek.

She presented such a singular and formidable appearance to the panther that its

nand a smoking brand from the hepace, ran straight along the path toward the beast, brandishing the sticks and uttering shriek on shriek.

She presented such a singular and formidable appearance to the panther that its switching tail dropped and, suddenly turning, it trotted back along the path. As it came past where the boy lay in the snow, its flashing, yellow eyes fell upon him. It paused, and for one terrible moment, he thought that the beast would surely pounce upon him. But with a backward glance it ran on again, passed the haystack and was lost from view along the elk path.

Duncan McClerg, now grown to be a man, tells the story in a very graphic manner. The sudden appearance of the panther from under the haystack plainly made a very vivid and indelible impression upon his boyish mind.

Children at the Capitol.

Gail Hamilton says: "The only difference between children and grown people is that children are not grown up." Nowhere is this better illustrated than at

the capital, where our little folk are all the fashion, and are early taught the social eliquette of their mammas.

It is the glory of Washington that fathers, mothers and children love the fresh air, and abundant outdoor life is the rule, not the exception.

The delicious softness of the air; the many rarks, the smooth roads, make it an en-chanted city of springtime, of flowers, trees and vines, for our little men and women. They may live in stately houses, have very costly playthings, have busy fathers and mothers, who fill public places, but they are daily to be found under the green trees, on the country roads, or in the beautiful capitol grounds and parks.

Lady Pauncefote says: "Nothing is more perfect in America than the freedom, good

perfect in America than the freedom, good manners and beauty of the little people of Washington."

Of course, the more refined and watchful the mother, the greater care is used in choosing an attendant. Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Lamont and many others tell me that of all service in one's household, the nurse is the most carefully selected and receives the highest wages.

the most carefully selected and receives the highest wages.

With safety and dignity our young people drive and walk without danger or insult. In no way does it detract from the delicacy or manners of girls and boys to drive their handsome carts, wagons and phaetons themselves.

themselves.
Nellie Grant is well remembered and loved
as the merry little driver of fine horses; and
our most daring small horsemen and horse-

women are children of secretaries, senators and millionaires.

The etiquette of riding, driving or walking is the same for children as for their elders. It is good form to touch or lift the hat, to smile or tow in quick return for like courtesy. Children are, however, not expected to speak first.

Master Edward McLeau was met the other day while driving his four-in-hand, by an old friend of his grandfather's, General Beale. Little Ned clutched all the reins in one band, snatched off his cap and bowed.

"Polite as his grandfather," the friend remarked.

Master Gould Lincoln despises a touch of his cap in courtesy; off it comes, his head bows with the old-fashioned manner of the Goulds and the courtliness of his dignified father.

his cap in ccurtesy; off it comes, his head bows with the old-fashioned manner of the Goulds and the courtliness of his dignified father.

Years ago the three little lads of Senator Hale were so marked in their recognition of people and politeeness on the street, that Mr. Bancroft said of them: "Mary Chandler's lads do her honor, and their fine old grandfather Zack Chandler! They know that good manners comes from the heart! Runs in the blood!"

One social custom of which we are justly proud, is the outdoor companionship of distinguighed men and their children in the prest. Vice President Morton and his pretty daughters, Mr. Blaine and Miss Hattle, Henry Cabot Lodge and his daughter, the Brazilian minister, Senor Mendonca, with his hardsome, dark-eyed Spanish children, all well mounted, galloping over the concrete reads or through the green, wooded country, have been greatly admired; and today nothing is more beautiful than the grave, grayhaired fathers walking or driving beside their wide-awake boys and girls. Thus they easily learn all the grace and manner of meeting and saluting their elders. They draw the bridle rein quickly, wheel about, and ride close to the lady or gentleman speaking to them.

General Logan's small grandson once met the president, who was driving into the city, from the soldlers' home. Logan mounted on his wild Mexican pony, quick as a flash, wheeled about, snatched off his cap, rode alongside the big carriage and shouted "good morning, Mr. President," and as quickly was off.

The president told the story to General Logan and laughingly added: "Your little chap most took my breath away, with his ease and manner!"

Mrs. John G. Carlisle, who is a woman of pure, strong character, good sense and unaffected speech, said to me not long ago: "Lithough there is much vanity and folly among our young people of today, they were never lovelier, more refined and courteous! In the eighteen years of my life at the capital, I see great improvement in their ways. As I work for, and with them in my own pa

Animal Happiness.

All animals, from ants up to whales and elephants, play together in youth, and some are fond of taking such diversion at intervals through life. One might search the world over and not find more playful reatures than pupples and kittens, but there are other dumb animals which not only frisk about, but actually descend to practical jokes.

A Brazilian parrot once succeeded in mak-

A Brazilian parrot once succeeded in mak ing a railway party believe that they had run over a child. Sudden cries, followed by a low moaning, rang out from beneath the wheels. The train was stopped and the employes nervously searched the track, but no child was to be seen. No clew to the situation could be found, until a large green parrot, swinging in his cage, uttered

a mocking laugh.

A monkey, on shipboard, used to amuse himself in the cook's absence by turning the water cocks in order to enjoy that worthy's surprise when he returned and found the water running over the floor, and there are scores of authenticated instances of are scores of authenticated instances actual deception practiced by animals to

actual deception practiced by animals to gain some desired end.

A certain Skye terrier used to attempt deceiving its master by going through the action of killing a fly and then assuming an air of success. One day, however, when proof was given him that his bypocrisy was detected, he slunk under the furniture, evidently quite ashamed.

The merry antics of monkeys are many and diverting. Humboldt was acquainted with a monkey in India which took delight in riding a pig. Every morning the creature caught one, leaped astride his back, and clinging there with great firmness, took his fill of riding. Another monkey, domesticated by a missionary, used to put the family cat, a strong, good-natured animal, to the same use.

ily cat, a strong, good-natured animal, to the same use.

The favorite game of others seems to be that of sliding down hill. They climb to the top of a high snow ridge, lie flat upon the stomach, with the forefeet bent backward, and, giving themselves an impulse with the hind legs, glide down the hill, head foremost. In summer they select a sloping river bank which has a clayey soil and where the water at its base is of considerable depth. Climbing this bank, they start from the top, slip swiftly over the sloping ground and plunge into the water. The gambolling of whales is often witnessed by sailors, and Paley says that any observer of fish must acknowledge that "they are so happy they know not what to do with themselves. Their attitudes and frolics are simply the effect of an excess of spirits."

CUMMER SWIMMING.

A splendid Library tion. It is who has a cheen is Mr. cheen was what is delight of we the south can bucknead. The Doceaur Captain Byrendight of we have the period of the cheen in that they commendership wice president who would be first when that when they will it we trip on would be hops, but they will it we trip on would be hops, but they will it we trip on would be hops, but they will it we trip on would be hope and before 1,000 wheels

Atlanta a very fast Road radin a wery fast Road radin a while, thin most of Mr the Piggott yesterday:

The Fun and Danger of Frolicking in the Water.

July and August are the prime months for swimming and boys who wish to be-come experienced and develop good speed in the water should indulge in this, the nest delightful of all pastimes, as fre-quently as is consistent with the laws of health.

health.

Comparatively few persons who swim are proficient enough to reach a drowning person and tow him to safety or support him until assistance arrives. This is due to the fact that the particular muscles which swirming calls into play have become flaceid through want of exercise and consequently give out at "he critical moment. moment.

For All Ages and Conditions.

Every one can learn to swim, even crip-ples and deformed persons. Self-confidence only is required. It is not intended here only is required. It is not intended here to outline the various methods of learning to swim. Detailed descriptions are in such cases almost worthless. The boy who really desires to learn can do so either at a natatorium or by watching a swimmer and picking it up for himself. After two or three attempts, either by crawling off a shelving shore until his hands cannot reach the bottom when he is bound it the the bottom, when he is bound to take a stroke or two, or possibly by placing under his chest a board or plank, he will have made some headway, and proficiency then is only a matter of practice.

To Acquire Skill.

To become a speedy swimmer, however, more difficult. This, as well as long disis more difficult. This, as well as long distance swimming, requires considerable muscular effort and good staying powers. One of the great mistakes made by persons when they first begin to practice for speed is in trusting to their arms for the principal impetus. Any professional swimmer will tell you that this is wrong; that you should depend on the strong muscles of the legs to shoot you forward. The muscles of the chest are bound to become wearied if they

to snoot you forward. The muscles of the chest are bound to become wearled if they are depended on for all the work.

The question as to the movement of the legs is an important one in connection with fast swimming.

Seissor Swimming.

Captain Webb, who swam across the English channel from Dover to Calais, a distance of thirty-five miles, in 21:45, contended that the best speed was to be had by moving the legs scissor fashion, while others have trusted entirely to the resistance offered by the soles of the feet to the waterfor the propelling force. Fast swimmers nowadays combine these two methods into a powerful stroke, which cersists in straightening out the leg with a peculiar flip, the scissor action being combined with the downward or opening stroke of the legs.

The Arm Movement.

The Arm Movement.

The Arm Movement.

The fastest stroke for the arms is the "hand over hand." One hand is lifted out of the water, exposing the entire arm and shoulder, and swung through the air forward as far as the reach will permit. It is then dropped into the water edgewise and the other arm thrown out in the same fasicion. A knowledge of this stroke is valuable in swimming short distances to reach a in swimming short distances to reach a drowning person. It requires great muscular effort and cannot be maintained long. Another fast stroke which requires less exertion, consists in swimming on the side and taking but one arm out of the water. This may be relieved by turning over on the other side, or by using the common broad streke

Famous Records.

Among the famous swims on record is that of Captain Webb's, mentioned above, and his second one of four miles in the Thames river, accomplished in 9:51. Gus Sundstrom, instructor at the New York Athletic Club, swam thirteen miles from Macomb's dam to the Battery, New York, August, 1893, in 3.37. The best record ever made by a woman is that of Agnes Beck-nith, who swam twenty miles in the

Thames river, July, 1878.

Swimming contests are becoming more popular every year and some remarkable records have been made the last few sea-

Dealing with Cramp.

It is a good thing for a boy to develop a fast stroke, though not quite so important a matter as that of acquiring good staying powers.

Among the great bugbears in the sport s the cramp, which is likely to seize the best of swimmers. Every one should know however, that there is positively not the slightest danger from an attack of cramp if the swimmer does not lose his head. It can frequently be relieved by change of pu-, by a vigorous stroke or two with the affected, or by rubbing.

If the cramp occur in the calf of the leg straighten the leg, elongate the knee and draw the toes up toward the body, regard-less of pain. If relief does not come, noa: quietly or paddle toward the shore without

ying to use the limb affected.

Learn to swim in clothing and to under in the water, and in swimming under water remember to keep the eyes open

By ANDRE THEURIET.

(Translated from the French.)

From my windows I could look across the court into the apartment occupied by the family of little Gabriel who was called "Little Gab."

"Little Gab."

His father was a cutter in a clothing house. His mother was sickly and white-haired at forty-five, and expended all of her health in ho. sehold duties.

her health in ho. schold duties.

He was an incurable invalid. His crooked spinal column made his shoulders rise to the level of his eyes. His legs were slender and soft and bent under a body warped and thrown out of equilibrium. He would not have been able to walk without an orthopedic corset.

From this distorted trunk with a hump on the chest and one on the back rose a

on the chest, and one on the back rose a head too large, but the face had exquisite del'cacy and an expression of singular

poignancy.

Although he was eight years old one would have thought him twenty from his thoughtful face, his prominent forehead and his brown-black eyes so precociously

pensive. His father, mother and sister adored him for his affectionate ways and his extra-ordinary intelligence. The physician had forbidden his work-

The physician had forbidden his working, but to amuse him and to change his surroundings they sent him to school, where he forfed himself to listen gravely and to retain all that he heard.

One evening after school I saw him seated under the porch of the house against the rooms of the concerge. His mother had gone out to make some purchases, and his sister not yet having returned from the shop, he found the door of the apartment locked. He was watching the street with hungry eyes while his expression indicated deep thought and mournful resignation. While I questioned him the pupils of his eyes threw observant and frightened glances at me; during the interview his sister returned all out of breath.

"Oh! my poor Gab," cried she. "I have kept you waiting, and you are impatient, ain't you?"

"No," replied Gab, with a calm, silvery voice. "I said to myself, only that perhers you wait fine any more large any more

ain't you?"
"No," replied Gab, with a calm, silvery voice. "I said to myself, only that perhaps you did not want me any more, and would not come back. I am so sick and so troublesome."
"Ah! you naughty boy," murmured the young girl, covering him with kisses and then turning her eyes filled with tears toward me."

then turning her eyes filled with tears to-ward me:

"He is so little and so intelligent; he reasons like a grown person. What a pity that he is not strong. The doctor says if he can go to Berck this summer the salt air and the sand baths will probably cure him. But it is far away, Berck, and it would be expensive; but I am going to try to make enough money to take him there."

would be expensive; but I am going to try to make enough money to take him there."

This courageous young girl worked from morning unt. I night to make the amount necessary. She broke herself down at hermachine. She folded, gathered, seamed, basted and sewed without rest. I heard the dry, quick click of the machine late into the night; it sounded like a sharp chorus of grasshoppers in the fields.

Behind the curtains in the lamp light I saw the outline of the young seamstress. In the house everybody knew the history of little Gab, and the women willingly gave their work to the sister. They stopped the child on the landing, in the halls and court, caressing and fondling him and sending him delicacies. He was always shy, and he shrank from their caresses, which gave him more inquietude than which gave him more inquietude than pleasure; he thought a long time of these marks of friendship.

"The lady on the top floor has given me these toys. Why has she done so, when she does not know me?" he asked of his sister with a keenness which gave a heart-breaking understanding of the working of his brain: "It is, without doubt, because I am a hunchback."

am a hunchback."

Work was plenty and the bank grew heavy in a dark corner of the bureau drawer. July was approaching and preparations were already commenced for their departure. A trunk had been bought and a costume for the child, who, enchanted,

talked of nothing to his schoolmates but his trip to the seashore.

At the last moment everything was upset by an unfortunate accident.

The young wife of a clerk on the fifth floor had given her wedding gown to the sister to be trimmed in the prevailing fashion.

fashion.

One evening, in playing with the ink bottle, Gab let it slip from his slender fingers, and its contents ran, unluckily, on the white satin skirt.

They did not scold him. Alas! no. The

white satin skirt.

They did not scold him. Alas! no. The consternation in his face was too painful to see. His sister stified a cry of terror; silently, nervously, she sponged the material. The ink had outrageously spoiled eight yards of satin.

Between the loss to the client on the fifth floor and pity for Gab, there must be no hesitation. The clerk's wife was not rich and her wedding dress was her only resource for fete day and occasions of ceremony. Then, again, the little dress maker was proud and did not wish the people of the house to know the cares and sorrows of their home. The most practical and disnified thing to do was to run to the Bon-Marche and try to match the stuff.

Eight yards, at 15 francs a yard, made a total of 120 francs—a rude breach in the bank—the fund for the journey.

It was finished, It would be necessary to give up the visit for this year.

The fellowing winter they worked steadly.

sewing again.

The following winter they worked steadily on the first floor. The autumn had been

looked far off, while his slender fingers designed vague ships on the window pane. Then suddenly seeing me in my window observing him and thinking himself spled upon, he made an angry gesture and drew the muslin curtain.

Toward the paidle of March I saw him no more. His bones ached with increasing severity, the pains in his head were redoubled, and his legs could no longer support him. He lay now the entire day stretched out on his little bed, turning for the hundredth time the leaves of his picture book, where he saw the ocean and the vessels with their white sails.

He had not given up the idea of his trip. "When are we going to start?" he asked his sister, and when she explained that they would have to wait for warm weather he replied in his thin voice:

he replied in his thin voice:
"But I am in & hurry. I want to be cured quick, very quick, so that I will not see you

quick, very quick, so that I will not see you cry any more."
He had looked up the names of the towns on the route and he already knew then by heart. Chantilly, then Clermont, Amiens, Abbeville and then the ocean—"Once we are there, I am sure my bones will hurt me no more."
In waiting he had constantly by him the large pink shell from the chimney and with his ear against its mother of-pearl lining he listened to that distant fourmur of the sea that was to deliver him from all his miseries.

Toward Easter I heard no more the heavy rumbling of the sewing machine. They worked no longer on the first floor, but I saw a light in the window far into the night, showing that some one was watching by the bed of the slok child.

"He is very low," the conclerge said to me in low tones as she pressed instinctively agents ther skirts her sturdy, chubby-faced

against her skirts her sturdy, chubby-faced boy. "He cannot live long. Poor child! It will be a deliverance—"

One morning I met on the porch a narrow



SO THAT I WILL NOT SEE YOU CRY ANY MORE.

rainy, and little Gab's health had suffered in consequence. His bones ached, he had a fever and pains in the head. The doctor ex-

fever and pains in the head. The doctor examined him, stroking his beard meanwhile and again ordered the child to Berck as soon as the weather became warm.

This time it was decided, cost what it might, they would start for the baths at the end of May.

The sewing machine recommenced again and its grasshopper chorus was heard far into the night.

and its grasshoper chorus was heard tain to the night.

They had bought Gab a picture book with nothing but views of the sea. Here were ports with their forests of masts ranged along the walls of the quays. Steep cliffs and rocks washed by yeasty waves, and fishing boats disappearing at sea like a flock of white-winged birds.

The child talked of nothing but the ocean.

The child talked of nothing but the ocean. in broad day he thought he saw through the fog which filled the inner court, strips of coast beaten by the tide and large ves-sels with swollen sails.

Occasionally he took from the mantel a large shell and held it to his ear. He would stand thus, his neck lost in his shoulders, listening for hours to the noise of the sea, which seemed to him to come from far off-from very far off.

The winter was exceptionally damp and I did not meet little Gab any more on the porch of the house. The physician had ex-pressly forbidden that he go out.

From time to time I saw him at the window; his eyes were sad, sunken and they

coffin, carried by two men and followed by

the family.

It was little Gab, who was starting on his journey to the fathomless sea of the un-

Eloquent Rags.

"Eloquence is speaking out—out of the abundance of the heart," say the authors of "Guesses at Truth." An incident related by Dr. Barnardo, the English philanthrop-ist who cares for friendless children, illustrates this characteristic of eloquence.

"I was standing," he said, "at my front door one bitter day in winter, when a little

ragged chap came up to me and asked me for an order of admission. To test him, I pretended to be rather rough with him. "How do I know," I said, "if what yau tell me is true? Have you any friends to

speak for you?"
"'Friends!" speak for you?
"'Friends!' he shouted. 'No, I ain't got
not friends; but if these 'ere rags'—and he
waved his arm about as he spoke—'won't
speak for me, nothin' else will.'"

A Turn Acout.

"I'm afraid you'll never learn much at this rate. Now, today we'll change places; you'll be mother and I'll be Tommy." "Me be mother!"

"Yes, you are mother; and now for les-

"Oh, as you're such a good little girl you can go and play—there's be no lessons to-day."



who the s

nm sorry that stope.

I am a farmer's boy thirteen years of age. Papa raises cotton, corn, potatoes and sugar cane.

I went to a school concert last Friday; we all had a nice time.

I will ask the juniors a question:

What is "fool's gold?"

What is "foot's gold?"

Maggie L. Currie, Union Church, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl ten years old. This is my first letter to you.

I have three little turkeys. I have made two quilts. I can sew, milk, Iron and wash.
When was the first steamboat invented?

Lizzie Parrott, Syracuse, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl ten years old. This is my first steampt to join your circle.
I have been going to school this spring, and it closed about three weeks ago—we had an entertainment.
I go to Sunday school every Sunday.
My papa is a rarmer and a doctor. I have four little pets, three pupples and a cat.

Mary Parker, Whitesides, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I have been an interested reader of The Constitution for sometime. Now Dear Junior, will you be so kind as to let me, a little girl, come in a few minuies. I am always delighted to see the dear old paper put in its appearance every Tucaday. I read all the children's letters and like thom very much.
I live in the country about two miles from town.

read an the character and the country about two miles from town.

I hive in the country about two miles from town. The place is wild and picturesque. Beautiful ferns and flowers grow here in abundance. I think the little city cousins would enjoy it if they could be here during the flower season.

I have two pets, a doll and a dear little baby brother.

I will send my little mite to the Grady hospital.

Charlie Barrow, Shocoe, Miss.—Dear Junior: Sometime in May I wrote a letter to The Junior: department, giving a short description of my trip over the railroad to my aunts in Washington county, Mississippi, and also the loss of my trunk at Winona.

In that letter I sent 25 cents for the children's ware in the Grady hospital. I have heard nothing from my letter or the 25 cents. I think there must be some robbers on the way and am afraid to send another 25 cents as it might share the same fate of the first.

I am but a little boy nine years old, and an orphan, and would like to help the poor little children, but am too poor to help a thief. I think this matter thould be looked into, as I see there is considerable complaint.

Hoping this may reach you, I will close for this time.

Lillie Currie, Union Church, Miss,—Dear Ju-nior: My home is situated a mile from the beau-tiful little village of Union Church. This little village has three stores, two churches, a school house and a grave yard. I go to school there, but school is out now. Papa is a farmer: he raises cotton, corn, pota-toes, pease and sugarcane. I go to church and Sunday school. I have four brothers and two sis-ters.

ters.
Mamma has 126 little chickens; I have one little gosling. I am fourteen years old, and the oldest. I can sew, cook, wash, iron and milk.
Correspondents solicited.

Lee Newman, Opelika, Ala.—Dear Junior: Here comes a boy that enters with his whole soul into the contents of your paper, and am thus encouraged to write.

the contents of your paper, and am thus encouraged to write.

I live five miles east of Opelika on a farm. I am twelve years old, but I sm old enough to de to the week to be seen and the seen of the

Mamie Tatum, Fincastle, Tex.—I dropped cora all day for Mr. Roles, to get a nickel to send to The Junior for the children's hospital and then did net get to send it. Can any of the cousins guess the leason? Papa owns a calf that is afflicted; sometimes she cant walk any at all; first one leg is stiff and then another. The calf is thirteen months old, has been afflicted all its life, and is in good order.

order.
Did the lady get well that had a swimming in her head so long? What has become of Millard Ford and Miss Luzzle Borden.
I am very anxious to hear from my grandfather's relatives named Saddier and Slaughter.
We are having a great deal of rain now. I send 2 cents for the Grady hospital.

Raymon Griffin, Lucy, Tenn,—Dear Junior: I am a little boy eight years old, very large for my age. I am staying now with grandpa and grandma on the farm. My papa wants me to be a farmer. My papa and mamma are in Luann, Ark.

I have been helping Uncle Norris set out potato slips and cutting weeds in the yard, and grandma gave me 10 cents to send to the Grady hospital.

Ouida Dillalumty, Osceola, Ark.—Dear Juntor: I live on the Mississippi river about eighty miles above Memphis. I am eight years old.
I have been going to school at Osceola, My school is out.
I send 20 cents to help the children's ward of the Grady hospital.

Eula Legrone, Mt. Tabor, Fla.—Dear Junior: 1 have written to The Constitution four times, and have not seen either one of the letters printed yet, so I will try and write again.

I have been going to school, but I had to stay home and help noe cotton. Our school teacher's name is Miss Sallie Edge.

Papa has a right nice crop of pears, and will soon be shipping. Watermelons will soon be in shipping shape.



CYCLING WORLD

Edited by JULIAN HARRIS.

AN AUSTRALIAN COSTUME. ng Women of Melbourne Have Se-lected a Striking Uniform.

splendid organization is the Cycling Club of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is well officered and has a memhership of nearly fifty. The captain is F. G. Byrd, who is a thorough cyclist and who has a capital record. The vice president is Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, the wellknown young newspaper man who has won a number of events. The club has had three runs since its organization two weeks ago. The last run was made yesterday. It was what is termed a "watermelon run," a delight of which the cyclists not living in the south can never enjoy. The run was to Buckhead. The first run of the club was to Decatur and the next to Manchester. Captain Byrd told me that it was his intention to increase the distance gradually and to get the club members in such trim that they could scorch ten or twenty miles easily. He will not try any ride of over fifty miles. Every effort will be made to make the new club a success.

"We feel very much gratified over our membership," said Mr. Joseph Johnson, vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association Cycling Club, yesterday after-noon. "There are in Atlanta at present not less than 500 persons, exclusive of women, riding wheels. Perhaps some 150 of these are business men and do not have time to take a long spin. Many of the others are boys, but there are at least 200 riders who have the spin the Veynor Many of the state at the second spin the veynor Many of the state at the second spin the veynor Many of the state at the second spin the veynor Many of the state at the second spin the veynor Many of the veynor Many of the second spin the veynor Many of the second spin the veynor Many of t should join the Young Men's Christ an As-sociation Cycling Club. I am confident that when the ladies learn to ride wheels they will form a club and a joint pleasure trip on wheels to some nearby place would be thoroughly enjoyable. Atlanta has caught onto cycling in great shape and before six months more there will be 1,000 wheels owned in the city."

Atlanta should be a central town for Atlanta should be a central town for cycling races but at present there is not even a track in the city. The exposition disposed of the old track, which was not a very fast one, though better than none. Road racing has been in vogue for quite awhile, through the individual efforts almost of Mr. R. L., Piggott, manager of the Piggott Cycling Company. He said vesterday:

"I am very sorry that we have no track in Atlanta and I fear that it will be many a day before we have any more track riding. When the Peachtree road has been cherted from the end of the asphalt out four miles we will have a splendid place for to see four or five ten-mile runs every year here. I agree with you that long distance cycling should be boomed."

The many friends of Ned Chalfant, who was for a long time one of the most popular cyclists in the city, will be glad to hear that he is making splendid progress in Chicago, where he is with the Sterling bicycle works. He entered the big road race there—the Pullman road race—and fin-ished eighty-fifth out of about 300 riders. His time was fifty-eight minutes for the twenty miles, and much of the road was

On July 20th there will be a big meet at Meridian, Miss., and several ex-Atlanta men will be there. Hugh Caperton, an ex-Atlantian, who has a record of 2:24 for the mile, will go from Louisville. His time at the five-mile road race here was 13:26. George Quinn, ex-Atlantian, but now in Mobile, will go. He does a fast mile.

Another man that may attend is one well known in Atlanta. He is the champion of the south, having won the cham-posship at Charlotte. His name is George N. Adams and he is a Jacksonville man. his times was 2:193-5. This is the fastest ever made in a competitive mile in the

F. G. Byrd, captain of the Young Men' Christian Association Cycling Club, s a modest fellow and is not prone to talk of his good rides. Nevertheless there is not a better rider in the city. He holds the state championship at 2:25 and in five consecutive hours and fifteen minutes rode seventy-six miles—a cracking good performance.

Cleveland Bolles, I am told, is getting back into something like his old time form.

A year ago he gave great promise as a short distance man, but through a series of accidents fell out of training. He won for himself the sobriquet of "Demon Willie" by h's fast quarter-mile performance. He s now going that distance in :34.

Bob Walthour is a promising youngster, ought back several scalps in the way of two firsts and one second. He is a splendid man for five or ten miles. His time in the five miles was 14:20-a rattling good pace.

Kendal Spear and Herbert Post are two good local riders. Spear is quite, a young fellow yet and with proper training can be brought out into a fast rider. He has lots of stations. of staying quality and can put up a good two-mile race with the best. He has been

very fortunate in winning prizes. Mr. E. L. Mathews, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, took a trip with the Young Men's Christian As-sociation club on one of its runs. He surprised the boys by his ability to keep in the front rank and was always in when there was scorching to be done.

There are any number of youngsters on Peachtree who can do several difficult tricks on the safety and think nothing of it. They do some lively scorching on the asphalt too

Records and Breakers.

There will be some lively racing, if not record smashing, in August at the Manhattan Beach track. A big lot of prizes has been hung up and there will be a number of foreigners on hand to assist our cracks in the divide up. Harry Wheeler, the Jersey cyclist, who is just back from abroad mentions a number who will has been hung up and there will be a number of foreigners on hand to assist our cracks in the divide up. Harry Wheeler, the Jersey cyclist, who is just back from abroad, mentions a number who will surely sail across the pond and take a try for the cash prizes. He says that Houber, the Belgian flyer, who defeated Zimmeranan, will be one of those to come over. Then there will be Verheyen, the German champion; Edwards, Barton, Linton and Lewis, the English cracks, and Michael, the Welsh champion. Wheeler had bad

F. C. Bald, the clever little rider, is stilled the head of the national circuit chasers' list. He has started in open scratch events twenty-four times, defeated sixty-eight, men and has been defeated by only six. This gives him a percentage of .918. L. D. Cabanna has a per cent of .759. Titus, who appears to be a coming champion, has a per cent of .530. In the list of prize values Cabanna leads off with \$1,925 and Bald is second with \$1,345.

C. Ford Seeley, of Bridgeport, Conn., is having a picnic in the road races he enters. In the last four he has made a rather peculiar record, winning eight prizes. In each race he won the time prize and one of the place prizes. He has the happy faculty of winning the time prize in the front rank.

The editor of The Wasp, an Indiana paper, who is trying to ride around the coast and borders of the United States in 300 consecutive days, or a daily average of seventy-two miles, crossing thirty-three states and territories, 220 counties and visiting 3,000 towns, is hustling along and still hopes to win out.

A remarkable performance at Jackson-ville, Ind., on July 4th has been taken but little notice of. On that day E. E. Ander-son rode a five-mile road race, winning in the wonderful time of 12.00 2-5. The road was in bad condition, too. This is phe-

It is the general opinion that class racing is the only thing now remaining to com-plete professionalism. This style of rac-

giving both slow and fast men chances.

WITH THE BLOOMERS.

asphalt if their yards are not large enough.

luck while abroad and attributes it to a fall he received. He will go into the races at Manhattan Beach. He began training last Monday.

F. C. Bald, the clever little rider, is still at the head of the national circuit chasers list. He has started in open scratch events twenty-four times, defeated sixty-eight, men and has been defeated by only six. This gives him a percentage of .918. L. D. Cabanna has a per cent of .759. Titus, who appears to he a coming champion, has a

Atlanta is never very far in the rear, and it is a matter for congratulation that

N-COVNTRY-LANES; BESIDETHE SEA.

REVER HER CHEEK IF RED AF THE

THE SOFT-BREEZE SWAY FACH-CURL

ANDFAR AND WIDE SHE SWIFTLY CUES,

MEFEARLESS-CYCLING GIRL

AND-WHAT TO HEP-IS A HVNDRED MILES

THROUGH - TYMMER-JUN-OR-THADES

A COMMON FEAT AT WHICH SHEEMES

As AN END OF THE CENTURY MAID

VRN LORIVNE TVRN THY WHEELTHY WHIEL DRING CHANGES WITH EACH TWIRL

BYTEATEWITH MEWILL KINDLY DEALS

WHEN I WIN A CYCLING GIRL!

OR-IN-THE (ROWDED-TOWN.

tume those who recognized her would frequently whisper, in audible tones, "There goes the bloomer girl." Now, young women and old women, if you don't like bloomers let your dislike at least be politely confined to yourself. There are people who think that to chew chewing gum in a street car is not the most proper thing. Don't make fun of the bloomers for the chances are that you'll be wearing them yourself shortly—that is, if you want to keep abreast with the times.

with the cycle. Some of the others who are now learning the fascinating cycling art are Mrs. S. M. Inman, Mrs. William Inman, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Lula Thomas, Miss Lillian Goldsmith, Miss Julia Wilkins, Miss Moore of Mobile, Miss Virginia Arnold and several others.

The question of costume is agitating the minds of these ladies, so it is said, and they have held several informal chats relative to what shall be made the proper costume for cycling in Atlanta. They should not be too hasty, as whatever they decree will be looked upon as good form and will preclude the possibility of any other attire for cycling. A narrowness of mind in this matter should not prevail. It is not necessary to go to the very extreme adopted by the Melbourne women cyclists, but it is necessary to go to the very extreme adopted by the Melbourne women cyclists, but it is necessary that a costume should be as comfortable as possible. A very pretty costume is a skirt that strikes well above the shoe tops. Gaiters are worn with these rather abbreviated skirts and a jaunty sailor hat and veil make a costume look much prettier. There is nothing immodest in this and it is quite the go in many places.

Atlanta to keep abreast with the times.

Speaking of bloomers, I am going to tell of a conversation I had with a well-known minister some days ago. He didn't care, so he said, to be quoted, so I can't give his name. We were speaking of women who rode bicycles. He said that he believed that women should ride wheels if they should not be run to excess. Long rides should not be run to

There is a story of bicycles and the like in which it was shown that sometimes bloomers are not best. A very energetic New York firm decided, so I am told, to insure bicycles. In order to get a big lot of trade it was finally decided that a couthe women of this city are not prudish ple of bright, good-looking young women regarding a wheel. Physicians say that should be sent out as solicitors. They

couple of lengths to the front. He put up his best speed but Titus gained on him until within the last fifty yards when the first wheel of Titus's cycle stood even the rear roller of Maddox's machine. Then Titus, in a magnificent burst of speed fairly lifted his wheel along and landed himself a winner by more than half a length. The time for the race was twenty-six minutes and fourteen and four-fifths seconds. This is the track record for the distance.

One of the features of the Asbury Park meet was the introduction for the first time of professionalism into the League League of American Wheelmen that kept the riders from racing for money. It was well-known, however, that the prizes, valuable in many instances, were converted into money and that money was the object of the racing. There are now Class A, Class B and Professional Class. The first named riders are men who ride only in their own state or 200 miles from their legal residences for prizes that do not exceed \$50 and who are not allowed any expenses whatever or payment from manufacturers. Class B men are those other than the above who have as yet not declared as professionals. The are those other than the above who have as yet not declared as professionals. The last named class are those who ride for cash prizes or prizes of greater valuation than class B men. This puts professional riders under the League of American Wheelmen wing and is, I think, much bet-ter for all hands. It removes the necessity

Thomas Edison comes to the front again in the way of inventions, but this time he is applying his mentality to a bicycle and is net using electricity as the motor power. It was thought by several of his cy-cling neighbors that he had invented an er. It was thought by several of his cycling neighbors that he had invented an electric attachment for propelling cycles. This, however, the "wizard" denies. He says that the story started because he was experimenting with an attachment to a bicycle for his personal use. Edison's office is rather upgrade from his home and he says that he decided to invent an appliance that would give the necessary propelling power to carry him up the hills. It is a spring which is wound up by power from his laboratory engine. The device is arranged so that when riding on a level or down hill the rider can throw the gear so that the spring is wound up to its limit. Then, when a hill is to be climbed, by touching a small lever the energy stored up begins to aid the rider. Mr. Edison finds this method of navigation, even on a wheel, decidedly comfortable. The power of the spring, he says, is sufficient to carry a rider 1,000 feet along a level road, though it adds to the machine's weight.

adds to the machine's weight.

Even bicyclist tell snake stories. There is a very intelligent snake near Decatur, I am told by a well-known local cyclist. In his own words: "I have been riding to Decatur very frequently amd during the past moth I have seen a large snake every day. As I whizzed past the snake appeared to look on with envious eyes; when I rode by slowly he seemed to be sizing up my make up and the machinery of my wheel. One day I was riding leisurely along when the snake, with almost a twinkle in his eye, gilded out into the roadway. I put on extra steam and peddled away furiously. The snake remained steadfast. I increased my speed to a three-minute gait and dashed over the snake. He made a vigorous motion and I thought I had been struck. My wheel began to give way. He had simply punctured the tire, While I was pumping the wind back, after repairing it, that same snake, a little dusty, gilded by me and went into the undergrowth with an imperious swagger." In connection with this story it is only just to state, in fairness to the narrator, that an intoxicated man cannot ride a wheel.

It is being urged by a number of jour-

It is being urged by a number of jour-nals interested in cycling, that our riders nals interested in cycling, that our riders pay more attention to long distance riding than they have been doing heretofore. We are ahead of the best on our collection of fast short distance men, but the foreigners can ride rings around us when it comes to distances like from fifty to 400 miles. There has been but little encouragement in this direction, it is true, but there should be some and would be if any American rider developed any ability in this direction. If it became known that Johnson could reel off his fifty miles within a minute of that made by the Welsh lad, Michael. of that made by the Weish lad, Michael, it would be but a short while before others tried and there would be a big international long distance meet. Michael has gone the fifty miles in one hour, fifty minutes and fifty-five seconds. He also tossed off a hundred miles in the superb time of three hours, fifty-two minutes and forty-eight and hours, fifty-two minutes and forty-eight and three-fifths seconds. Besides he broke all the records from two to six hours, riding twenty-five miles an hour for six consecu-tive hours in order to do ft. Fontaine, the French rider, rode 473% miles in twenty-four hours, a record that will stand for some-time if Americans are depended on to win

That much talked-of Zimmerman-Johnson That much talked-of Zimmerman-Jonnson mitch will probably never materialize. Zimmeran's people all put up the story that Johnson is bluffing and won't meet the champion under any consideration. Now Johnson is a man who holds a lively record of a mile in one minute, thirty-five and one-half seconds, and it seems to me that he would give my friend Zimmerman a wide-awake stern chase at any rate. On the other hand, Zimmerman has a world's record of 2 flat on a quarter mile track, and is undeniably a, cycling hustler of the first water. To lose the championship of the world by suffering a defeat at Johnson's hands is more than Zimmerman would relish. But he should give Johnson an opportunity to be defeated. Johnson beat both Sanger and Tyler in the race for \$1,500 stake, making the best time ever made in a competitive mile—1:59½. mitch will probably never materialize. Zim-

By the way, that will be a great race on July 27th at Lynn. It is then that there will be a five-mile race between three of the best wheelmen in the country. The men to try conclusions with cycles are Johnson, Sanger and Tyler. It is true that Johnson wor, the mile race but it is claimed by Away off in Melbourne, Atistralia, the young women there in the best society are not waiting for their French or American sisters to set the pace in the way of cycycling costumers. Not a bit of it. They have evolved a costume of their own and are wearing ft, much to their own comfort and greatly to the addition of grace and ease. In looseness there is just a slight touch of the bloomers to the trousers. The fit is much the same as that of the old-fashioned knee breeches for men. Heavy cycling stockings are worn. The jacket has a strong semblance to the ordinary jacket in the waist with well puffed sleeves.

MEET NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Asbury Park meet, which was the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen was a splendid success. The track was in a much better condition than at Manhattan and the races were sent or in much better fashion. At the Manhattan track were not less than twenty mishaps and one cyclist had a shoulder dislocated and will be out of the circle for a couple of weeks. The time made, however, was better than was to be expected and a couple of exciting races developed. One of the league of White.

To try conclusions with cycles are Johnson will are con the last that follows the friends of Sanger that when the last half is reached he will be in splendid shape and when the his when the last half is reached he will be defeated. He is a clean, clear rider and has wonderful resources. For some reason, the friends of Tyler are not so hopeful of his success. For some reason, the friends of Tyler are not so hopeful of his success. For some reason, the friends of Tyler are not so hopeful of his success. For some reason, the friends of Tyler are not so hopeful of his success. To the has a happy faculty of proving a dark horse when least expected, as his past record will show. At any rate, it will be an interesting race and the finish il on the friends of the League of American Wheelmen races in the future. It has been published in several papers that he skipped to Canada for the purpose of doing s

Costumes of White.

The blcycle parade at Asbury Park last week brought out many delightful cycling costumes. "The Denver wheelmen," writes a correspondent, "are the admiration of the town.

a correspondent, are the admiration of the town.

"Every young man and woman in the delegation of eighty wore a pretty costume of snow white duck. The men's costume consisted of knickerbockers, black stockings, white flamed shirts, sack coats and white caps, and that of the girls—and there were a dozen of them—short white skirts, white jackets, with big sleeves and white caps, and what a sen-

sation they created as they bowled along the avenue! They were greeted everywhere with a hearty applause.

"After the Denver club the prettiest sight in the parade was the delegation of the newly formed women's league. Here is where the bloomers came in. But they did not look badly—in fact, they were extremely chic, and it is but fair to say, attractive. There were a dozen or more women in bloomers and one or two in costumes that suggested a compromise between bloomers and something else."

The Oldest And the Best

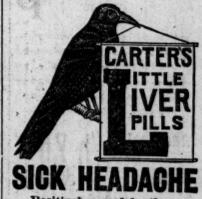
"In the Fall of '93, my son, R. B. Rouzze, had a huge carbuncle on his neck. The doctor lanced it, but gave him no per-

Sarsaparilla

was then resorted to, and the result was all we could have wished for. The carbuncle healed quickly, and his health is now perfect."

—H. S. ROUZIE, Champlain, Va

The Only Sarsaparilla At World's Fair.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose Small Price.



C. E. MATHE R.

21 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES

Artistic Jewelry and Fine Watches

Having sold to the leading people in your city in the past years, I beg to solicit your patronage for the coming season. You can save mioney by buying direct from the importer, besides having a very large and exceptionally time stock to select from.

Goods will be sent on memorandum to responsible parties. Latest designs furnished for RESETTING STONES.

may-5-tf-sun

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Billiousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box at druggists, or by mail. "Book of Advice," free by mail. RAD-WAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, New York.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Cotton States and International Exposition Co.

Sealed proposals for furnishing material and labor, and for the erection of the woman's annex for this company, in accordance with plans and specifications as propared by W. T. Downing, architect, will be received at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga. until 12 m. on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895. All proposals must be addressed to C. A. Collier, president, marked "Proposals for Woman's Annex."

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Satisfactory bond and time limit for the faithful performance of the work will be required of the successful bidder.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, at 9/2 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

ORANT WILKINS,

July 13-7t. Chief of Construction.

nomenal when it is considered that Cabanna required 13:01 for the same distance on a good track.

The twenty-five-mile bicycle record has been lowered nearly a minute by Lawson, who has been surnamed "The Terrible Swede." He was paced the entire distance by tandem teams and went the distance in 1:03:15%.

the exercise is healthsome where the cycling is not indulged in to excess, and no woman should ride a wheel against the advice of her physician. It would be foolish, too, for a woman to try to make a long ride before she was well muscled for the exercises. The exercise of cycling brings into play, violently in some instances, muscles that have never had a stances, muscles that have never had a stances. The result was that the young ladies consented to make the canvass in bloomers. After the first day. strain upon them before, and to overwork them would be dangerous. It is to be hoped that there will be a woman's club formed and that some good instructor will be employed to take them out for short runs on some of the neighboring roads.

ing will be inaugurated at the Tioga meet next week. The men will be classed at 3:00, 2:40, 2:30, 2:20 and 2:10 men and so on, ming's governor, is an expert wheelwomen and does not ride for pleasure alone. She is not only an expert on a bicycle The riding school for the purpose of but is a splendid young business woman. Although only nineteen years old she is teaching bicycle riding has been hailed Although only nineteen years old she is her father's private secretary and relieves him of an immense amount of detail work. She is, in fact, during her father's absence, virtually acting governor of the state—a state of affairs which Governor Richards laughingly admits. She rides to the statehouse every morning and back at night. A week or two ago it was necessary to prepare an important paper and have it at the train so that it might reach the proper parties the next day. Every one with delight, I am told, by the ladies who desire to learn the art of pedaling cycles. As it is now those who are interested in cycling are forced to practice on the This, of course, puts them where the curious public can watch their movements. It must be said, in all candor, that the movements of a beginner on a blcycle are it at the train so that it might reach the proper parties the next day. Every one thought it was impossible. The papers were ready before train time but no one could think of any way to get them to the train. Miss Richards gracefully mounted her wheel and spurted away at a great rate, catching the train in good time. The little incident caused her to be written up by a number of Wyoming state papers and the daring young cyclist declared that she would put her wheel anything but graceful. The burdensome skirts make it more difficult for the ladies, and as they are unused to a wheel they are naturally timid. The presence of a staring lot of on-lookers has necessarily

canvass in bloomers. After the first day, canvass in bloomers, After the first use, however, bloomers were abandoned, as the owners of bleveles found so many questions to ask and scrutinized the t be employed to take them out for short truns on some of the neighboring roads.

Miss Richards, the daughter of Wyoming's governor, is an expert wheelwoming's governor, is an expert wheelwocostumes.

A poet in an Indianapolis paper indorses bloomers in the following words:
"Her bloomers filled the public eye,
And put folks in the best of humors.
This is the simple reason why.
Because, you see, she filled the bloomers."

One of the big events north was the Cen tury run last week from Washington Park, Newark, N. J., to Asbury Park, where the Newerk, N. J., to Asbury Park, where the big meet was in progress during all the week. There was a certain time set for reaching Interlaken bridge. The starters numbered over 300. In the lot were twelve women. Out of the twelve women seven finished seven minutes inside the time limit, while there were not less than eighty-five men who falled to get in on the time set. This is a representation.

cady be old think of a set of which the built of a set of which the built of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of a series of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that the cycling and the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that the cycling and the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight-decrement of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of the seek that they regard it as a delight of th

with three other very distinguished men to go down to Osborne and talk to the children on matters of science; I did not expect more than familiar conversation, but I found I had to lecture before her majesty herself, and being entirely undis-ciplined in the mainers of a court, I fear my behavior was not what it guest to have

When the prince of Wales attained his majority the queen wrote to him announcing

When the prince of Wales attained his majority the queen wrote to him announcing his emancipation from parental authority and control. "It is one of the most admirable letters ever penned," says Greville. "The queen tells the prince he may have thought the rule she and the prince consort adopted for his education rather severe, but that his welfare was their only object and well knowing to what seductions of flattery he would eventually be exposed, they wished to prepare and strengthen his mind against them; that he, was now to consider himself his own master; that they should never intrude any advice upon him, although always ready to give it when he thought fit to seek it. It was," adds Greville, "a very long letter and it seemed to have made a profound impression on the prince and to have touched his feelings to the quick, He brought it to Gerald Wellesley in floods of tears and the effect it produced is a proof of the wisdom which dictated its composition."

The Queen's kindness to the poor, of her visits to her sick neighbors, carrying with her useful presents, reading chapters of the scriptures to them, Osborne and Balmoral can give touching words. Her majesty is always prompt to sympathize with

moral can give touching words. Her majes

moral can give touching words. Her majes-ty is always prompt to sympathize with those who suffer, and weep with those who weep, for she has suffered and wept much on her own account. When crushed by the most cruel affliction, the widowed queen was at first stunned by the blow. Princess

Alice, whose fortitude amazed everybody, afterwards said she wondered how her mother and herself had lived through

the first bitter days, At last helped and supported in every way by

her most admirable daughter, she bowed in submission to the Almighty's will, say-ing: "I have had God's teaching and have learnt to bear all He lays upon me." To

D. Norman MacLaod later she owned that everything seemed dead to her, that all she did was done mechanically, adding:

Radway's Ready Reliei

Why, the wise mother. Because, when taken internally it cures in a few minutes, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

DOSE—Half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler

Used externally, it will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Coughs, Colds and all throat troubles.

Radway's Ready Relief, aided by Radway's Pills, will cure Fever and Ague; Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers.

Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Dru RADWAY & CO., New York. Sold by Druggists.

bluthenthal & bickart.

all kinds of fine whiskles,

WANT A NEW SUIT THIS SUMMER?

Buy it now, as you can buy at reduced FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

Come and see me at 11 East Alabama stree A. SATZKY, Merchant Tailor.

STUART'S people appreciate the important performed by the kidneys. Many and pain felt in some remote part stem is due to their derangement.

GIN

BUCHU

Hon. J. J. McCants, Taylor county, Georgia, by the advice of a physician, tried Stuart's Gin and Buchu. He says it is "the best remedy for the kidneys and bladder."

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley suffered for years from excrutiating pain in the bladder. Stuart's Gin and Buchu "made him a well man."

Dr. R. A. Fontaine, "after a thorough trial, recommends Stuart's Gin and Buchu as a remedy for all kidney and urinary troubles."

W. A. Culver "considers Stuart's Gin Buchu the best kidney, urinary and er remedy in the work."

BLADDER.

Mr. J. S. Franklin "was relieved entirely from suppression of urine by using Stuart's Gin and Buchu." Sold by all druggists.

We Manufacture

-ALL KINDS-

TRUNKS, VALISES,

BAGS, CASES, Etc.



THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,

57 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga, And Richmond Va.

Now is the time

YOU WANT **ICED TEA**

THE PECULIARITIES

of our Ten over any others offered for he purpose, are FIRST: No loss of flavor by the ad-lition of ice. dition of ice.
SECOND: Beautiful color, delightful aroma.
THIRD: An individuality and satisfaction about it that you won't find in any other Ten sold in the city.

C. J. Kamper Grocery Co.

390-392 PEACHTREE ST.

QUEEN VICTORIA

A Woman of Strong Will, but Rare Kindness and Consideration.

DILIGENT IN FAMILY MATTERS

No Less Than in Affairs of State-Her Laborious Rabits—Her Charities. Her Charm of Manner.

(Copyright, 1895.)
London, July 13.—One day, very soon after her accession, Lord Melbourne, on placa paper before her majesty for signature, observed that she need not scruple to sign it without examination as it was not a matter of paramount importance. The queen answered: "But it is to me of paramount importance whether or not I attach my signature to a document with which I am not thoroughly satisfied." On another oc-casion when the minister urged the expediency of some measure, the answer was: "I have been taught, my lord, to judge between what is right and what is

wrong. Expediency is a word I neither wish to hear nor to understand."

The extreme conscientiousness of the queen has never varied. In consequence she has had to go through an immense amount of work. The Emperor Napoleon III was perfectly aghast when he heard from Prince Albert how herd the queen of ace Albert how hard the queen of England worked. Lord Palmerston has put it on record that in 1848 no less than 28,-

Lady Granville to her sister. but her being rather short does not deprive the queen of rial majesty." Before age and infirmities had wrought their usual sad effects, her walk and carriage were most beautiful and her manner of bowing is simply perfect. Tears have not dimined her bright, limple blue eyes and her smile is as sweet

Albert's Helpfulness to His Mother. ciplined in the manners of a court, I rear my behavior was not what it ought to have been; my uncertainty in this respect was a cause of intense discomfort to me. But on the following morning the discomfort melted away like a cloud in the presence of the cordial, merry laughter and pleasant conversations of Prince Leopold, then a little boy. The prince took me over his small gardens, showed me his implements of husbandry, wheelbarrows, spades, rakes and hoes allotted to him, to his brothers and sisters by their noble and most wise father. He showed me their museum and told me to whom each of the objects belonged and it was a profound comfort to me, for I felt that I was standing, not in the presence of any hollow artificiality, but in the presence of royal persons who had changed hollowness and artificiality for the cultivation of those virtues which lie in the power of every upright, wise man in any grade of society. I returned cheered and enabled to get through the remainder of my work much more happily than I should otherwise have done."

A Letter to the Frince of Wales.

Albert's Helpfulness to His Mother.

The queen's laborious habits were encouraged and developed by Prince Albert, whose sole aim in life, as he told his father, "was to be of use to Victoria." Hernajesty has been singularly fortunate in the character and devotion of all her early solviers and Prince Albert's influence, in her private and official life, cannot be too highly estimated. The lofty moral atmosphere in which they both movac, the purity honesty and simplicity of their life, were admiral examples for the nation.

The queen admits that previous to her marriage she was something of a partisan; her sympathies were all with the whigs. When the Melbourne cabinet fell, the prince consort told the royal lady it was high time to offer the iories the olive branch, and she followed his advice. It was known that she did not like Sir Robert Peel. He, too, was aware of it and had been told that this dislike would induce her "to trip up his heels whepever she could." Such was not Lord Melbourne's opinion. "The queen," said he, "is not conceited. She is aware there are many things she cannot understand, and she likes to have them expiained to her shortly and clearly." Immediately after his first audience, Peel declared "that the queen's behavior to him had been perfect."

Owing to her tact and that of Prince Albert, the difference which existed in

Owing to her tact and that of Prince Afbert, the difference which existed in reality between the place occupied by the prime minister after the queen's marriage and that filled by Lord Melbourne, was barely noticed by the public. But there is no doubt that the minister as we'll as



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ENGLAND.
The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Prince Albert Edward,
of York.

but a change of occupation. I have not lived a life of leisure, and, as you know, it is not long since I left off my daily les-

entered everything remarkable that met her notice, with her own comments thereon.

After every important debate she consulted the newspapers and made a summary of the whole. Now one of the ladies of the bed chamber is intrusted with that task. What precious documents for future historians! It was observed that the young sov-ereign never lost any time. Even when her hair was being dressed one of her ladies read to her, she listening with eyes closed to rest them from continual fatigue.

The Queen's Punctuality. of course so much work required great punvtuality, and the queen has always strictly practiced this politeness of kings. On two occasions one of her ladies kept her waiting. The third time this occurred her waiting. The third time this occurred the lady in question found her royal mis-tress with a watch in her hand. Blushing at this silent reproof, she said she feared she had detained her majesty. "Yes, for quite

this slient reproof, she said she teared she had detained her majesty. "Yes, for quite ten minutes," was the grave answer. This so abashed the culprit that her trembling hands were unable to arrange her own shawl, upon which the queen came to her rescue, saying kindly: "We shall all in time be more perfect at our duties."

When, at the fall of the Melbourne ministry, she was asked by Sir Robert Peel to dismiss certain ladies of her household related to members of the ex-ministry, this request met with a peremptory refusal, and her majesty wrote a letter on the subject to Lord Melbourne, which Queen Elizabeth might have signed. "They wanted to deprive me of my ladies," so ran the letter, "and I suppose they would deprive me next of my dresses and my housemalds; they wished to treat me like a girl, but I will show them that I am queen of England."

The Queen's Daily Life at Windsor. Greville has left a graphic letter of the

The Queen's Dally Life at Windsor.

Greville has left a graphic letter of the young sovereign's mode of life at Windsor, of her regular habits, assiduity in work, activity, cheerfulness and good nature. She rose early and all the morning was devoted to business. "At 2 o'clock." says Greville, "she rides with a large suite—and she likes to have it numerous—for two hours along the road, the greater part of the time at full gallop." The queen may have been somewhat proud of her horsemanship. Soon after her accession she held a review at Windsor and charmed her soldiers by her good riding and her half military dress. The prime minister suggested that it would be more becoming if the queen reviewed her troops from a carriage, but she insisted on riding saying: "Remember, my lord—no horse, no review."

"After riding," continues Greville, "she

riage, but she insisted on riding saying:
"Remember, my lord—no horse, no review."

"After riding," continues Greville, "she emuses herself for the rest of the afternoon with music and singing, playing and rumping with children, if there are any in the castle (and she is so fond of them that she generally contrives to have some there) or in any other way she may fancy. One of the little urchins one day horrified an attentive audience by telling the queen with the utmost candor: "I don't like you." But why don't you like me, my boy? "Because you are the queen of England and you killed Queen Mary."

Her majesty has always regretted that she was not a little taller. "Not quite tall enough for a queen," said she once or twice, and we read in her journal that the princess royal "ran and jumped as old, though I fear still little Vistoria, used to do." "Buch a little love of a queen," stote

the sovereign recognized the superior in-tellectual quality of the prince's mind, the moral force of his character, his grave and intense individuality. Husband and wife became so identified with each other that they were literally one person. Their union was as the prince said, "a union of heart and soul."

Prince Albert's Devotion.

the private secretary and permanent minis-ter of the sovereign.

They shared everything together, work They shared everything together, work as well as play. "Victoria," wrote the prince to this uncle, King Lecpold, "is the treasure on which my whole existence rests," while on the other hand, he influenced her in everything. "I told Albert," said the queen, "that formerly I was too happy to go to London and dreaded leaving it: and now, since the blessed hour of my marriage. I am unhappy to leave the country and would be content never to go to town."

be a great deal with their parents and learn to place their greatest confidence in them. She considered it a hard case that she was not always able to be with her little ones when they said their prayers, and since they have grown into men and women she has never ceased to influence them. No foolish luxuries were allowed in the nursery; one of the nurses observed "that the children were kept very plain, indeed; it was quite poor living, only a bit of roast beef and perhaps a plain pudding."

The following memoranda drawn up by the queen for the guidance of the instructors of the princess royal is of proof of her majesty's large and tolerant mind; "I am quite clear that she should be taugnt to have great reverence to God and to religion, but that she should have the feeling of devotion and love which our heavenly Father encourages His earthly children to have for Him and not one of fear and trembling, and that the thoughts of death and an after life should not be represented in an alarming and forbidding aspect, and that she should be taught, as yet, to know no difference of creeds and not to think she can only pray on her knees, or that those who do not kneel are less fervent and devout in their prayers."

With all her tenderness the queen was very firm; her children were expected to be otedient and respectful to their teachers, kind and polite to all. Two of the princesses, when very young, one day happened to go into a room where a housemaid was polishing the fire grate. They insisted upon helping her, and when in possession of the brushes set to work to polish the poor woman's face. She ran away. In her flight she encountered Prince Albert and was overwhelmed with shame and confusion. He questioned her. She had to tell the truth, and the queen was informed of the delinquency. Presently she was seen crossing the court towards the servants' quari-

onsort, but he was king to all intents and consort, but he was king to all intents and purposes. He never attempted to destroy her own individuality, but as he put it to to duke of Wellington, "he shunned ostentation and sank his own existence in that of his wife." He assumed no separate responsibility before the public, but he became her sole confidential adviser in politics and assisted her in her communications with the officers of the government; he was the father of the royal children. he was the father of the royal children

The Queen's Skill as a Mother. Prince Albert was a passionate lover of the beauties of nature; he was very fond of gardening. Osborne, in the isle of Wight, and Balmoral, in Scotland, were both sources of great enjoyment to him. There the royal babies disported themselves and were really as hanny as little kings. There the royal babies disported themselves and were really as happy as little kings. Great pains were taken to make their education as perfect as possible. The queen wished them to be brought up simply and domestically; was anxious that they should be a great deal with their parents and learn to place their greatest confidence in them. She considered it a hard case that she was taken as the considered it is to be with how little constant.

"But I will never shrink from duty." And bravely has she fulfilled her resolution up-held by the love and veneration of hel

people. Even now her majesty works hard for three hours every morning. Since her one great sorrow others have clouded her life and rent her maternal heart. She has lost her beloved daughter, Princess Allos, her youngest son, Prince Leopold, her grandson, the duke of Clarence, heir to the throne. She has parted from many friends— and her majesty is the most faithful of friends. "You do not know," said Princess Christian a short time ago to Viscount Folkestone, "how lonely mamma is. She feels as if all her friends were dying off

one by one; all her daughters are married and with the exception of Beatrice, have left her. Oh, she is so lonely."
Who can envy kings and queens? Nevertheless if Queen Victoria's life has not been exempt from the trials of the common lot of humanity, it has been blessed in menny. of humanity, it has been blessed in many ways and by thousands of people. The queen has reigned for more than half a century without making a personal enemy or a political foe. This praise given to her majesty lately by an English publisher, is higher than any of which her ancestors can beast. MARIE DRONSART.

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer, cures dyspepsia, etc. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole man-ufacturers. At all druggists.

REFRIGERATORS.



We are making a special drive on Refrigerators and will offer them to you at prices lower than ever before known in Atlanta; besides we give an ice shave with each Refrigerator.

A beautiful all metal Wine or Fruit Press for only \$2.00.

We have reduced the prices on Kitchenware. Housekeepers should call on us if they look to their interest.

Remember if you are building a house you will save money by getting our prices on Locks, Hinges, etc.

FITTEN-THOMPSON

HARDWARE CO.,

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

You Want 'Em Right Now

Thin Coats and Vests-

Light-Weight Suits-White Duck Pants-

Negligee Shirts-

We Have 'Em At the Right Prices.

BROS

44 WHITEHALL.



Wrought Iron Pipe FITTINGS BRASSGOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Of every description for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, etc. Send for list of new and see ond-hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA GA

TLANTA, GA

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS enue and Ivy Street, ATLANTA, GA.

over four hundred segments of the larger size and innumerable particles, as shown in the cut, in all aggregating over two cunces, due entirely to the action of BOW-DEN LITHIA WATER.

july 11—2m thur sun tues,

BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS.

ATLANTA, GA.

BLECTROTYPING The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.



in the Bladder. NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, and INSOMNIA. Our Sparkling Table Water Has No Equi

Bowden Lithia Water BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO 71 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS 174 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA

BAILEY & CARROLL,

JOBBERS.

Fine Old Wines, Whiskies and Brandies

Lemp's Extra Pale Bottled Beer. Our Stock is Large, Goods Pure and Prices Low 43 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 1039.

2, 3 and 5-year old pure Corn Whisky.

Now is the time to dry your fruit. Can be used o

stove or in open air. Three Evaporating Shelves 24x24 inches, made of heavy galvanized iron.

Dealers in Hard Wood Mantels, Tile, Grates, Stov Ranges and Housefurnishing Goods.

WHY HIS AI nnyss Says That H

steady from E IS SORRY HE MI

Latter Had Mrs. Jennyss YOUNG LOVER

Murphy, N. C., July lling of Mrs. R. Lo rs ago from Troy. is farm. He spared out the follow

tta and North

in for Asheville,

home if I want A only one converse. He told me one at he and his wife st for all parties o do with each oth old him that I wou life only to the exte all we ever said a The above is all out for public ttorney left this m espondent that he ffair, and was only run over a quarte he was so nerv would have got 1 the side of the nyss, who was di occurred. Mrs. J. Miss Marion J. William Moore, Y., who resides was the only o on are still un t. It is the et the chance. The killing of thi cting a great d

Thl Goes

Mrs. Stevens pington, Ill., son continues infined to her ag symptoms

A Valuable